



STIC Search Report

Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 113529

TO: James Schultz
Location: rem 2d18
Art Unit: 1635
Wednesday, February 04, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/920394

From: David Schreiber
Location: Biotech-Chem Library
CM1-6A03
Phone: 308-4292

david.schreiber@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Schreiber, David

113529

From: Schultz, James
Sent: Thursday, January 22, 2004 11:28 AM
To: Schreiber, David
Subject: Sequence search 09/920,394

Hi David,

A hearty welcome back! And what better way to re-enter the atmosphere than running a "length over score" nucleotide sequence search on nucleotides 14 to 1741 of SEQ ID NO:3 in the above entitled case! I apologize somewhat for the sarcasm, and I do hope your vacation was rejuvenating. Anyway...

I need the lower and upper limits to be 8 and 50, respectively, I need those hits complementary to the 70% level, and please transfer as many hits into the excel program as possible. I do not need the interference databases searched.

Thanks,
Doug Schultz

James Douglas Schultz, PhD

AU 1635 (Biotechnology)

Patent Examiner

United States Patent and Trademark Office

CM1-12E18

703-308-9355 Office

703-746-3973 FAX

AFTER JAN. 13, 2003:

REM 2D18

(571) 272-0763



STIC SEARCH RESULTS FEEDBACK FORM

Biotech-Chem Library

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact *the searcher* or contact:

Mary Hale, Information Branch Supervisor
Remsen Bldg. 01 D86
571-272-2507

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

➤ I am an examiner in Workgroup: Example: 1610

➤ Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:

- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
- ☐ Cited as being of interest.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ Relevant prior art **not found**:

- ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC-Biotech-Chem Library Remsen Bldg.



SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Requestor's Name: _____ Serial Number: _____
Date: _____ Phone: _____ Art Unit: _____

Search Topic:

Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevant claim(s).

STAFF USE ONLY

Date completed: 2/4/04
Searcher: D. S. G. v. b. 272-2526
Terminal time: 143
Elapsed time: 16
CPU time: _____
Total time: _____
Number of Searches: _____
Number of Databases: _____

Search Site
____ STIC
____ CM-1 *Rev FO/A61*
____ Pre-S
Type of Search
15 N.A. Sequence
____ A.A. Sequence
____ Structure
____ Bibliographic

Vendors
____ IG
____ STN
____ Dialog
____ APS
____ Geninfo
____ SDC
____ DARC/Questel
☒ Other *CompuLink*
Excel

GenCore version 5.1.6
Copyright (c) 1993 - 2004 Compugen Ltd.

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: February 4, 2004, 10:49:35 ; Search time 28 Seconds
(without alignments)
1.598 Million cell updates/sec

Title: us-09-920-394-3

Perfect score: 1728

Sequence: 1 tgcgccttcacgatgtgg.....catagagctgtgaatgaaga 1728

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC

Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 716 seqs, 12947 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1432

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 725 summaries

Database : rge.seq*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
1	40	2.3	40	1	AX092543
2	35.2	2.0	40	1	AX092544
3	30	1.7	30	1	AX092544
4	29.4	1.7	41	1	AX521132
5	26	1.5	26	1	AX521132
6	25	1.4	25	1	AX092546
7	22	1.3	22	1	BD144866
8	21	1.2	21	1	BD144867
9	19	1.1	19	1	BD182057
10	19	1.1	22	1	AX092545
11	18.6	1.1	25	1	AX650578
12	18.6	1.1	25	1	AX650579
13	18.6	1.1	25	1	AX650580
14	18.4	1.1	26	1	E33124
15	18.2	1.1	25	1	AX650581
16	18.2	1.1	25	1	AX650582
17	18	1.0	18	1	BD182056
18	17.8	1.0	24	1	AX697154
19	17.6	1.0	25	1	AX650577
20	16.8	1.0	20	1	AX139927
21	16.8	1.0	23	1	AX139927
22	16.8	1.0	23	1	BD013837
23	16.8	1.0	24	1	AX019962
24	16.4	0.9	20	1	AR084414
25	16.4	0.9	20	1	AX133987
26	15.8	0.9	20	1	AX167899
27	15.8	0.9	22	1	AR084122
28	15.4	0.9	17	1	AR039739
29	15.4	0.9	20	1	AR100384
30	15.4	0.9	20	1	AR150019
31	15.4	0.9	20	1	AR311239
32	15.4	0.9	20	1	AX298626
33	15.4	0.9	21	1	AR103610

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C 153	14.2	0.8	20	1	AR3293574	ACCESSION:AR3293574	C 226	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082098	ACCESSION:AX082098
C 154	14.2	0.8	20	1	AR3294202	ACCESSION:AR3294202	C 227	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082099	ACCESSION:AX082099
C 155	14.2	0.8	20	1	AR352202	ACCESSION:AR352202	C 228	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082100	ACCESSION:AX082100
C 156	14.2	0.8	20	1	AR352213	ACCESSION:AR352213	C 229	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082101	ACCESSION:AX082101
C 157	14.2	0.8	20	1	AR352246	ACCESSION:AR352246	C 230	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082102	ACCESSION:AX082102
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C 159	14.2	0.8	20	1	AR4657354	ACCESSION:AR4657354	C 232	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082104	ACCESSION:AX082104
C 160	14.2	0.8	20	1	AR7113040	ACCESSION:AR7113040	C 233	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082105	ACCESSION:AX082105
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C 167	14.2	0.8	20	1	BD176327	ACCESSION:BD176327	C 240	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082112	ACCESSION:AX082112
C 168	14.2	0.8	20	1	E13795	ACCESSION:E13795	C 241	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082113	ACCESSION:AX082113
C 169	14.2	0.8	20	1	E16991	ACCESSION:E16991	C 242	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082114	ACCESSION:AX082114
C 170	14.2	0.8	20	1	I84299	ACCESSION:I84299	C 243	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082115	ACCESSION:AX082115
C 171	14.2	0.8	20	1	DOGCNMA	ACCESSION:DOGCNMA	C 244	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082116	ACCESSION:AX082116
C 172	14.2	0.8	15	1	AR056134	ACCESSION:AR056134	C 245	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082117	ACCESSION:AX082117
C 173	14.2	0.8	15	1	AR113892	ACCESSION:AR113892	C 246	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082118	ACCESSION:AX082118
C 174	14.2	0.8	15	1	AX633151	ACCESSION:AX633151	C 247	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082119	ACCESSION:AX082119
C 175	14.2	0.8	16	1	AR072182	ACCESSION:AR072182	C 248	13.8	0.8	20	1	AX082120	ACCESSION:AX082120
C 176	14.2	0.8	17	1	AX054597	ACCESSION:AX054597	C 249	13.6	0.8	20	1	AX082121	ACCESSION:AX082121
C 177	14.2	0.8	17	1	AX727478	ACCESSION:AX727478	C 250	13.6	0.8	20	1	AX082122	ACCESSION:AX082122
C 178	14.2	0.8	18	1	AR082776	ACCESSION:AR082776	C 251	13.6	0.8	20	1	AX082123	ACCESSION:AX082123
C 179	14.2	0.8	18	1	AR121555	ACCESSION:AR121555	C 252	13.6	0.8	20	1	AX082124	ACCESSION:AX082124

253	C 253	13.6	10.8	19	1	AX707576	ACCESSION:AX707576
254	C 254	13.6	10.8	19	1	AX707577	ACCESSION:AX707577
255	C 255	13.6	10.8	20	1	BD083494	ACCESSION:BD083494
256	C 256	13.6	10.8	20	1	BD083496	ACCESSION:BD083496
257	C 257	13.4	10.8	15	1	AR131668	ACCESSION:AR131668
258	C 258	13.4	10.8	16	1	IS2073	ACCESSION:IS2073
259	C 259	13.4	10.8	17	1	AR104207	ACCESSION:AR104207
260	C 260	13.4	10.8	17	1	AR192309	ACCESSION:AR192309
261	C 261	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX216646	ACCESSION:AX216646
262	C 262	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX217137	ACCESSION:AX217137
263	C 263	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX217259	ACCESSION:AX217259
264	C 264	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232338	ACCESSION:AX232338
265	C 265	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232462	ACCESSION:AX232462
266	C 266	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
267	C 267	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
268	C 268	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
269	C 269	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
270	C 270	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
271	C 271	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
272	C 272	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
273	C 273	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
274	C 274	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
275	C 275	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
276	C 276	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
277	C 277	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
278	C 278	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
279	C 279	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
280	C 280	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
281	C 281	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
282	C 282	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
283	C 283	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
284	C 284	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
285	C 285	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
286	C 286	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
287	C 287	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
288	C 288	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
289	C 289	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
290	C 290	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
291	C 291	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
292	C 292	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
293	C 293	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
294	C 294	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
295	C 295	13.4	10.8	17	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
296	C 296	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR9503	ACCESSION:AR9503
297	C 297	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR060190	ACCESSION:AR060190
298	C 298	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR087345	ACCESSION:AR087345
299	C 299	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR134532	ACCESSION:AR134532
300	C 300	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR174562	ACCESSION:AR174562
301	C 301	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR211182	ACCESSION:AR211182
302	C 302	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR256804	ACCESSION:AR256804
303	C 303	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR266276	ACCESSION:AR266276
304	C 304	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR292769	ACCESSION:AR292769
305	C 305	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR293553	ACCESSION:AR293553
306	C 306	13.4	10.8	18	1	AR034355	ACCESSION:AR034355
307	C 307	13.4	10.8	18	1	AX193594	ACCESSION:AX193594
308	C 308	13.4	10.8	18	1	AX210207	ACCESSION:AX210207
309	C 309	13.4	10.8	18	1	AX577749	ACCESSION:AX577749
310	C 310	13.4	10.8	18	1	AX598449	ACCESSION:AX598449
311	C 311	13.4	10.8	18	1	AX599348	ACCESSION:AX599348
312	C 312	13.4	10.8	18	1	BD067016	ACCESSION:BD067016
313	C 313	13.4	10.8	19	1	AS1090	ACCESSION:AS1090
314	C 314	13.4	10.8	19	1	AR056629	ACCESSION:AR056629
315	C 315	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX129656	ACCESSION:AX129656
316	C 316	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX130295	ACCESSION:AX130295
317	C 317	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX131286	ACCESSION:AX131286
318	C 318	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX131405	ACCESSION:AX131405
319	C 319	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX131805	ACCESSION:AX131805
320	C 320	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX131807	ACCESSION:AX131807
321	C 321	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX132632	ACCESSION:AX132632
322	C 322	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX132633	ACCESSION:AX132633
323	C 323	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX132634	ACCESSION:AX132634
324	C 324	13.4	10.8	19	1	BD088502	ACCESSION:BD088502
325	C 325	13.4	10.8	19	1	BD177718	ACCESSION:BD177718
326	C 326	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX707576	ACCESSION:AX707576
327	C 327	13.4	10.8	19	1	AX707577	ACCESSION:AX707577
328	C 328	13.4	10.8	20	1	BD083494	ACCESSION:BD083494
329	C 329	13.2	0.8	17	1	BD083496	ACCESSION:BD083496
330	C 330	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR131668	ACCESSION:AR131668
331	C 331	13.2	0.8	18	1	IS2073	ACCESSION:IS2073
332	C 332	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR104207	ACCESSION:AR104207
333	C 333	13.2	0.8	18	1	AR192309	ACCESSION:AR192309
334	C 334	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX216646	ACCESSION:AX216646
335	C 335	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX217137	ACCESSION:AX217137
336	C 336	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX217259	ACCESSION:AX217259
337	C 337	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232338	ACCESSION:AX232338
338	C 338	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232462	ACCESSION:AX232462
339	C 339	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
340	C 340	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
341	C 341	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
342	C 342	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
343	C 343	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
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345	C 345	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
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347	C 347	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
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357	C 357	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
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363	C 363	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
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365	C 365	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
366	C 366	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
367	C 367	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
368	C 368	13.2	0.8	18	1	AX232463	ACCESSION:AX232463
369	C 369	13	0.8	15	1	AR056135	ACCESSION:AR056135
370	C 370	13	0.8	15	1	AR131389	ACCESSION:AR131389
371	C 371	13	0.8	15	1	AR131667	ACCESSION:AR131667
372	C 372	13	0.8	15	1	AR180616	ACCESSION:AR180616
373	C 373	13	0.8	15	1	AR633153	ACCESSION:AR633153
374	C 374	13	0.8	17	1	AR188845	ACCESSION:AR188845
375	C 375	13	0.8	17	1	AX216294	ACCESSION:AX216294
376	C 376	13	0.8	17	1	AX216583	ACCESSION:AX216583
377	C 377	13	0.8	17	1	AX216840	ACCESSION:AX216840
378	C 378	13	0.8	17	1	AX266619	ACCESSION:AX266619
379	C 379	13	0.8	17	1	AX266620	ACCESSION:AX266620
380	C 380	13	0.8	17	1	AX475490	ACCESSION:AX475490
381	C 381	13	0.8	17	1	AX475491	ACCESSION:AX475491
382	C 382	13	0.8	17	1	AX649079	ACCESSION:AX649079
383	C 383	13	0.8	17	1	AX649080	ACCESSION:AX649080
384	C 384	13	0.8	17	1	AX732263	ACCESSION:AX732263
385	C 385	13	0.8	17	1	AX734495	ACCESSION:AX734495
386	C 386	13	0.8	17	1	AX735706	ACCESSION:AX735706
387	C 387	13	0.8	17	1	BD067477	ACCESSION:BD067477
388	C 388	13	0.8	18	1	AG9615	ACCESSION:AG9615
389	C 389	13	0.8	18	1	AX019961	ACCESSION:AX019961
390	C 390	13	0.8	18	1	AX189333	ACCESSION:AX189333
391	C 391	13	0.8	18	1	AX187838	ACCESSION:AX187838
392	C 392	12.8	0.7	16	1	AG9388	ACCESSION:AG9388
393	C 393	12.8	0.7	16	1	AX45580	ACCESSION:AX45580
394	C 394	12.8	0.7	16	1	BD066901	ACCESSION:BD066901
395	C 395	12.8	0.7	16	1	BD093170	ACCESSION:BD093170
396	C 396	12.8	0.7	16	1	HUMSTS21RR	ACCESSION:HUMSTS21RR
397	C 397	12.8	0.7	16	1	HUMSTS1TEZ	ACCESSION:HUMSTS1TEZ
398	C 398	12.8	0.7	17	1	A34251	ACCESSION:A34251

C 399	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR021242	ACCESSION:AR021242	C 472	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX687588	ACCESSION:AX687588
C 400	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR034106	ACCESSION:AR034106	473	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX687723	ACCESSION:AX687723
C 401	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR039735	ACCESSION:AR039735	474	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX687725	ACCESSION:AX687725
C 402	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR039743	ACCESSION:AR039743	475	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX688379	ACCESSION:AX688379
C 403	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR057463	ACCESSION:AR057463	476	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX688382	ACCESSION:AX688382
C 404	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR057725	ACCESSION:AR057725	477	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX688718	ACCESSION:AX688718
C 405	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR093907	ACCESSION:AR093907	478	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX688719	ACCESSION:AX688719
C 406	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR115221	ACCESSION:AR115221	479	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX693580	ACCESSION:AX693580
C 407	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR115483	ACCESSION:AR115483	480	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX693581	ACCESSION:AX693581
C 408	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR187353	ACCESSION:AR187353	481	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX723735	ACCESSION:AX723735
C 409	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR187376	ACCESSION:AR187376	482	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX724003	ACCESSION:AX724003
C 410	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR189668	ACCESSION:AR189668	483	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX728317	ACCESSION:AX728317
C 411	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR190268	ACCESSION:AR190268	484	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX728527	ACCESSION:AX728527
C 412	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR192303	ACCESSION:AR192303	485	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX730518	ACCESSION:AX730518
C 413	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR195725	ACCESSION:AR195725	486	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX732309	ACCESSION:AX732309
C 414	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR195725	ACCESSION:AR195725	487	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX732770	ACCESSION:AX732770
C 415	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR196232	ACCESSION:AR196232	488	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX733078	ACCESSION:AX733078
C 416	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR196255	ACCESSION:AR196255	489	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX734897	ACCESSION:AX734897
C 417	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR286051	ACCESSION:AR286051	490	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX735979	ACCESSION:AX735979
C 418	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR286238	ACCESSION:AR286238	491	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX736777	ACCESSION:AX736777
C 419	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR019963	ACCESSION:AR019963	492	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX738691	ACCESSION:AX738691
C 420	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR2115050	ACCESSION:AR2115050	493	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX739048	ACCESSION:AX739048
C 421	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR2115651	ACCESSION:AR2115651	494	12.8	0.7	17	1	AX739554	ACCESSION:AX739554
C 422	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR216798	ACCESSION:AR216798	495	12.8	0.7	17	1	E07498	ACCESSION:E07498
C 423	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR217357	ACCESSION:AR217357	496	12.8	0.7	17	1	E13073	ACCESSION:E13073
C 424	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR217359	ACCESSION:AR217359	497	12.8	0.7	17	1	I14342	ACCESSION:I14342
C 425	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR217793	ACCESSION:AR217793	498	12.8	0.7	17	1	A64629	ACCESSION:A64629
C 426	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR218299	ACCESSION:AR218299	499	12.8	0.7	17	1	A99165	ACCESSION:A99165
C 427	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR226768	ACCESSION:AR226768	500	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR047464	ACCESSION:AR047464
C 428	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR226799	ACCESSION:AR226799	501	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR054200	ACCESSION:AR054200
C 429	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR226801	ACCESSION:AR226801	502	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR067067	ACCESSION:AR067067
C 430	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR227167	ACCESSION:AR227167	503	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR073072	ACCESSION:AR073072
C 431	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR263428	ACCESSION:AR263428	504	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR085646	ACCESSION:AR085646
C 432	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR263429	ACCESSION:AR263429	505	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR096832	ACCESSION:AR096832
C 433	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR263656	ACCESSION:AR263656	506	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR121128	ACCESSION:AR121128
C 434	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR263657	ACCESSION:AR263657	507	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR129562	ACCESSION:AR129562
C 435	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR273202	ACCESSION:AR273202	508	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR154173	ACCESSION:AR154173
C 436	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR273211	ACCESSION:AR273211	509	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR160863	ACCESSION:AR160863
C 437	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR273212	ACCESSION:AR273212	510	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR175500	ACCESSION:AR175500
C 438	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR421841	ACCESSION:AR421841	511	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR179275	ACCESSION:AR179275
C 439	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR425223	ACCESSION:AR425223	512	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR181679	ACCESSION:AR181679
C 440	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR455882	ACCESSION:AR455882	513	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR181680	ACCESSION:AR181680
C 441	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR455883	ACCESSION:AR455883	514	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR181681	ACCESSION:AR181681
C 442	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR475147	ACCESSION:AR475147	515	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR187587	ACCESSION:AR187587
C 443	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR475129	ACCESSION:AR475129	516	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR199852	ACCESSION:AR199852
C 444	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR527130	ACCESSION:AR527130	517	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR199874	ACCESSION:AR199874
C 445	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR531554	ACCESSION:AR531554	518	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR205267	ACCESSION:AR205267
C 446	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR531555	ACCESSION:AR531555	519	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR211168	ACCESSION:AR211168
C 447	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR533313	ACCESSION:AR533313	520	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR262593	ACCESSION:AR262593
C 448	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR533314	ACCESSION:AR533314	521	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR266238	ACCESSION:AR266238
C 449	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR533516	ACCESSION:AR533516	522	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR292203	ACCESSION:AR292203
C 450	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR533517	ACCESSION:AR533517	523	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR295667	ACCESSION:AR295667
C 451	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR544632	ACCESSION:AR544632	524	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR296286	ACCESSION:AR296286
C 452	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR544633	ACCESSION:AR544633	525	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR296726	ACCESSION:AR296726
C 453	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR578607	ACCESSION:AR578607	526	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR298793	ACCESSION:AR298793
C 454	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR579286	ACCESSION:AR579286	527	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR304391	ACCESSION:AR304391
C 455	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR615327	ACCESSION:AR615327	528	12.8	0.7	17	1	AR316413	ACCESSION:AR316413
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1 Borg-Capra,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
AUTHORS
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 4 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) ; THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
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1 Borg-Capra,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
AUTHORS
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 5 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) ; THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
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ACCESSION
VERSION BD144801.1 GI:27850559
KEYWORDS
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REFERENCE
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AUTHORS
TITLE A method of detecting human phase I enzymes of drug-metabolizing
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002142780-A 13 21-MAY-2002;
Otsuka Pharmaceutical Factory Inc
COMMENT
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002142780-A/13
PD 21-MAY-2002
PF 28-AUG-2001 JP 2001257338
PI MASUHIRO NISHIMURA,HIROSHI YAGUCHI,SHINSAKU NAITO,ISAO HIRAOKA
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
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REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Nakamura,Y., Sekine,A., Iida,A. and Saito,S.
TITLE Detection of genetic polymorphisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02052044-A 7330 04-JUL-2002;
Riken (JP)
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ACCESSION BD182058
VERSION BD182058.1 GI:30792976
KEYWORDS WO 02087580-A/24.
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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 26)
AUTHORS Sugiyama,Y.; Fuse,H., Hirakata,M. and Tozawa,R.
TITLE ABC expression promoting agent
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02087580-A 24 07-NOV-2002;
TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.YASUO SUGIYAMA,HIROMITSU FUSE, MASAO
HIRAKATA,RYUICHI TOZAWA
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02087580-A/24
PD 07-NOV-2002
PF 24-APR-2002 WO 2002JP004072
PR 25-APR-2001 JP 01P 128222
PI YASUO SUGIYAMA,HIROMITSU FUSE,MASAO HIRAKATA,RYUICHI TOZAWA PC
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ACCESSION AX092546
VERSION AX092546.1 GI:13444638
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Borg-Capra,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 7 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB); THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA (CA)
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Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1710 CCAGACAGACACATAGAGCTGTGA 1734
|||||
DB 25 CCAGACAGACACATAGAGCTGTGA 1

RESULT 7
BD144866
LOCUS BD144866 22 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION A method of detecting human phase I enzymes of drug-metabolizing
and a probe and a kit therefor.
ACCESSION BD144866
VERSION BD144866.1 GI:27850624
KEYWORDS JP 2002142780-A/78.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 22)
AUTHORS Nishimura,M., Yaguchi,H., Naito,S. and Hiraoka,I.
TITLE A method of detecting human phase I enzymes of drug-metabolizing
and a probe and a kit therefor
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002142780-A 78 21-MAY-2002;
OTSUKA PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY INC
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002142780-A/78
PD 21-MAY-2002
PF 28-AUG-2001 JP 2001257338
PI MASUHIRO NISHIMURA,HIROSHI YAGUCHI,SHINSAKU NAITO,ISAO HIRAOKA
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC human CYP1 gene
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..22
/organism="Homo sapiens (human)".
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1..22
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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PN WO 02087580-A/23
PD 07-NOV-2002
PF 24-APR-2002 WO 2002JP004072
PR 25-APR-2001 JP 01P 128222
PI YASUO SUGIYAMA,HIROMITSU FUSE,MASAO HIRAKATA,RYUICHI TOZAWA PC
A61K31/4439;A61K31/42;A61K45/00;A61P3/06;A61P9/00;A61P9/10// PC
C07D417/12,
PC C07D413/12,C07D263/32
CC ABC expression promoting agent
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..19 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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FEATURES
source
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/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'

BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 21;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGGAC 892
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Db 19 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGGAC 1

RESULT 10
LOCUS AX092545 22 bp DNA linear PAT 21-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0116358.
ACCESSION AX092545
VERSION AX092545.1 GI:13444637
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Borg-Carda,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 6 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) ; THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA (CA)

FEATURES
source
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/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
/note='Oligo'

BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 5 g 6 t

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 25;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 TGTCGCCCTTCACGATGTG 32
|||||
Db 4 TGTCGCCCTTCACGATGTG 22

RESULT 11
LOCUS AX650578 25 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2418 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX650578
VERSION AX650578.1 GI:29153396
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

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PN WO 02087580-A/23
PD 07-NOV-2002
PF 24-APR-2002 WO 2002JP004072
PR 25-APR-2001 JP 01P 128222
PI YASUO SUGIYAMA,HIROMITSU FUSE,MASAO HIRAKATA,RYUICHI TOZAWA PC
A61K31/4439;A61K31/42;A61K45/00;A61P3/06;A61P9/00;A61P9/10// PC
C07D417/12,
PC C07D413/12,C07D263/32
CC ABC expression promoting agent
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..19 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'

BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 21;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGGAC 892
|||||
Db 19 ATGGTTCACCTGCTGGAC 1

RESULT 10
LOCUS AX092545 22 bp DNA linear PAT 21-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO0116358.
ACCESSION AX092545
VERSION AX092545.1 GI:13444637
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Borg-Carda,C.S., Lehner,R.J. and Vance,D.E.
TITLE Method of screening for triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116358-A 6 08-MAR-2001;
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) ; THE GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA (CA)

FEATURES
source
1..22
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
/note='Oligo'

BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 5 g 6 t

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 25;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 TGTCGCCCTTCACGATGTG 32
|||||
Db 4 TGTCGCCCTTCACGATGTG 22

RESULT 11
LOCUS AX650578 25 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2418 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX650578
VERSION AX650578.1 GI:29153396
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1

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AUTHORS      Gu, Y.
TITLE        Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1273660-A 2418 08-JAN-2003;
             Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
             1..25
             /organism="Homo sapiens"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   5 a      4 c      9 g      7 t
             1.1%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
             Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 37;
             Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 163 CAGCCTGTGGCCATTTCTCTGGGAA 187
      |||||
      1 CAGTCTGTGGGAATTTCTCTGGGAA 25
      |||||

RESULT 12
AX650579
LOCUS      AX650579          25 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2419 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX650579
VERSION   AX650579.1 GI:29153397
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
           Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
           Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Gu, Y.
TITLE     Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1273660-A 2419 08-JAN-2003;
           Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES   source
           1..25
           /organism="Homo sapiens"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a      3 c      9 g      8 t
           1.1%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
           Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 37;
           Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 AGCCTGTGGCCATTTCTCTGGGAAT 188
      |||||
      1 AGTCTGTGGGAATTTCTCTGGGAAT 25
      |||||

RESULT 13
AX650580
LOCUS      AX650580          25 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2420 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX650580
VERSION   AX650580.1 GI:29153398
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
           Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
           Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Gu, Y.
TITLE     Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1273660-A 2420 08-JAN-2003;
           Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES   source
           1..25
           /organism="Homo sapiens"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a      3 c      9 g      8 t
           1.1%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
           Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 37;
           Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 AGCCTGTGGCCATTTCTCTGGGAAT 188
      |||||
      1 AGTCTGTGGGAATTTCTCTGGGAAT 25
      |||||

RESULT 14
AX650581
LOCUS      AX650581          25 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Primer for lactic acid bacteria.
ACCESSION AX650581
VERSION   AX650581.1 GI:13026928
KEYWORDS  JP 1999151097-A/16.
SOURCE    synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
           1 (bases 1 to 26)
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Koichi, W.
TITLE     Primer for lactic acid bacteria
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 1999151097-A 16 08-JUN-1999;
           YAKULT HONSHA CO LTD
COMMENT   OS Artificial Sequence
           PN JP 1999151097-A/16
           PD 08-JUN-1999
           PR 14-SEP-1998 JP 1998260041
           PI KOICHI WATANABE
           PC C12N15/09 C12Q1/68//C12Q1/68 C12R1/23) (C12Q1/68 C12R1/245),
           PC (C12Q1/68 C12R1/225), (C12Q1/68 C12R1/46), (C12Q1/68 C12R1/24),
           CC (C12Q1/68 C12R1/25), C12N15/00
           FH Key
           FT Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..26
           /organism="synthetic construct"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 6 a      9 c      3 g      8 t
           1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 26;
           Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 43;
           Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1117 TTGATGAGCTATCCACTCTC 1136
      |||||
      2 TTGATGAGCTTCCACTCTC 21
      |||||

RESULT 15
AX650581
LOCUS      AX650581          25 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2421 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX650581
VERSION   AX650581.1 GI:29153399
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
           Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
           Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Gu, Y.
TITLE     Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1273660-A 2421 08-JAN-2003;
           Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES   source
           1..25
           /organism="Homo sapiens"
           /mol_type="genomic DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a      4 c      9 g      7 t
           1.1%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
           Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 37;
           Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      9 g      7 t

Query Match      1.0%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 58;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 163 CAGCTGTGGCCATTTCTCTGGGA 186
    |||||
Db 2 CAGCTGTGGGAATTTCTCTGGGA 25

RESULT 20
LOCUS AR217898/c
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6411769.
ACCESSION AR217898
VERSION AR217898.1 GI:23318023
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Wright, J.A., Young, A.H. and Lee, Y.S.
TITLE Insulin-like growth factor II antisense oligonucleotide sequences
and methods of using same to inhibit cell growth
JOURNAL Patent: US 6417169-A 16-09-JUL-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      3 a      7 c      3 g      7 t

Query Match      1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 61;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1547 ATGGAACCCCAATGGGGAA 1566
    |||||
Db 20 ATGGGAATCCCAATGGGGAA 1

RESULT 21
AXI39927
LOCUS AXI39927
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from Patent EP1074619.
ACCESSION AXI39927
VERSION AXI39927.1 GI:14275494
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Panula, P.A., Brandt, A. and Westerlund, J.
TITLE Promoter for neuropeptide ff and use thereof for therapy and
diagnostics
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1074619-A 19 07-FEB-2001;
Westerlund, Johanna (FI) ; Brandt, Annika (FI) ;
Panula, Pertti Aarre Juhani (FI)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..23
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="ant sense primer for human"
BASE COUNT      4 a      13 c      2 g      4 t

Query Match      1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 267 TGCCACCTCGTACCTCCTA 286
    |||||
Db 3 TGCCACCACTACCTCCTA 22

RESULT 22
AXI39927
LOCUS AXI39927
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO9937792.
ACCESSION AXI39927
VERSION AXI39927.1 GI:10043797
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bon, C., Cousin, X. and Choumet, V.
TITLE Human leupacin polypeptide and dna encoding it. Their uses
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9937792-A 12 29-JUL-1999;
AGRONOMIQUE INST NAT RECH (FR); BON CASSIAN (FR); COUSIN XAVIER
(FR); CHOUMET VALERIE (FR); PASTEUR INSTITUT (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Derivee de l'acetylcholinesterase de Bungarus
fasciatus."
BASE COUNT      5 a      0 c      3 g      4 t      12 others

RESULT 23
AXI39962
LOCUS AXI39962
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO9937792.
ACCESSION AXI39962
VERSION AXI39962.1 GI:10043797
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bon, C., Cousin, X. and Choumet, V.
TITLE Human leupacin polypeptide and dna encoding it. Their uses
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9937792-A 12 29-JUL-1999;
AGRONOMIQUE INST NAT RECH (FR); BON CASSIAN (FR); COUSIN XAVIER
(FR); CHOUMET VALERIE (FR); PASTEUR INSTITUT (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Derivee de l'acetylcholinesterase de Bungarus
fasciatus."
BASE COUNT      5 a      0 c      3 g      4 t      12 others

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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 93;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1643 AGCTGAGGACCAAGAA 1659
Db 17 AGCTGAGGACCAAGAA 1

RESULT 29
AR100364/c
LOCUS AR100364 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 95 from patent US 6080580.
ACCESSION AR100364
VERSION AR100364.1 GI:12810812
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker, B.F., Bennett, C.Frank., Butler, M.M. and Shanahan, W.R. Jr.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of tumor necrosis factor- α . (TNF- α) expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6080580-A 95 27-JUN-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 0 a 8 c 6 g 6 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 954 ACAGGGAGACCCAGAG 970
Db 18 AGAGGGAGACCCAGAG 2

RESULT 30
AR150019/c
LOCUS AR150019 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 95 from patent US 6228642.
ACCESSION AR150019
VERSION AR150019.1 GI:15114610
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker, B.F., Bennett, C.Frank., Butler, M.M. and Shanahan, W.R. Jr.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of tumor necrosis factor- α . (TNF- α) expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228642-A 95 08-MAY-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 0 a 8 c 6 g 6 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 954 ACAGGGAGACCCAGAG 970
Db 18 AGAGGGAGACCCAGAG 2

RESULT 31
AR311239/c
LOCUS AR311239 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1776 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR311239
VERSION AR311239.1 GI:31704665

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 954 ACAGGGAGACCCAGAG 970
Db 18 AGAGGGAGACCCAGAG 2

RESULT 32
AX298626/c
LOCUS AX298626 20 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 260 from Patent WO0183749.
ACCESSION AX298626
VERSION AX298626.1 GI:17128616
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homidae; Homo.
TITLE Bachmanov, A.A., Beauchamp, G.K., Chatterjee, A., de Jong, P.J., Li, S., Li, X., Ohmen, J.D., Reed, D.R., Ross, D. and Tordoff, M.G.
JOURNAL Gene and sequence variation associated with sensing carbohydrate compounds and other sweeteners
PATENT: WO 0183749-A 260 08-NOV-2001;
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY (US); The Monell Chemical Senses Center (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 5 g 4 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 133 GGGAGGTCGTCAGCTT 149
Db 17 GGGAGGTCGTCAGCTT 1

RESULT 33
AR103610/c
LOCUS AR103610 21 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 134 from patent US 6087485.
ACCESSION AR103610
VERSION AR103610.1 GI:12815198
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Brooks-Wilson, A.R., Buckler, A., Cardon, L., Carey, A.H., Galvin, M., Miller, A. and North, M.
TITLE Asthma related genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6087485-A 134 11-JUL-2000;

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais, R., Holseth, S.K., Zagursky, R.J., Metcalf, B.J., Peek, J.A., Sankaran, B. and Fletcher, L.D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 1776 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 791 TTCTGGTGAAGAAAGGT 807
Db 20 TACTGGTGAAGAAAGGT 4

RESULT 34
AX298626/c
LOCUS AX298626 20 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 260 from Patent WO0183749.
ACCESSION AX298626
VERSION AX298626.1 GI:17128616
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homidae; Homo.
TITLE Bachmanov, A.A., Beauchamp, G.K., Chatterjee, A., de Jong, P.J., Li, S., Li, X., Ohmen, J.D., Reed, D.R., Ross, D. and Tordoff, M.G.
JOURNAL Gene and sequence variation associated with sensing carbohydrate compounds and other sweeteners
PATENT: WO 0183749-A 260 08-NOV-2001;
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY (US); The Monell Chemical Senses Center (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 5 g 4 t

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 133 GGGAGGTCGTCAGCTT 149
Db 17 GGGAGGTCGTCAGCTT 1

RESULT 35
AR103610/c
LOCUS AR103610 21 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 134 from patent US 6087485.
ACCESSION AR103610
VERSION AR103610.1 GI:12815198
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Brooks-Wilson, A.R., Buckler, A., Cardon, L., Carey, A.H., Galvin, M., Miller, A. and North, M.
TITLE Asthma related genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6087485-A 134 11-JUL-2000;

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FEATURES
  source      Location/Qualifiers
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  /organism="unknown"
  6 a 6 c 1 g 7 t 1 others
  BASE COUNT      6 a 6 c 1 g 7 t 1 others
  Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
  QY 1513 ATGGTATGAAATTCGGG 1531
  Db 19 ATGGATATKAAATTCGGG 1
  RESULT 34
  BD129840/c      21 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
  LOCUS
  DEFINITION Asthma-associated gene.
  ACCESSION BD129840
  VERSION BD129840.1 GI:23224785
  KEYWORDS JP 2002500895-A/130.
  SOURCE unclassified
  ORGANISM unclassified
  REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
  AUTHORS Wilson,A.R.B., Buckler,A., Cardon,L., Carey,A.H., Galvin,M.,
  Miller,A. and North,M.
  TITLE Asthma-associated gene
  JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002500895-A 130 15-JAN-2002;
  COMMENT AXYS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
  OS Unidentified
  PN JP 2002500895-A/130
  PD 15-JAN-2002
  PF 21-JAN-1998 JP 2000528715
  PI ANGELA R BROOKS WILSON,ALAN BUCKLER,ION
  CARDON,ALISON H CAREY,
  FI MARGARET GALVIN,ANDREW MILLER,MICHAEL NORTH
  PC C12Q1/68,A01K67/027,C07K14/47,C12N15/09,C12N15/00 CC
  Strandedness: Double;
  CC Topology: Linear;
  CC Asthma-associated gene
  FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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  /organism="Unidentified".
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  DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO9746700.
  ACCESSION A68405
  VERSION A68405.1 GI:4759482
  KEYWORDS unclassified
  SOURCE unclassified
  ORGANISM unclassified
  REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
  AUTHORS Mouglin,B.
  TITLE NUCLEOTIDE PROBES AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING HLA DQB1 TYPING
  JOURNAL Patent: WO 9746700-A 10 11-DEC-1997;
  BIO MERIEUX (FR)
  Other publication FR 2749308 19971205.
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  Db 1 GGAGGGAACCCAGGCGAGGT 20
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  DEFINITION Sequence 207 from patent US 6251588.
  ACCESSION ARI58585
  VERSION ARI58585.1 GI:16220653
  KEYWORDS Unknown.
  SOURCE Unknown.
  ORGANISM Unclassified.
  REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
  AUTHORS Shannon,K.W., Wolber,P.K., Delenstarr,G.C., Webb,P.G. and
  Kincaid,R.H.
  TITLE Method for evaluating oligonucleotide probe sequences
  JOURNAL Patent: US 6251588-A 207 26-JUN-2001;
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  Db 20 CCACACACAGACAAAAACAT 1
  RESULT 37
  AR208788/c
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  DEFINITION Sequence 87 from patent US 6383808.
  ACCESSION AR208788
  VERSION AR208788.1 GI:21510033
  KEYWORDS Unknown.
  SOURCE Unknown.
  ORGANISM Unclassified.
  REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
  AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Freier,S.M.
  TITLE Antisense inhibition of clusterin expression
  JOURNAL Patent: US 6383808-A 87 07-MAY-2002;
  FEATURES
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DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6423543.
ACCESSION AR220157
VERSION AR220157.1 GI:23324600
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Marcotte,P.A. and Cowseert,L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of hepsin expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6423543-A 22 23-JUL-2002;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 6 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 617 CTGCGCTGCGCTGGGTCCAG 636
Db 1 CTGACCTGCACCTGGGTACAG 20
RESULT 39
LOCUS AR232291
DEFINITION Sequence 81 from patent US 6455307.
ACCESSION AR232291
VERSION AR232291.1 GI:27274283
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS McKay,R., Freier,S.M. and Wyatt,J.
TITLE Antisense modulation of casein kinase 2-alpha prime expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6455307-A 81 24-SEP-2002;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 5 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 1 GCTGCGCTGCGCTGGGTCTA 20
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LOCUS AR304905/c
DEFINITION Sequence 48 from Patent WO0188189.
ACCESSION AR304905
VERSION AR304905.1 GI:17644584
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS van Bijik,M.J., Peleman,J.D. and de Ruiter-Bleeker,M.J.
TITLE Microsatellite-afip&reg
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188189-A 48 22-NOV-2001;

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QY 127 GTGCTGGGAAGTTCGTAC 146
Db 20 GTGCTAGGGAACCTTCGTCCG 1
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DEFINITION Sequence 16 from Patent WO0192578.
ACCESSION AX323424
VERSION AX323424.1 GI:18094187
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robinson,I.B., Dokmanovic,M. and Chang,B.D.
TITLE Reagents and methods for identifying and modulating expression of genes regulated by retinoids
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192578-A 16 08-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Sense primer for Mac-2 BP"
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1049 ATTCCACACTGTCCCTAC 1088
Db 1 AATTCCACACTGTGCCCTTC 20
RESULT 42
LOCUS BD088633
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD088633
VERSION BD088633.1 GI:32634243
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 877 20-NOV-2001;
COMMENT THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/877
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
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PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
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PC C12N15/00
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTTCTCG 1284
Db 1 AAAAGAACACCTGTTCTCG 20
RESULT 43
AB069142
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-N34400 at
ip36.
ACCESSION AB069142
VERSION AB069142.1 GI:15129946
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Chen, Y. Z., Hayaishi, Y., Wu, J. G., Takaoka, E., Maekawa, K.,
Watanabe, N., Inazawa, J., Hosoda, F., Arai, Y., Mizushima, H.,
Morohashi, A., Chira, M., Nakagawara, A., Liu, S., Hoshi, M., Horii, A.
and Soeda, E.
TITLE A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
Chromosome lp35-p36
JOURNAL Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE 21269192
PUBMED 11374902
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Horii, A.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail: horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel: 81-22-717-8042, Fax: 81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES
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        B228P18, Human BAC library RPCT-11'
BASE COUNT 7 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTTCTCG 1284
Db 1 AAAAGAACACCTGTTCTCG 20
RESULT 44

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A20361/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 03-OCT-1994
DEFINITION oligonucleotide primer.
ACCESSION A20361
VERSION A20361.1 GI:641258
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Larder, B. A. and Symons, S. D.
TITLE Method for assessing the sensitivity of HIV-1 to zidovudine and
oligonucleotides therefore
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0422762-A 1 17-APR-1991;
THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED
FEATURES
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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1705 CCACCCACACAGACACAT 1724
Db 20 CCACACCCAGACAAAAACAT 1
RESULT 45
A20381/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 03-OCT-1994
DEFINITION oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION A20381
VERSION A20381.1 GI:641274
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Larder, B. A. and Symons, S. D.
TITLE Method for assessing the sensitivity of HIV-1 to zidovudine and
oligonucleotides therefore
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0422762-A 22 17-APR-1991;
THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t
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Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 20 CCACACCCAGACAAAAACAT 1
RESULT 46
A2026151/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5856086.
ACCESSION A2026151
VERSION A2026151.1 GI:5936991
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Kozal, M.J. and Merigan, T.C.
TITLE Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
JOURNAL Patent: US 5856086-A 10 05-JAN-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724
Db 20 CCACACCCAGACAAAAACAT 1

RESULT 47
AR080075/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5968730.
ACCESSION AR080075
VERSION AR080075.1 GI:10006810
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Merigan, T.C., Katzenstein, D.A. and Holodny, M.
TITLE Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
JOURNAL Patent: US 5968730-A 4 19-OCT-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t
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QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724
Db 20 CCACACCCAGACAAAAACAT 1

RESULT 48
AR139862
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 40 from patent US 6207416.
ACCESSION AR139862
VERSION AR139862.1 GI:14482358
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Tsarev, S.A., Emerson, S.U. and Purcell, R.H.
TITLE Recombinant proteins of a Pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their use in diagnostic methods and vaccines
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207416-A 40 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
BASE COUNT 9 a 6 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCAGAC 1418
Db 2 TCAGACATAAAACCTAAGTC 21

RESULT 49
AR167506
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 40 from patent US 6287759.
ACCESSION AR167506
VERSION AR167506.1 GI:17903289
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Tsarev, S.A., Emerson, S.U. and Purcell, R.H.
TITLE Recombinant proteins of a Pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their use in diagnostic methods and vaccines
JOURNAL Patent: US 6287759-A 40 11-SEP-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
BASE COUNT 9 a 6 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCAGAC 1418
Db 2 TCAGACATAAAACCTAAGTC 21

RESULT 50
AR234230
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 40 from patent US 6458562.
ACCESSION AR234230
VERSION AR234230.1 GI:27276902
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Emerson, S.U., Purcell, R.H., Tsarev, S.A. and Robinson, R.A.
TITLE Recombinant proteins of a Pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their use in diagnostic methods and vaccines
JOURNAL Patent: US 6458562-A 40 01-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .21
BASE COUNT 9 a 6 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCAGAC 1418
Db 2 TCAGACATAAAACCTAAGTC 21

RESULT 51
AR271398/c
LOCUS 21 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 6503705.
ACCESSION AR271398
VERSION AR271398.1 GI:29702816
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

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Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Kozal,M.J., Merigan,T.C., Katzenstein,D.A. and Holodniy,M.
TITLE Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy
and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired
immunodeficiency syndrome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6503705-A 4 07-JAN-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
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QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724
Db 20 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1
RESULT 52
AR299105/c
LOCUS AR299105 21 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 10840 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR299105
VERSION AR299105.1 GI:31686389
KEYWORDS
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 10840 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..21
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 7 c 2 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 511 GAAACGCTGGGTGGTGAC 530
Db 21 GAAACGCTGGGTGGTGAC 2
RESULT 53
AX082351
LOCUS AX082351 21 bp DNA linear PAT 28-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO0112823.
ACCESSION AX082351
VERSION AX082351.1 GI:13184527
KEYWORDS
ORGANISM synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stone,E.M. and Sheffield,V.C.
TITLE Macular degeneration diagnostics and therapeutics
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0112823-A 29 22-FEB-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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/note="Primer"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 4 g 8 t

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Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 393 TTACACTCTCTGCTGACTTGA 412
Db 2 TTACATTCTCTGGGACTTGA 21
RESULT 54
AX095398/c
LOCUS AX095398 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 576 from Patent WO0118250.
ACCESSION AX095398
VERSION AX095398.1 GI:13511601
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and
McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0118250-A 576 15-MAR-2001;
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Millennium
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1554 CCCCAATGGGAAGGGCTGC 1573
Db 20 CCCCAATGGGAAGGGCTGC 1
RESULT 55
BD061577
LOCUS BD061577 21 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method for detecting myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and remedy for
MDS.
ACCESSION BD061577
VERSION BD061577.1 GI:22607182
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Mano,H.
TITLE Method for detecting myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and remedy for
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001269174-A 2 02-OCT-2001;
KIRIN BREWERY CO LTD,HIROYUKI MANO
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001269174-A/2
PD 02-OCT-2001
PF 24-MAR-2000 JP 2000085153
PI HIROYUKI MANO
PC C12N15/09,A61K39/395,A61P35/02,C07K16/18,C12Q1/68,
PC G01N33/53,
PC G01N33/53,G01N33/56,C12N15/00
CC Beta-actin specific oligonucleotide primer for PCR FH Key
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Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
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Db 1 GTCCGCTAGAAGCAATTGC 20

RESULT 56
BD084534
LOCUS      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Recombinant proteins of a pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their
            use in diagnostic methods and vaccines.
ACCESSION  BD084534
VERSION     BD084534.1 GI:22630144
KEYWORDS    JP 2001524821-A/37.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM     unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS      Emerson,S.U., Purcell,R.H., Tsarev,S.A. and Robinson,R.A.
TITLE        Recombinant proteins of a pakistani strain of hepatitis E and their
            use in diagnostic methods and vaccines
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001524821-A 37 04-DEC-2001;
            THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS REPRESENTED BY
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            SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
COMMENT      OS Unidentified
            PN JP 2001524821-A/37
            PD 04-DEC-2001
            PF 09-APR-1998 JP 1998544174
            PR 11-APR-1997 US 08/840316
            PI SUZANNE U EMERSON,ROBERT H PURCELL,SERGEI A TSAREV,ROBIN A PI
            ROBINSON
            PC Cl2N15/51,C07K14/08,C07K16/10,A61K39/29,G01N33/576 CC
            CC Strandedness: Single;
            CC Topology: Linear;
            CC Recombinant proteins of a pakistani strain of hepatitis E and
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            CC diagnostic methods and vaccines
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Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCCAAGAC 1418
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Db 2 TCAGACATAAACCTAGTC 21

RESULT 57
BD088072/c
LOCUS      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION  BD088072
VERSION     BD088072.1 GI:22633682
KEYWORDS    JP 2001321190-A/316.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS      Soeda,E.
TITLE        A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001321190-A 316 20-NOV-2001;
            THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
            GENOTECHS
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
            PN JP 2001321190-A/316
            PD 20-NOV-2001
            PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
            PI EIICHI SOEDA
            PC Cl2N15/09,Cl2N15/09,Cl2M1/00,Cl2Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
            Cl2N15/00,
            CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
            Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..21
            FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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source
1..21 Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type='synthetic construct'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT      9 a      9 c      1 g      2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 GCACATGTGATGTTTGGTGT 1313
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Db 20 GCAGTTGTGAGTTTGTGT 1

RESULT 58
BD097658
LOCUS      21 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method for detecting chronic myeloid leukemia.
ACCESSION  BD097658
VERSION     BD097658.1 GI:22643232
KEYWORDS    WO 0164946-A/4.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS      Mano,H., Miyazato,A., Ueno,S., Yoshida,K., Yamanaka,T., Ikeda,U.,
            Shimada,K., Hatake,K., Ozawa,K., Asada,K. and Kato,I.
TITLE        Method for detecting chronic myeloid leukemia
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0164946-A 4 07-SEP-2001;
            TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD,HIROYUKI MANO,AKIRA MIYAZATO,SHUICHI UENO,KOJI
            YOSHIDA, TAKEO YAMANAKA,UICHI IKEDA,KAZUYUKI SHIMADA,KIYOHICO
            HATAKE, KEIYA OZAWA, KIYOZO ASADA, IKUNOSHIN KATO
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
            PN WO 0164946-A/4
            PD 07-SEP-2001
            PF 28-FEB-2001 WO 2001JP001485
            PR 02-MAR-2000 JP 00P 58043
            PI HIROYUKI MANO,AKIRA MIYAZATO,SHUICHI UENO,KOJI YOSHIDA, TAKEO
            YAMANAKA,
            PI UICHI IKEDA,KAZUYUKI SHIMADA,KIYOHICO HATAKE,KEIYA OZAWA, PI
            KIYOZO ASADA,
            PI IKUNOSHIN KATO
            PC Cl2Q1/68,Cl2N15/00,Cl2N15/54
            CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthesized oligonucleotide
            for
            CC amplification of beta-actin
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..21
            FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..21 Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type='synthetic construct'

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
5 t
BASE COUNT      4 a 6 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTTC 161
    |||||
Db 1 GTCGCCTAGAGCATTTC 20
    |||||

RESULT 59
BD167274/c      21 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
LOCUS Human liver disease-expressing genes.
DEFINITION BD167274
ACCESSION BD167274
VERSION BD167274.1 GI:27873086
KEYWORDS JP 2002209591-A/819.
SOURCE unclassified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Matsushina,K.; Hashimoto,S.; Kaneko,S. and Yamashita,T.
TITLE Human liver disease-expressing genes
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002209591-A 819 30-JUL-2002;
        JAPAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORP
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
        PN JP 2002209591-A/819
        PD 30-JUL-2002
        PF 19-JAN-2001 JP 2001012328
        PI KOJI MATSUSHIMA, SHINICHI HASHIMOTO, SHUICHI KANEKO, TARO PI
        YAMASHITA
        PC C12N15/09, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, G01N33/15, G01N33/50//C12P21/02,
        PC C12P21/08,
        PC C12N15/00
        CC Artificial Sequence: Synthesized Oligonucleotide PH Key
        CC Location/Qualifiers
        FT source
        FT 1..21
        Location/Qualifiers
        1..21
        /organism="Artificial Sequence".
FEATURES
source
1..21
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
5 t
BASE COUNT      5 a 5 c 6 g 5 t
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Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTTC 161
    |||||
Db 20 GTCGCCTAGAGCATTTC 1
    |||||

RESULT 60
E08727
LOCUS E08727 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Probe for detecting RNA of Salmonella typhimurium.
ACCESSION E08727
VERSION E08727.1 GI:2176840
KEYWORDS JP 1995039398-A/21.
SOURCE unclassified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Nunofuji,S., Seto,Y., Mise,S., Taneda,T. and Sakano,T.
TITLE METHOD FOR DETECTING RNA USING TWO KINDS OF NEAREST-NEIGHBOR
        NUCLEIC ACID PROBES
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1995039398-A 21 10-FEB-1995;
        NIPPON FLOUR MILLS CO LTD, NATL FEDELATION OF AGRICULT COOP ASSOC

/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
6 g
BASE COUNT      4 a 6 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTTC 161
    |||||
Db 20 GTCGCCTAGAGCATTTC 1
    |||||

RESULT 60
E08727
LOCUS E08727 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Probe for detecting RNA of Salmonella typhimurium.
ACCESSION E08727
VERSION E08727.1 GI:2176840
KEYWORDS JP 1995039398-A/21.
SOURCE unclassified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Nunofuji,S., Seto,Y., Mise,S., Taneda,T. and Sakano,T.
TITLE METHOD FOR DETECTING RNA USING TWO KINDS OF NEAREST-NEIGHBOR
        NUCLEIC ACID PROBES
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1995039398-A 21 10-FEB-1995;
        NIPPON FLOUR MILLS CO LTD, NATL FEDELATION OF AGRICULT COOP ASSOC

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OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1995039398-A/21
PD 10-FEB-1995
PF 30-MAR-1994 JP 1994061467
PR 28-MAY-1993 JP 93P 127537
PI NUNOFUJI SATOSHI, SETO YASUHIRO, MISE SHIZUO, TANEDA TAKAYUKI,
    SAKANO TETSUYA
PC C12Q1/68;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
FH Key
FT source 1..21
    /organism="Artificial sequences".
FEATURES
source
1..21
    Location/Qualifiers
    /organism="unidentified"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT      7 a 9 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1349 CTGGAGCACCCACCTACATG 1368
    |||||
Db 2 CTGGAACACACACCTACACG 21
    |||||

RESULT 61
E10090
LOCUS E10090 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Probe.
ACCESSION E10090
VERSION E10090.1 GI:22026718
KEYWORDS JP 1995265099-A/3.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS Nunofuji,S., Seto,Y., Mise,S., Taneda,T. and Namimatsu,T.
TITLE DETECTION OF RNA
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1995265099-A 3 17-OCT-1995;
        NIPPON FLOUR MILLS CO LTD, NATL FEDELATION OF AGRICULT COOP ASSOC
COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1995265099-A/3
PD 17-OCT-1995
PF 30-MAR-1994 JP 1994061466
PI NUNOFUJI SATOSHI, SETO YASUHIRO, MISE SHIZUO, TANEDA TAKASHI,
    NAMIMATSU TAKANORI
PC C12Q1/68, C12N15/09, (C12Q1/68, C12R1.42);
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key
FT source 1..21
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FEATURES
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1..21
    Location/Qualifiers
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    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT      7 a 9 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1349 CTGGAGCACCCACCTACATG 1368
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CC	topology:	Linear;
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FH		
FT	source	1..21 /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FT		Location/Qualifiers
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		/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT	2 a 4 c 7 g	8 t
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e-02;	
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches -3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	1673 CCAACCTCTTTGCCAAGAAG 1692	
Ddb	21 CCAACCTGATAGCCAAGAAG 2	
RESULT 64		
I43015/c		21 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
LOCUS	I43015	
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5631128.	
ACCESSION	I43015	
VERSION	I43015.1 GI:2468259	
KEYWORDS	Unknown.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unknown.	
REFERENCE	Unclassified.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 21)	
TITLE	Kozal,M.J. and Merigan,T.C.	
	Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy	
	and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired	
JOURNAL	immunodeficiency syndrome	
Patent:	US 5631128-A 10 20-MAY-1997;	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers	
source	1..21 /organism="unknown"	
BASE COUNT	1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t	
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e-02;	
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches -3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	1705 CCACCCGACAGACACAT 1724	
Ddb	20 CCACCCGACAAAAAACAT 1	
RESULT 65		
I56554/c		21 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
LOCUS	I56554	
DEFINITION	Sequence 4 from patent US 5650268.	
ACCESSION	I56554	
VERSION	I56554.1 GI:2476967	
KEYWORDS	Unknown.	
SOURCE	Unknown.	
ORGANISM	Unknown.	
REFERENCE	Unclassified.	
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 21)	
TITLE	Kozal,M.J. and Merigan,T.C.	
	Polymerase chain reaction assays for monitoring antiviral therapy	
	and making therapeutic decisions in the treatment of acquired	
JOURNAL	immunodeficiency syndrome	
Patent:	US 5650268-A 4 22-JUL-1997;	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers	
source	1..21 /organism="unknown"	
BASE COUNT	1 a 1 c 7 g 12 t	
Query Match	0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;	


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RESULT 70
AX129460/c
LOCUS AX129460 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 678 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX129460
VERSION AX129460.1 GI:14135765
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Korneluk,R.G., Lacasse,E., Baird,S., Holcik,M. and Young,S.
TITLE Antisense 18p nucleic acids and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0226968-A 207 04-APR-2002;
University of Ottawa (CA) ; Aegera Therapeutics Inc. (CA)
FEATURES
SOURCE 1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="CDK7 ribozyme binding site"
BASE COUNT 9 a 4 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 932 TGAATTCCTATCTCTGG 949
Db 19 TGGTATTCCTATCTCTGG 2
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 932 TGAATTCCTATCTCTGG 949
Db 19 TGGTATTCCTATCTCTGG 2

RESULT 71
AX356987/c
LOCUS AX356987 19 bp DNA linear PAT 13-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO0206523.
ACCESSION AX356987
VERSION AX356987.1 GI:18674183
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Acuna,G., Foerzler,D. and Leong,D.U.
TITLE Method for detecting pre-disposition to hepatotoxicity
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0206523-A 29 24-JAN-2002;
F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG (CH)
FEATURES
SOURCE 1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 4 g 8 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1017 GAAACACCTGAGAGCT 1034
Db 19 GAAACACCTGAGAGGT 2

RESULT 72
AX412107
LOCUS AX412107 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 207 from Patent WO0226968.
ACCESSION AX412107
VERSION AX412107.1 GI:21444572

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KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 artificial sequences.
AUTHORS Korneluk,R.G., Lacasse,E., Baird,S., Holcik,M. and Young,S.
TITLE Antisense 18p nucleic acids and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0226968-A 207 04-APR-2002;
University of Ottawa (CA) ; Aegera Therapeutics Inc. (CA)
FEATURES
SOURCE 1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="based on Homo sapiens"
BASE COUNT 5 a 1 c 8 g 5 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1510 AAGATGCTGATGAATTC 1527
Db 2 AAGATGCTGATGGAATTC 19
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA 199
Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA 199
Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18

RESULT 74
AX019156
LOCUS AX019156 20 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 46 from patent US 5783390.
ACCESSION AX019156
VERSION AX019156.1 GI:3974270
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS First,M.Kent., Agoulnik,A.I. and Muallem,A.
TITLE Male infertility Y-deletion detection battery
JOURNAL Patent: US 5776682-A 46 07-JUL-1998;
FEATURES
SOURCE 1..20
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA 199
Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18

RESULT 74
AX019156
LOCUS AX019156 20 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 46 from patent US 5783390.
ACCESSION AX019156
VERSION AX019156.1 GI:3974270
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS First,M.Kent., Agoulnik,A.I. and Agoulnik,A.I.
TITLE Male infertility Y-deletion detection battery
JOURNAL Patent: US 5783390-A 46 21-JUL-1998;
FEATURES
SOURCE 1..20
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 7 t

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Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCAA 199
Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18

RESULT 75
LOCUS AR032116 20 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from patent US 5866698.
ACCESSION AR032116
VERSION AR032116.1 GI:5946405
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Ecker,D., Vickers,T.A. and Bruice,T.W.
TITLE Modulation of gene expression through interference with RNA
JOURNAL secondary structure
PATENT: US 5866698-A 37 02-FEB-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 8 a 7 c 4 g 1 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAGG 307
Db 1 GCTCCCAAGAACCCCAAGG 18

RESULT 76
LOCUS AR040995/c 20 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 5811244.
ACCESSION AR040995
VERSION AR040995.1 GI:5961491
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Frankel,W.N., Cox,G.A., Lutz,C.M. and Noebels,J.L.
TITLE In vitro method for identifying a clinical disorder associated with
JOURNAL NheI mutation
PATENT: US 5811244-A 22 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1142 GGCAACTGGACCGAGA 1159
Db 20 GGCAGCTGGAGCAGA 3

RESULT 77
LOCUS AR060240 20 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 5840549.
ACCESSION AR060240
VERSION AR060240.1 GI:5986690

Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCAA 199
Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18

RESULT 78
LOCUS AR091953 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 5998133.
ACCESSION AR091953
VERSION AR091953.1 GI:10018707
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Blumenfeld,A., Gusella,J.F., Breakfield,X.O. and Slangenaupt,S.
TITLE Use of genetic markers to diagnose familial dysautonomia
JOURNAL Patent: US 5998133-A 25 07-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGGAAC 663
Db 3 GCCAGCTTTGGAGACAAC 20

RESULT 79
LOCUS AR117676 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from patent US 6140125.
ACCESSION AR117676
VERSION AR117676.1 GI:14098582
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Taylor,J.K. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of bcl-6 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6140125-A 73 31-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 9 a 5 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTCTC 1282
Db 3 AAAAGAAACATCTGTCTC 20

RESULT 80
LOCUS AR208830 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 39 from patent US 6383809.
ACCESSION AR208830
VERSION AR208830.1 GI:21510087
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Cowsett, L. M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cytohesin-1 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383809-A 39 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 8 g 1 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 47 TCCTGGCCACCTCTCTCTG 64
Db 18 TCCTGGCCAGTTCTCTG 1

RESULT 81
LOCUS AR216036 20 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6410518.
ACCESSION AR216036
VERSION AR216036.1 GI:23314324
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia, B. P.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide inhibition of raf gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6410518-A 83 25-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 10 c 0 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1296 AGATGTGATGTTGGTGT 1313
Db 20 AGATGAGATGTTGGTGT 3

RESULT 82
LOCUS AR313643 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4180 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR313643
VERSION AR313643.1 GI:31707069
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais, R., Hoiseeth, S. K., Zagursky, R. J., Metcalf, B. J., Peek, J. A.,

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Sankaran, B. and Fletcher, L. D.
Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
Patent: US 6559294-A 4180 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 8 a 7 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 132 GGGGAAGTTCGTCAGCTT 149
Db 20 GGGGAAGTTCGTTGCTT 3

RESULT 83
LOCUS AR315104 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5641 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR315104
VERSION AR315104.1 GI:31708530
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais, R., Hoiseeth, S. K., Zagursky, R. J., Metcalf, B. J., Peek, J. A.,
Sankaran, B. and Fletcher, L. D.
Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
Patent: US 6559294-A 5641 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 553 TGGGATTCCTCAGCACA 570
Db 3 TGGGATTCCTGAAGCACA 20

RESULT 84
LOCUS AX010211 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent WO9960115.
ACCESSION AX010211
VERSION AX010211.1 GI:9997110
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Van Leuven, F.
TITLE Proteins and genes useful as tumor markers
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9960115-A 15 25-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
misc_feature 1..20
/note="splicing boundary: 1 - 10: intron ; 11 - 20: exon"
BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

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Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 418 AAAACAGGCTGCCGCTG 435
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 Db 3 AAAACAGGCTGCCGCTG 20

RESULT 85
 AX250713/c
 LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 05-OCT-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO018670.
 ACCESSION AX250713
 VERSION AX250713.1 GI:15984451
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Lazdunski, M., Lessage, P. and Maingret, F.
 TITLE Novel family of mechanically sensitive human potassium channels
 activated by polyunsaturated fatty acids and use thereof
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 018670-A 5 20-SEP-2001;
 CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS) (FR)

FEATURES
 source 1..20
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 misc_feature 1..20
 /note="Amorce deduite partir de l'intron 5 de hTPAAK,
 amorce_sens"
 BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 6 g 3 t
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1564 GAAGGCTGCCCACTGG 1581
 |||||
 Db 20 GAAGGCTCTCCCACTGG 3

RESULT 86
 AX298949/c
 LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 583 from Patent WO0183749.
 ACCESSION AX298949
 VERSION AX298949.1 GI:17128939
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Mus sp.
 ORGANISM Mus sp.
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Bachmanov, A.A., Beauchamp, G.K., Chatterjee, A., de Jong, P.J., Li, S.,
 Li, X., Ohmen, J.D., Reed, D.R., Ross, D. and Tordoff, M.G.
 TITLE Gene and sequence variation associated with sensing carbohydrate
 compounds and other sweeteners
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0183749-A 583 08-NOV-2001;
 WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY (US); The Monell Chemical Senses Center
 (US)

FEATURES
 source 1..20
 /organism="Mus sp."
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:10095"
 BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 8 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 AAACACACCTCTGCTG 871
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 Db 18 AACCATCACCTCTGCTG 1

RESULT 87
 AX299015
 LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 649 from Patent WO0183749.
 ACCESSION AX299015
 VERSION AX299015.1 GI:17129005
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Mus sp.
 ORGANISM Mus sp.
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Bachmanov, A.A., Beauchamp, G.K., Chatterjee, A., de Jong, P.J., Li, S.,
 Li, X., Ohmen, J.D., Reed, D.R., Ross, D. and Tordoff, M.G.
 TITLE Gene and sequence variation associated with sensing carbohydrate
 compounds and other sweeteners
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0183749-A 649 08-NOV-2001;
 WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY (US); The Monell Chemical Senses Center
 (US)

FEATURES
 Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..20
 /organism="Mus sp."
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:10095"
 BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 7 g 2 t
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1646 TGAAGGACAAAGAGTAG 1663
 |||||
 Db 1 TGCAGGACCAAGAGTAG 18

RESULT 88
 AX472702
 LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 09-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 39 from Patent WO0220571.
 ACCESSION AX472702
 VERSION AX472702.1 GI:22207577
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Human immunodeficiency virus
 ORGANISM Human immunodeficiency virus
 Viruses; Retroviridae; Retroviridae; Lentivirus; Primate
 lentivirus group.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Goudsmit, J. and Cornelissen, M.
 TITLE Attenuated hiv strains and use thereof
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0220571-A 39 14-MAR-2002;
 Organon Teknika B.V. (NL)

FEATURES
 Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..20
 /organism="Human immunodeficiency virus"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:12721"
 BASE COUNT 8 a 7 c 4 g 1 t
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAG 307
 |||||
 Db 1 GCTCCCAAGACCCCAAG 18

RESULT 89

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Db
1 AGATGGTGATGAATAC 18

RESULT 91
AX095070
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
BASE COUNT
Query Match
Best Local Similarity
Matches
16; Conservative
1; Mismatches
3; Indels
0; Gaps
0;

QY
858 CACCACCTGCTGCTCATGG 877
|||||
1 CACCACGACGCTGCTCATGG 20

Db

RESULT 92
AX096276
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
BASE COUNT
Query Match
Best Local Similarity
Matches
16; Conservative
1; Mismatches
3; Indels
0; Gaps
0;

QY
1023 ACCTGAAGAGCTTCAAGCTG 1042
|||||
1 ACCTGAAGAGCTGATGCTG 20

Db

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LOCUS AX173330 21 bp DNA linear PAT 03-JUL-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 41 from Patent WO0144283.
ACCESSION AX173330
VERSION AX173330.1 GI:14598106
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Roberts, S.L., Karnovsky, A.M., Ruble, C.L. and Benjamin, C.W.
TITLE Human ion channels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0144283-A 41 21-JUN-2001;
PHARMACIA & UPJOHN COMPANY (US)
FEATURES
source
1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 7 c 5 g 7 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTTCAGTGCCTGC 889
Db |||||
3 TCATGGTTCAGTGCCTGC 20
RESULT 94
AX203547
LOCUS AX203547 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 177 from Patent WO0153520.
ACCESSION AX203547
VERSION AX203547.1 GI:1532966
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Cullen, P. and Seedorf, U.
TITLE Gene chip for neonate screening
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0153520-A 177 26-JUL-2001;
Cullen, Paul (DE); Seedorf, Udo (DE)
FEATURES
source
1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 9 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1319 CTGTGATGTGCCCCGA 1336
Db |||||
4 CTGTGATGTGCCCCGA 21
RESULT 95
AX539362
LOCUS AX539362 21 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 149 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION AX539362
VERSION AX539362.1 GI:25272690
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann, U., Hoffmeyer, S. and Mornhinweg, E.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
Patent: WO 02059142-A 241 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

AUTHORS Brinkmann, U., Hoffmeyer, S. and Mornhinweg, E.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059142-A 149 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 9 g 3 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGTGATGGT 440
Db |||||
2 CAGGCTGCCGTGATGGT 19
RESULT 96
AX539363/c
LOCUS AX539363 21 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 150 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION AX539363
VERSION AX539363.1 GI:25272692
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann, U., Hoffmeyer, S. and Mornhinweg, E.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
Patent: WO 02059142-A 150 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGTGATGGT 440
Db |||||
20 CAGGCTGCCGTGATGGT 3
RESULT 97
AX539454
LOCUS AX539454 21 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 241 from Patent WO02059142.
ACCESSION AX539454
VERSION AX539454.1 GI:25272892
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brinkmann, U., Hoffmeyer, S. and Mornhinweg, E.
TITLE Polymorphisms in the human gene for the multidrug
resistance-associated protein 1 (mrp-1) and their use in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications
Patent: WO 02059142-A 241 01-AUG-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers


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RESULT 102
AX735811
LOCUS AX735811 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1401 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735811
VERSION AX735811.1 GI:30515088
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1401 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
1.17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 557 GATCTTCAGCACAGG 572
Db 1 GATCTTCAGCACAGG 16

RESULT 103
152569
LOCUS 152569 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 310 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION 152569
VERSION 152569.1 GI:2473770
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myc targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 310 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1.17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 2 c 7 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1599 GGAAGGTTATCTGCAG 1614
Db 1 GGAAGGTTATCTGCAG 16

RESULT 104
AR134069
LOCUS AR134069 18 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2494 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR134069
VERSION AR134069.1 GI:14122974
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

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AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 2494 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1.18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 4 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 783 CACTTCTCTTCGGTG 798
Db 1 CACTTCTCTTCAGGTG 16

RESULT 105
AR211183
LOCUS AR211183 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 96 from patent US 6399297.
ACCESSION AR211183
VERSION AR211183.1 GI:21514438
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Cowsett,L.M., Monia,B.P. and Xu,X.S.
TITLE Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor
receptor-associated factors (TRAFs)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6399297-A 96 04-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1.18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 0 a 8 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 62 CTGCTTCGCGGCTTG 77
Db 3 CTGCTTCGCGGCTTG 18

RESULT 106
AX133142
LOCUS AX133142 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4360 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX133142
VERSION AX133142.1 GI:14139452
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 4360 03-MAY-2001;
FEATURES IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
source Location/Qualifiers
1.18
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Hammerhead ribozyme recognition site for cdc 2
kinase"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

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Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 AAGAGTAGCTTCTG 1670
Db 2 AAGATGATGCTTCTG 17

RESULT 107
AR006818/c AR006818 20 bp DNA PAT 04-DEC-1998
LOCUS Sequence 114 from patent US 5750105.
ACCESSION AR006818
VERSION AR006818.1 GI:3966302
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL Patent: US 5750105-A 114 12-MAY-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 7 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 108
AR103911 AR103911 20 bp DNA PAT 14-FEB-2001
LOCUS Sequence 23 from patent US 6087489.
ACCESSION AR103911
VERSION AR103911.1 GI:12815499
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Dean,N.M.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of human thymidylate synthase
JOURNAL Patent: US 6087489-A 23 11-JUL-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 9 c 6 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1623 CAACACCCAGCGGCC 1638
Db 2 CAACCTCCAGCGGCC 17

RESULT 109
AR314486 AR314486 20 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 5023 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR314486
VERSION AR314486.1 GI:31707912
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.

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ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais,R., Hoiseh,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A., Sankaran,B. and Fletcher,L.D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 5023 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129
Db 3 CAGTTGATGAGCCATC 18

RESULT 110
AX020985 AX020985 20 bp DNA PAT 07-SEP-2000
LOCUS Sequence 4 from Patent WO9332658.
ACCESSION AX020985
VERSION AX020985.1 GI:10044648
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Barouki,R., Massaad,C. and Garlatti-Vincent,M.
TITLE Overlapping nucleotide sequences, and their use for detecting xenohormones and in pharmaceutical compositions
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9332658-A 4 01-JUL-1999;
INST NAT SANTE RECH MED (FR); BAROUKI ROBERT (FR); MASSAAD CHARBEL (FR); GARLATTI VINCENT MICHELE (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1266 AAAGAAAGACCTGTTC 1281
Db 4 ACAGAAAGACCTGTTC 19

RESULT 111
AX078043 AX078043 20 bp DNA PAT 22-FEB-2001
LOCUS Sequence 57 from Patent WO0105435.
ACCESSION AX078043
VERSION AX078043.1 GI:13157798
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gleave,M.
TITLE Antisense therapy for hormone-regulated tumors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0105435-A 57 25-JAN-2001;
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (CA) ; Miyake, Hideaki (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20

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VERSION I78728.1 GI:3014882
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL Patent: US 5693780-A 4 02-DEC-1997;
FEATURES
    Location/Qualifiers
        source
            1..20
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 7 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 904 GAGAGCTCTTGAGA 919
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Db 4 GAGCAGCTCTTGAGA 19

RESULT 115
LOCUS I61179 20 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5658570.
ACCESSION I61179
VERSION I61179.1 GI:2479127
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL Patent: US 5658570-A 4 19-AUG-1997;
FEATURES
    Location/Qualifiers
        source
            1..20
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 7 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
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Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 116
LOCUS I71330 20 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 114 from patent US 5681722.
ACCESSION I71330
VERSION I71330.1 GI:3007465
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL Patent: US 5681722-A 114 28-OCT-1997;
FEATURES
    Location/Qualifiers
        source
            1..20
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 7 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
    ||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 117
LOCUS I78728/c 20 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5693780.
ACCESSION I78728
VERSION I78728.1 GI:3014882
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Newman,R.A., Hanna,N. and Raab,R.W.
TITLE Recombinant antibodies for human therapy
JOURNAL Patent: US 5693780-A 4 02-DEC-1997;
FEATURES
    Location/Qualifiers
        source
            1..20
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 7 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
    ||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 118
LOCUS DOGP20402 19 bp DNA linear MAM 11-JUN-1993
DEFINITION Dog (Clone: CXX.204) primer for STS 204, 3' end.
ACCESSION L15665
VERSION L15665.1 GI:290145
KEYWORDS PCR identification; PCR primer; STS.
SEGMENT 2 of 2
SOURCE Canis familiaris (dog)
ORGANISM Canis familiaris
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Ostrander,E.A., Sprague,G.F.Jr. and Rine,J.D.
TITLE Identification and characterization of dinucleotide repeat (CA)n
markers for genetic mapping in dog
JOURNAL Genomics (1993) in press
COMMENT Original source text: Canis familiaris (library: E. Ostrander, in
pbluescript+); adult spleen DNA.
Submitted by: Human Genome Center,
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory,
1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
e-mail: EOstrander@lbl.gov
PCR Buffer: PCR buffer (Perkin-Elmer/Cetus)
PCR Profile: Denaturation: 94 degrees C for 1.00 minute
Annealing: 55 or 59 degrees C for 0.45 minutes
Polymerization: 74 degrees C for 1.00 minutes
PCR Cycles: 33
Final Extension: 74 degrees C for 5.00 minutes.
FEATURES
    Location/Qualifiers
        source
            1..19
                /organism="Canis familiaris"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:9615"
                /tissue_type="spleen"
                /dev_stage="adult"
                /tissue_lib="E. Ostrander, in pBluescript+"
                complement(1..19)
                    /evidence=experimental
BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 7 g 4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 123 CAAAGTCTGGGAGGTC 141
    ||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CAAAGTCTGGGAGGTC 19

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RESULT 119
LOCUS AR104147 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6093540.
ACCESSION AR104147
VERSION AR104147.1 GI:12816855
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS van der Bruggen,P., Boon-Falleur,T., Coullie,P. and Renauld,J.-C.
TITLE Method for diagnosing a disorder characterized by expression of a
BAGE tumor rejection antigen precursor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093540-A 2 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1639 CAGAGCTGAGGACAAAG 1657
Db 1 CAGAGATGAAGCACAGAG 19
RESULT 120
LOCUS AR300315/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 117 from patent US 6537775.
ACCESSION AR300315
VERSION AR300315.1 GI:31687734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Tournier-Laeserve,E., Joutel,A., Bousser,M.-G. and Bach,J.-F.
TITLE Gene involved in cadasil, method of diagnosis and therapeutic
application
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537775-A 117 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 1 a 11 c 0 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 893 AGAGACGGAGAGAGGAGCT 911
Db 19 AGGAGAGGAGAGAGGAGCT 1
RESULT 121
LOCUS AX128831/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 49 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX128831
VERSION AX128831.1 GI:14135136
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537775-A 117 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAGCTGAAGGAATTTC 1053
Db 19 TCAGTTGAAACATTTTC 1
RESULT 122
LOCUS AX130674 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1892 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX130674
VERSION AX130674.1 GI:14136979
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 1892 03-MAY-2001;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
Db 1 CGACCGCTCCTGCAGAAC 19
RESULT 123
LOCUS I28471 19 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5571711.
ACCESSION I28471
VERSION I28471.1 GI:1819247
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS van der Bruggen,P., Boon-Falleur,T., Coullie,P. and Renauld,J.-C.
TITLE Isolated nucleic acid molecules coding for BAGE tumor rejection
antigen precursors
JOURNAL Patent: US 5571711-A 2 05-NOV-1996;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t
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Query Match          0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 CAGAGCTGAGGACAAAG 1657
Db 1 CAGAGATGAAGCACAG 19

RESULT 124
LOCUS I72216
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5683866.
ACCESSION I72216
VERSION I72216.1 GI:3008355
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS van der Bruggen,P. and Boon-Falleur,T.
TITLE Tumor rejection antigens which correspond to amino acid sequences
JOURNAL in tumor rejection antigen precursor bage, and uses thereof
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t

Query Match          0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 CAGAGCTGAGGACAAAG 1657
Db 1 CAGAGATGAAGCACAG 19

RESULT 125
LOCUS I72219
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5683866.
ACCESSION I72219
VERSION I72219.1 GI:3008358
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS van der Bruggen,P. and Boon-Falleur,T.
TITLE Tumor rejection antigens which correspond to amino acid sequences
JOURNAL in tumor rejection antigen precursor bage, and uses thereof
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 9 a 3 c 6 g 1 t

Query Match          0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 CAGAGCTGAGGACAAAG 1657
Db 1 CAGAGATGAAGCACAG 19

RESULT 126
LOCUS DOGP26302
DEFINITION Dog (Clone: CXH.263) primer for STS 263, 3' end.
ACCESSION L15677
VERSION L15677.1 GI:290175

Query Match          0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 CAGAGCTGAGGACAAAG 1657
Db 1 CAGAGATGAAGCACAG 19

RESULT 127
LOCUS A32796/c
DEFINITION Synthetic detection primer for HIV1 pol region.
ACCESSION A32796
VERSION A32796.1 GI:1567644
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS
TITLE METHOD FOR DETECTING A NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE BY SANDWICH
JOURNAL HYBRIDIZATION
FEATURES
source Patent: WO 9119812-A 96 26-DEC-1991;
Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t

Query Match          0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 170 TGGCCATTTTCCTGGGAAT 188
Db 19 TGGCCATCTTCTGCTAAT 1

PCR identification; PCR primer; STS.
2 of 2
Canis familiaris (dog)
ORGANISM Canis familiaris
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Carnivora; Fissipedia; Canidae; Canis.
1 (bases 1 to 20)
Ostrander,E.A., Sprague,G.F.Jr. and Rine,J.D.
Identification and characterization of dinucleotide repeat (CA)n
markers for genetic mapping in dog
Genomics (1993) In press
Original source text: Canis familiaris (library: E. Ostrander, in
pBluescript+) adult spleen DNA.
Submitted by: Human Genome Center,
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory,
1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
e-mail: EOstrander@lbl.gov
PCR Buffer: PCR buffer (Perkin-Elmer/Cetus)
PCR Profile: Denaturation: 94 degrees C for 1.00 minute
Annealing: 55 or 59 degrees C for 0.45 minutes
Polymerization: 74 degrees C for 1.00 minutes
PCR Cycles: 33
Final Extension: 74 degrees C for 5.00 minutes.
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="Canis familiaris"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9615"
/tissue_type="spleen"
/dev_stage="adult"
/tissue_lib="E. Ostrander, in pBluescript+"
complement(1..20)
/evidence=experimental 4 t

BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 5 g

Query Match          0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 GTCCGCCCTTCAGATGTGG 33
Db 2 GTACCCCTCCAGATGTGG 20

RESULT 127
LOCUS A32796
DEFINITION Synthetic detection primer for HIV1 pol region.
ACCESSION A32796
VERSION A32796.1 GI:1567644
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS
TITLE METHOD FOR DETECTING A NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE BY SANDWICH
JOURNAL HYBRIDIZATION
FEATURES
source Patent: WO 9119812-A 96 26-DEC-1991;
Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t

Query Match          0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 170 TGGCCATTTTCCTGGGAAT 188
Db 19 TGGCCATCTTCTGCTAAT 1

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BASE COUNT		2 a	2 c	10 g	6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;					
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;					
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
QY	428	TGCGGCTGATGGTGTGGAT	446		
Db	2	TGCGGCTGATGGTGTGGGT	20		
RESULT 136					
AR158584/c					
LOCUS	AR158584	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION	Sequence 206 from patent US 6251588.				
ACCESSION	AR158584				
VERSION	AR158584.1	GI:16220651			
KEYWORDS	Unknown.				
SOURCE	Unknown.				
ORGANISM	Unclassified.				
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)				
AUTHORS	Shannon,K.W., Wolber,P.K., Delenstarr,G.C., Webb,P.G. and Kincaid,R.H.				
TITLE	Method for evaluating oligonucleotide probe sequences				
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6251588-A 206 26-JUN-2001;				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..20				
/organism="unknown"					
BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 7 g 11 t					
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;					
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;					
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
QY	1706	CACCCGACAGACACAT	1724		
Db	20	CACACGACACAAAAACAT	2		
RESULT 137					
AR158586/c					
LOCUS	AR158586	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION	Sequence 208 from patent US 6251588.				
ACCESSION	AR158586				
VERSION	AR158586.1	GI:16220655			
KEYWORDS	Unknown.				
SOURCE	Unknown.				
ORGANISM	Unclassified.				
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 20)				
AUTHORS	Shannon,K.W., Wolber,P.K., Delenstarr,G.C., Webb,P.G. and Kincaid,R.H.				
TITLE	Method for evaluating oligonucleotide probe sequences				
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6251588-A 208 26-JUN-2001;				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..20				
/organism="unknown"					
BASE COUNT 0 a 1 c 7 g 12 t					
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;					
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;					
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
QY	1705	CCACCCGACAGACACA	1723		
Db	19	CCACACGACACAAAAACA	1		
RESULT 138					
AR174344/c					
LOCUS	AR174344	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION	Sequence 4 from patent US 6306655.				

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ACCESSION AR174344
VERSION AR174344.1 GI:17914664
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P., Butler,M.M. and Wyatt,J.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of C/EBP alpha expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6306655-A 4 23-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1195 GTTTCATTGCTAGGAAC 1213
Db 20 GTTTCATTCCAGGCAC 2

RESULT 139
AR208379
LOCUS AR208379 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6383751.
ACCESSION AR208379
VERSION AR208379.1 GI:21509518
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Barendse,W.John.
TITLE Assessing lipid metabolism
JOURNAL Patent: US 6383751-A 13 07-MAY-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1336 AACACAGAGATGCTGGAG 1354
Db 1 AATCCGAGAGATGCTGGAG 19

RESULT 140
AR221046/c
LOCUS AR221046 20 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 99 from patent US 6426188.
ACCESSION AR221046
VERSION AR221046.1 GI:23327931
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Wyatt,J.
TITLE Antisense modulation of phosphorylase kinase alpha 1 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6426188-A 99 30-JUL-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 6 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1358 CCACCTACATGTATGAGTT 1376
Db 19 CCACCTACGTGAGAGTT 1

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1358 CCACCTACATGTATGAGTT 1376
Db 19 CCACCTACGTGAGAGTT 1

RESULT 141
AR268230
LOCUS AR268230 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6498035.
ACCESSION AR268230
VERSION AR268230.1 GI:29698504
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Wyatt,J.
TITLE Antisense modulation of MEK3 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6498035-A 22 24-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 978 ACCCCTCTGGGCACTGTG 996
Db 1 ACCCCTGGGGCAATGTG 19

RESULT 142
AR268290
LOCUS AR268290 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 82 from patent US 6498035.
ACCESSION AR268290
VERSION AR268290.1 GI:29698565
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Wyatt,J.
TITLE Antisense modulation of MEK3 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6498035-A 82 24-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 401 CTGCTGACTTGACCAAGAA 419
Db 2 CTGCTGACTGTCCAAGGA 20

RESULT 143
AR281503
LOCUS AR281503 20 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 116 from patent US 6518411.
ACCESSION AR281503
VERSION AR281503.1 GI:29717190
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
```


Sankaran,B. and Fletcher L.D.
Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
Patent: US 655294-A 5238 06-MAY-2003;

FEATURES
source

BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1188 TCCCTGTGTTGCTTCT 1206
Db 20 TCCCTAGTTGAATGCT 2

RESULT 149

AR315774 AR315774 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6311 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR315774
VERSION AR315774.1 GI:31709200
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 7 a 5 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1037 AAGCTGAAGGAATTTCCA 1055

Db 2 AATCCGCAAGGAATTTCCA 20

RESULT 150

AX073512

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1636 GCCCAGAGCTGAAGGACA 1654

Db 1 GCCCAGGAAGCTGTAGGACA 19

RESULT 151

AX167846

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 190 CTTTTCGAAGCCGCTC 208

Db 2 CTTTTCGAAGCCGCTC 20

RESULT 152

AX194500

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 11 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGG 459

Db 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 153

AX293574/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

VERSION

KEYWORDS

SOURCE

ORGANISM

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS

TITLE

JOURNAL

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 6 g 2 t

DEFINITION Sequence 5336 from Patent WO0179548.
ACCESSION AX293574
VERSION AX293574.1 GI:17055257
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Barany,F., Zirvi,M., Gerry,N.P., Favis,R. and Kliman,R.
TITLE Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid
JOURNAL sequence differences using ligase detection reaction
Patent: WO 0179548-A 5336 25-OCT-2001;
CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)

FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"

BASE COUNT 5 a 10 C 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1089 GGAGTTTGCTGGTGATT 1107
|||||
Db 19 GGAGCTGGCTGGCTGATT 1

RESULT 154
AX294202
LOCUS AX294202 20 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5964 from Patent WO0179548.
ACCESSION AX294202
VERSION AX294202.1 GI:17055885
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Barany,F., Zirvi,M., Gerry,N.P., Favis,R. and Kliman,R.
TITLE Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid
JOURNAL sequence differences using ligase detection reaction
Patent: WO 0179548-A 5964 25-OCT-2001;
CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)

FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"

BASE COUNT 5 a 6 C 6 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1418 CGGTGATAGGAGACACCGG 1436
|||||
Db 2 CTGCCATAGGAGACACCGG 20

RESULT 155
AX352202
LOCUS AX352202 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 498 from Patent WO0193902.
ACCESSION AX352202
VERSION AX352202.1 GI:18617485
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mond,J.J., Flora,M. and Kliman,D.M.
JOURNAL Immunostimulatory rna/dna hybrid molecules
Patent: WO 0193902-A 498 13-DEC-2001;
Biosynexus Incorporated (US)

FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic HDR"

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 C 11 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGGG 459
|||||
Db 2 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGGG 20

RESULT 156
AX352213
LOCUS AX352213 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 509 from Patent WO0193902.
ACCESSION AX352213
VERSION AX352213.1 GI:18617496
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mond,J.J., Flora,M. and Kliman,D.M.
JOURNAL Immunostimulatory rna/dna hybrid molecules
Patent: WO 0193902-A 509 13-DEC-2001;
Biosynexus Incorporated (US)

FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic HDR"

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 C 11 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGGG 459
|||||
Db 2 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGGG 20

RESULT 157
AX352246
LOCUS AX352246 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 542 from Patent WO0193902.
ACCESSION AX352246
VERSION AX352246.1 GI:18617529
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mond,J.J., Flora,M. and Kliman,D.M.
JOURNAL Immunostimulatory rna/dna hybrid molecules
Patent: WO 0193902-A 542 13-DEC-2001;
Biosynexus Incorporated (US)

FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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/db xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Synthetic HDR"
3 a 4 c 11 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 459
Db 2 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 158
AX406950
LOCUS AX406950 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO222875.
ACCESSION AX406950
VERSION AX406950.1 GI:21439825
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Goldstein,S.A.
TITLE Polymorphisms associated with cardiac arrhythmia
JOURNAL Patent: WO 022875-A 12 21-MAR-2002;
YALE UNIVERSITY (US)
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="PCR amplification primer"
10 a 4 c 2 g 4 t

BASE COUNT 10 a 4 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 343 AAGGAGAACATTCCTCTCA 361
Db 1 AAGGAGAACATTCCTCA 19

RESULT 159
AX657354/c
LOCUS AX657354 20 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from Patent WO2100896.
ACCESSION AX657354
VERSION AX657354.1 GI:29160094
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS dalla Venezia,N.L., Magnard,C.M., Lenoir,G.M. and Sinilnikova-Erard,O.
TITLE Method for diagnosing cancer susceptibility
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02100896-A 67 19-DEC-2002;
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS) (FR);
UNIVERSITE CLAUDE BERNARD - LYON 1 (FR)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="amorce PCR"
3 a 3 c 6 g 8 t

BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 6 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 827 AGCAAAATGCTATCACTGC 845
Db 20 AGCAAAATGAAACCACTGC 2

RESULT 160
AX713040/c
LOCUS AX713040 20 bp DNA linear PAT 11-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO03018816.
ACCESSION AX713040
VERSION AX713040.1 GI:29823648
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Xiao,Y.
TITLE Regulation of human deamk11-like serine/threonine protein kinase
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03018816-A 12 06-MAR-2003;
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft (DE)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="primer 1"
3 a 7 c 3 g 7 t

BASE COUNT 3 a 7 c 3 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTCATCCACGGAG 454
Db 19 ATGGTGGATCCACAGAG 1

RESULT 161
BD083494
LOCUS BD083494 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Regents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
ACCESSION BD083494.1 GI:22629104
VERSION JP 200152238-A/35.
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Medel,P.A.B., Cohen,M., Colpitts,T.L., Friedman,P.N., Gordon,J., Granados,E.N., Hayden,M., Hodges,S.C., Klass,M.R., Kratochvil,J.D., Rapp,L.R., Russell,J.C. and Stroupe,S.D.
TITLE Regents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal tract
JOURNAL Patent: JP 200152238-A 35 13-NOV-2001;
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
COMMENT PN JP 200152238-A/35
PD 13-NOV-2001
PF 30-MAR-1998 JP 1998541909
PR 31-MAR-1997 US 08/828855
PI PATRICIA A BILLING MEDEL, MAURICE COHEN, TRACEY L COLPITTS, PAULA N FRIEDMAN,
PI JULIAN GORDON, EDWARD N GRANADOS, MARK HAYDEN, STEVEN C HODGES,
PI MICHAEL R KLAS, JON D KRATOCHVIL, LISA ROBERTS RAPP, JOHN C PI RUSSELL,
PI STEPHEN D STROUPE
PC C12Q1/68, C07K14/47, C12N5/10, C07K16/00, G01N33/574, A61K38/17 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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Location/Qualifiers

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source          1. .20
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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BASE COUNT      7 a      3 c      8 g      2 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
DB 2 TCAGAGGGTGGCAGAGA 20

RESULT 162
BD083496/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the
gastrointestinal tract.
ACCESSION
BD083496
VERSION
JP 2001522238-A/37.
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS
Medel,P.A.B., Cohen,M., Colpitts,T.L., Friedman,P.N., Gordon,J.,
Granados,E.N., Hayden,M., Hodges,S.C., Klass,M.R., Kratochvil,J.D.,
Rapp,L.R., Russell,J.C. and Stroupe,S.D.
TITLE
Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the
gastrointestinal tract
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2001522238-A 37 13-NOV-2001;
COMMENT
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
PN JP 2001522238-A/37
PD 13-NOV-2001
PF 30-MAR-1998 JP 1998541909
PR 31-MAR-1997 US 08/828855
PT PATRICIA A BILLING MEDEL,MAURICE COHEN,TRACEY L COLPITTS,PAULA
FRIEDMAN,
PI JULIAN GORDON,EDWARD N GRANADOS,MARK HAYDEN,STEVEN C HODGES,
PI MICHAEL R KLASS,JON D KRATOCHVIL,LISA ROBERTS RAPP,JOHN C PI
RUSSELL,
PI STEPHEN D STROUPE
PC C12Q1/68,C07K14/47,C12N5/10,C07K16/00,G01N33/574,A61K38/17 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
FEATURES
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
7 t
BASE COUNT      2 a      8 c      3 g      7 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
DB 19 TCAGAGGGTGGCAGAGA 1

RESULT 163
BD086079
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Assessment of lipid metabolic action.
ACCESSION
BD086079
VERSION
JP 2001521752-A/13.
KEYWORDS
Bos taurus (cow)

```

```

ORGANISM
Bos taurus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Bovoides;
Bovidae; Bovinae; Bos.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS
John,W.
TITLE
Assessment of lipid metabolic action
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2001521752-A 13 13-NOV-2001;
COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION, MEAT
AND LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA LTD
COMMENT
OS Bos taurus (bovine)
PN JP 2001521752-A/13
PD 13-NOV-2001
PF 23-OCT-1998 JP 2000519103
PR 30-OCT-1997 AU PP 0120
PI WILLIAM JOHN
PC C12Q1/68,A01K67/00/C12N15/09,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Assessment of lipid metabolic action
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
/organism="Bos taurus (bovine)".
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source
1. .20
/organism="Bos taurus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9913"
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BASE COUNT      7 a      3 c      7 g      3 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1336 AACACAGAGATGCTGGAG 1354
DB 1 AATCCGAGAGATGCTGGAG 19

RESULT 164
BD090249
LOCUS
DEFINITION
A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION
BD090249
VERSION
BD090249.1 GI:22635859
KEYWORDS
JP 2001321190-A/2493.
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS
Soeda,E.
TITLE
A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2001321190-A 2493 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/2493
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .20
/organism="Artificial Sequence".
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
5 a      2 c      9 g      4 t
BASE COUNT

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Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 697 GGAGGAGAAAGTCTCTCTG 715
Db 2 GGGGTGAAGAGTGTCACTG 20

RESULT 165
BD097058          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
LOCUS             Therapeutic agents.
DEFINITION        BD097058
ACCESSION         BD097058.1 GI:22642646
VERSION           WO 0151480-A/17.
KEYWORDS          synthetic construct
SOURCE            artificial sequences.
ORGANISM          1 (bases 1 to 20)
REFERENCE         Enoki,T., Yamashita,S., Nishimura,K., Sagawa,H. and Kato,I.
AUTHORS           Therapeutic agents
TITLE             Patent: WO 0151480-A 17 JUL-2001;
JOURNAL           TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD, TATSUJI ENOKI, SHUSAKU YAMASHITA, KAORI
                  NISHIMURA, HIROAKI SAGAWA, IKUNOSHIN KATO
COMMENT           OS Artificial Sequence
                  PN WO 0151480-A/17
                  PD 19-JUL-2001
                  PF 11-JAN-2001 WO 2001JP000082
                  PR 13-JAN-2000 JP 00P 4989, 03-OCT-2000 JP 00P 303711 PI
                  TATSUJI ENOKI, SHUSAKU YAMASHITA, KAORI NISHIMURA, HIROAKI SAGAWA,
                  PI IKUNOSHIN KATO
                  PC C07D309/32, C07D493/08, A61K31/351, A61K31/357, A61P43/00, A61P43/
                  PC 111, A61P1/16,
                  PC A61P29/00
                  CC Designed primer based on nucleotide sequence of human CC
                  interleukin-7
                  CC receptor mRNA.
                  PH Key
                  FT source      Location/Qualifiers
                  1..20
                  /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      5 a      3 c      7 g      5 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 700 GGAGAAAGTCTCTGTTC 718
Db 2 GGAGAAAGTGGCTATGCTC 20

RESULT 166
BD140065          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-SEP-2002
LOCUS             Essential bacterial genes and their use.
DEFINITION        BD140065
ACCESSION         BD140065.1 GI:23235010
VERSION           JP 2002504314-A/58.
KEYWORDS          Streptococcus pneumoniae
SOURCE            Streptococcus pneumoniae
ORGANISM          Bacteria; Firmicutes; Lactobacillales; Streptococcaceae;
                  Streptococcus.
REFERENCE         1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS           Youngman,P., Fritz,C., Murphy,C. and Guzman,L.M.
TITLE             Essential bacterial genes and their use
JOURNAL           Patent: JP 2002504314-A 58 12-FEB-2002;

COMMENTS
MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Streptococcus pneumoniae
PN JP 2002504314-A/58
PD 12-FEB-2002
PR 30-DEC-1998 JP 2000526545
PR 31-DEC-1997 US 60/070116
PI PHILIP YOUNGMAN, CHRISTIAN FRITZ, CHRISTOPHER MURPHY, LUZ MARIA
PI GUZMAN
PC C12N15/09, C07K14/315, C07K14/32, C07K16/12, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, PC
C12P21/08,
PC C12Q1/68, G01N33/15, G01N33/50, C12N15/00
CC Essential bacterial genes and their use
PH Key
FT source      Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism='Streptococcus pneumoniae'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:1313'
8 a      2 c      7 g      3 t

FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      8 a      2 c      7 g      3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1682 TTGCCAGAGGCGAGTGG 1700
Db 1 TTGCCAGAGGCGAGAGAA 19

RESULT 167
BD176327          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-MAR-2003
LOCUS             A method of arraying genome clone.
DEFINITION        BD176327
ACCESSION         BD176327.1 GI:29122033
VERSION           WO 02072815-A/127.
KEYWORDS          synthetic construct
SOURCE            synthetic construct
ORGANISM          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE         1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS           Soeda,E.
TITLE             A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL           Patent: WO 02072815-A 127 19-SEP-2002;
                  EIICHI SOEDA, TAKESHI KUKITA
COMMENT           OS Artificial Sequence
                  PN WO 02072815-A/127
                  PD 19-SEP-2002
                  PF 17-MAY-2001 WO 2001JP004139
                  PR 12-MAR-2001 JP 01P 68285
                  PI EIICHI SOEDA
                  PC C12N15/09, C12Q1/68
                  CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic DNA FH Key

FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT      5 a      2 c      9 g      4 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 697 GGAGGAGAAAGTCTCTCTG 715
Db 2 GGGGTGAAGAGTGTCACTG 20
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RESULT 168
E13795
LOCUS      E13795          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-APR-1998
DEFINITION PCR primer for discriminating genotype 6a of HCV (Hepatitis C
virus).
ACCESSION E13795
VERSION   E13795.1 GI:3252563
KEYWORDS  JP 1997234072-A/47.
SOURCE    unidentified
ORGANISM  unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Ono,T., Mukaide,M., Hikichi,K. and Mizogami,M.
TITLE     NEW OLIGONUCLEOTIDE, PRIMER FOR DISCRIMINATION IN GENOTYPE OF
HEPATITIS C VIRUS COMPRISING THE SAME AND DISCRIMINATION IN
GENOTYPE OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS BY USING THE PRIMER
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 1997234072-A 47 09-SEP-1997;
S R L:KK
COMMENT   OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1997234072-A/47
PD 09-SEP-1997
PF 01-FEB-1996 JP 1996038875
PR 01-FEB-1995 JP 95P 35997, 30-DEC-1995 JP 95P 352511 PI
ON O TOMOYOSHI, MUKAIDE MASAKAZU, HIKICHI KAZUMASA, PI MIZOGAMI
MASAFUMI
PC C12N15/09,C07H21/04,C12Q1/68,C12Q1/70,(C12N15/09,C12R1:92); CC
strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
CC anti-sense: No; Location/Qualifiers
FH Key
FT source 1..20
FT misc_feature 1..20 /organism='Artificial sequences' FT
FT /notes='Primer,OMM260'.
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 7 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1453 GTCCTTGGGGCCCCATTT 1471
Db 2 GTCATTGGGGCCCCAATGT 20
RESULT 169
E16991
LOCUS      E16991          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 28-JUL-1999
DEFINITION Antisense primer for detection of major- and minor-bcr.
ACCESSION E16991
VERSION   E16991.1 GI:5711674
KEYWORDS  JP 1998229899-A/6.
SOURCE    unidentified
ORGANISM  unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Kobayashi,M., Kawaguchi,R., Segawa,M. and Takarada,Y.
TITLE     PRIMER FOR DETECTING BCR/ABL TYPE CHIMERA MESSENGER RNA, AND
DETECTION OF BCR/ABL TYPE CHIMERA MESSENGER RNA AND USING THE SAME
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 1998229899-A 6 02-SEP-1998;
S R L:KK, TOYOBO CO LTD
COMMENT   OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1998229899-A/6
PD 02-SEP-1998
PF 21-FEB-1997 JP 1997054092
PI KOBAYASHI MASARU, KAWAGUCHI RYUJI, SEGAWA MASAYA, PI
TAKARADA YUTAKA
PC C12Q1/68,G01N33/50//C12N15/09;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear; Location/Qualifiers
FH Key
FT source 1..20
FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 721 GTTTTGTCCTCCATTGGCCA 739
Db 2 GTGTTATCTCCACTGGCCA 20
RESULT 170
I84299/c
LOCUS      I84299          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from patent US 5695926.
ACCESSION I84299
VERSION   I84299.1 GI:3021819
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Cros,P., Allibert,P., Mallet,F., Mabilat,C. and Mandrand,B.
TITLE     Sandwich hybridization assays using very short capture probes
noncovalently bound to a hydrophobic support
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5695926-A 70 09-DEC-1997;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 7 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 170 TGGCCATTTTCCTGGGAAT 188
Db 19 TGGCCATCTTCCTGTAAT 1
RESULT 171
DOGCKWA
LOCUS      DOGCKWA          20 bp      DNA      linear      STS 11-APR-1996
DEFINITION Canis familiaris creatine kinase-muscle (CKM) STS DNA, 5' primer,
sequence tagged site.
ACCESSION L77480
VERSION   L77480.1 GI:1361679
KEYWORDS  STS; PCR identification; PCR primer; creatine kinase; sequence
tagged site; universal mammalian STS.
SOURCE    Canis familiaris (dog)
ORGANISM  Canis familiaris
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Carnivora; Fissipedia; Canidae; Canis.
TITLE     Venter,P.J., Brouillette,J.A., Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan,V. and Brewer,G.J.
Gene-specific universal mammalian sequence-tagged sites:
application to the canine genome
JOURNAL   Unpublished (1996)

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RESULT 176
AR054597
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 5837447.
ACCESSION AR054597
VERSION AR054597.1 GI:5980174
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Russo, A.F. and Tverberg, L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin and calcitonin-gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 5976788-A 1 02-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 234 GCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
Db 4 GCAGCCTGCAGAAC 17
RESULT 177
AX727478/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5165 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727478
VERSION AX727478.1 GI:30506821
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Russo, A.F., Lanigan, T.M. and Tverberg, L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 6159735-A 1 12-DEC-2000;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 559 TTCTTCAGCAGG 572
Db 17 TTCTTCAGCAGG 4
RESULT 178
AR082776/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5976788.
ACCESSION AR082776
VERSION AR082776.1 GI:10009566
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 7185 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 2 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Russo, A.F. and Tverberg, L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin and calcitonin-gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 5976788-A 1 02-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 153 AGGATTTCACAGC 166
Db 18 AGGATTTCACAGC 5
RESULT 179
AR121555/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6159735.
ACCESSION AR121555
VERSION AR121555.1 GI:14105131
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Russo, A.F., Lanigan, T.M. and Tverberg, L.A.
TITLE Calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 6159735-A 1 12-DEC-2000;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 153 AGGATTTCACAGC 166
Db 18 AGGATTTCACAGC 5
RESULT 180
AR295450/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 7185 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR295450
VERSION AR295450.1 GI:31682734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 7185 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 2 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY	1487 CACAAGAGGATC 1500 18 CACAAGAGGATC 5
Db	
RESULT 181	
AX082055/c	128205 linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
LOCUS	18 bp DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 1 from patent US 5569604.
ACCESSION	128205
VERSION	128205.1 GI:1818981
KEYWORDS	
SOURCE	Unknown.
ORGANISM	Unknown.
REFERENCE	Unclassified.
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 18)
TITLE	Russo,A.F., Lanigan,T.M. and Tverberg,L.A. Calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide enhancer element and associated DNA binding proteins
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5569604-A 1 29-OCT-1996;
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers 1..18 /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT	4 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match	0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred.No. 1.9e+02;
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	153 AGGATTGCACAGC 166 18 AGGATTGCACAGC 5
Db	
RESULT 182	
AX082054	AX082054 linear PAT 27-FEB-2001
LOCUS	19 bp DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 298 from Patent WO0109183.
ACCESSION	AX082054
VERSION	AX082054.1 GI:13170862
KEYWORDS	
SOURCE	synthetic construct synthetic construct artificial sequences.
ORGANISM	
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S., Eichelbaum,M. and Roots,I.
TITLE	Polymorphisms in the human mdr-1 gene and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0109183-A 298 08-FEB-2001;
EPIDAURUS	AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE) Location/Qualifiers 1..19 /organism="synthetic construct" /mol_type="genomic DNA" /db_xref="taxon:32630" /note="synthetic"
BASE COUNT	7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match	0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred.No. 2e+02;
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
Db	
RESULT 183	
AX082055/c	AX082055 linear PAT 27-FEB-2001
LOCUS	19 bp DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 299 from Patent WO0109183.
ACCESSION	AX082055
VERSION	AX082055
KEYWORDS	
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE	Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
JOURNAL	Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
EPIDAURUS	AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE) Location/Qualifiers 1..19 /organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="genomic DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606" /note="synthetic"
BASE COUNT	7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match	0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred.No. 2e+02;
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
Db	
RESULT 185	
AX082055/c	AX082055 linear PAT 04-APR-2003
LOCUS	19 bp DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 342 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION	AX082055
VERSION	AX082055.1 GI:29563068
KEYWORDS	
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE	Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
JOURNAL	Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
EPIDAURUS	AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE) Location/Qualifiers 1..19 /organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="genomic DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606" /note="synthetic"
BASE COUNT	7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match	0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred.No. 2e+02;
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
Db	
RESULT 185	
AX082055/c	AX082055 linear PAT 04-APR-2003
LOCUS	19 bp DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 342 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION	AX082055
VERSION	AX082055.1 GI:29563068
KEYWORDS	
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE	Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
JOURNAL	Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
EPIDAURUS	AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE) Location/Qualifiers 1..19 /organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="genomic DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606" /note="synthetic"
BASE COUNT	7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match	0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred.No. 2e+02;
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
Db	
RESULT 185	
AX082055/c	AX082055 linear PAT 04-APR-2003
LOCUS	19 bp DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 342 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION	AX082055
VERSION	AX082055.1 GI:29563068
KEYWORDS	
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE	Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
JOURNAL	Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
EPIDAURUS	AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE) Location/Qualifiers 1..19 /organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="genomic DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606" /note="synthetic"
BASE COUNT	7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match	0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred.No. 2e+02;
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
Db	
RESULT 185	
AX082055/c	AX082055 linear PAT 04-APR-2003
LOCUS	19 bp DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 342 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION	AX082055
VERSION	AX082055.1 GI:29563068
KEYWORDS	
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi

TITLE Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03013534-A 342 20-FEB-2003;
 FEATURES Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1..19 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606" 7 t
 BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
 Db 18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 186
 AX707574
 LOCUS AX707574 19 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 341 from Patent WO03013536.
 ACCESSION AX707574
 VERSION AX707574.1 GI:29563747
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
 1
 REFERENCE
 AUTHORS Heinrich, G. and Kerb, R.
 TITLE Methods for treatment of cancer using irinotecan based on UGT1A1
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03013536-A 341 20-FEB-2003;
 Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1..19 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606" 7 t
 BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
 Db 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 187
 AX707575/c
 LOCUS AX707575 19 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 342 from Patent WO03013536.
 ACCESSION AX707575
 VERSION AX707575.1 GI:29563748
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
 1
 REFERENCE
 AUTHORS Heinrich, G. and Kerb, R.
 TITLE Methods for treatment of cancer using irinotecan based on UGT1A1
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03013536-A 342 20-FEB-2003;
 Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1..19 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606" 7 t
 BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 1 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
 Db 18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 188
 I14060/c
 LOCUS I14060 19 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-1995
 DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 544167.
 ACCESSION I14060
 VERSION I14060.1 GI:996483
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Pettersson, K.S.I.
 TITLE Variant luteinizing hormone encoding DNA
 JOURNAL Patent: US 544167-A 9 23-AUG-1995;
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1..19 /organism="unknown"
 BASE COUNT 0 a 10 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1425 AGGAGACCCACGGG 1438
 Db 14 AGGAGACCCACGGG 1

RESULT 189
 AR292797/c
 LOCUS AR292797 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 4532 from patent US 6537751.
 ACCESSION AR292797
 VERSION AR292797.1 GI:31680081
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE
 1 (bases 1 to 20)
 AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
 TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
 disequilibrium map of the human genome
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 4532 25-MAR-2003;
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1..20 /organism="unknown"
 BASE COUNT 11 a 3 c 5 g 1 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GTGTCTCTGTCTT 720
 Db 16 GTGTCTCTGTCTT 3

RESULT 190
 AR305792
 LOCUS AR305792 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6548245.
 ACCESSION AR305792
 VERSION AR305792.1 GI:31695412

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KEYWORDS      . Unknown.
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS       Lilly,C.M., Luster,A.D. and Drzen,J.M.
TITLE        Methods for diagnosis, prediction and treatment of asthma and other
              inflammatory conditions based on eotaxin coding sequence
              polymorphism
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6548245-A 2 15-APR-2003;
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
              1..20
              7 a 9 c 2 g 2 t
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   7 a 9 c 2 g 2 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 AAACCACCACTCT 867
Db 3 AAACCACCACTCT 16
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RESULT 191
AX038745 AX038745 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-NOV-2000
LOCUS     Sequence 1 from Patent WO0061728.
ACCESSION AX038745
VERSION   AX038745.1 GI:11228090
KEYWORDS  synthetic construct
          synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
ORGANISM  1
REFERENCE Dunlop,J., Kelsell,D.P. and Gerst-Talas,U.
AUTHORS
TITLE     Enzyme
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 0061728-A 1 19-OCT-2000;
          DUNLOP JOHN (ES); KELSELL DAVID PETER (GB); GERST TALAS ULVI (GB)
          ; QUEEN MARY & WESTFIELD COLLEGE (GB)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          1..20
          /organism="synthetic construct"
          /mol_type="genomic DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          /note="Primer"
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 6 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1686 CAAGAAGGCAGTGG 1699
Db 1 CAAGAAGGCAGTGG 14
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RESULT 192
A64834/c
LOCUS     Sequence 10 from Patent WO9730178.
ACCESSION A64834
VERSION   A64834.1 GI:4530825
KEYWORDS  unidentified
          unidentified
          unclassified.
ORGANISM  1
REFERENCE Neri,C., Cann,H.M. and Cohen,D.
AUTHORS   DIAGNOSING TRINUCLEOTIDE REPEAT DISEASES AND GENES INVOLVED THEREIN
TITLE     Patent: WO 9730178-A 10 21-AUG-1997;
          FOUNDATION JEAN DAUSSET CEPH (FR)
JOURNAL   Other publication FR 2745007 19970822.
COMMENT

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FEATURES      source
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..17
              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
              /clone_lib="EQUE: RSEAU I.M.A.G.E., LAWRENCE LIVERMORE"
BASE COUNT   7 a 4 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 CCATTCTGAGAGTGGC 774
Db 17 CCATTCTGAGTGTGC 1
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RESULT 193
AR029848 AR029848 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS     Sequence 37 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR029848
VERSION   AR029848.1 GI:5943062
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE     Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5861244-A 37 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          1..17
          /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 10 a 0 c 7 g 0 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 893 AGAAGACGGAGAGGAG 909
Db 1 AGAAGAGAGAAAGAGGAG 17
|||||
RESULT 194
AR039737/c
LOCUS     Sequence 585 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039737
VERSION   AR039737.1 GI:5959100
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE     Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5807743-A 585 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          1..17
          /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 1 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1646 TGAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1662
Db 17 TGAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1
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RESULT 195
AR039741/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 599 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039741
VERSION AR039741.1 GI:5959104
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 589 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 3 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAAA 1656
Db 17 AGCAGCTGAGGACTAA 1
RESULT 196
AR046544
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1337 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR046544
VERSION AR046544.1 GI:5968009
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1337 06-OCT-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1599 GGAAGGGTATCTGCAGA 1615
Db 1 GGAAGGCTACCTGCAGA 17
RESULT 197
AR057459
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1663 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057459
VERSION AR057459.1 GI:5983036
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1663 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 GAAGCTCTTCAGCTGA 17
RESULT 198
AR057807
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2011 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057807
VERSION AR057807.1 GI:5983384
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 2011 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 GAAGCTCTTCAGCTGA 17
RESULT 199
AR060333/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5840556.
ACCESSION AR060333
VERSION AR060333.1 GI:5986783
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Briggs,R.E. and Tatum,F.M.
TITLE Molecular genetic construction of vaccine strains of
pasteurellaceae
JOURNAL Patent: US 5840556-A 2 24-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 0 a 6 c 3 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 411 GACCAAGAAAAACAGGC 427
Db 17 GAGCAGGAAAAACAGGC 1
RESULT 200
AR115217
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LOCUS ARI15217 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1663 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION ARI15217
VERSION ARI15217.1 GI:14095539
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1663 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 GAAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
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Db 1 GAAGCTTCAAGCTGA 17
RESULT 201
LOCUS ARI15565 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2011 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION ARI15565
VERSION ARI15565.1 GI:14095887
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 2011 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
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QY 1027 GAAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
|||||
Db 1 GAAGCTTCAAGCTGA 17
RESULT 202
LOCUS ARI187377 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2865 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI187377
VERSION ARI187377.1 GI:20233342
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2865 12-FEB-2002;
LOCUS ARI187379 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI187379.1 GI:20233344
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAGGAATT 1051
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Db 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1
RESULT 204
LOCUS ARI187379/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI187379.1 GI:20233344
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAGGAATT 1051
|||||
Db 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1
RESULT 205
LOCUS ARI187379/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI187379.1 GI:20233344
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1034 TTCAGGCTGAAGGAATT 1050
|||||
Db 17 TTCAGGCTGAATGAAT 1
RESULT 205

LOCUS ARI187378 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2866 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI187378
VERSION ARI187378.1 GI:20233343
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2866 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1036 CAAGCTGAAGGAATT 1052
|||||
Db 17 CAGGCTGAATGAATT 1
RESULT 203
LOCUS ARI187378/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2866 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI187378
VERSION ARI187378.1 GI:20233343
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2866 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAGGAATT 1051
|||||
Db 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1
RESULT 204
LOCUS ARI187379/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI187379.1 GI:20233344
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAGGAATT 1051
|||||
Db 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1
RESULT 205
LOCUS ARI187379/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2867 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI187379.1 GI:20233344
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2867 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1034 TTCAGGCTGAAGGAATT 1050
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Db 17 TTCAGGCTGAATGAAT 1
RESULT 205

AR192603/c
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 8091 from patent US 6346398.
 ACCESSION AR192603
 VERSION AR192603.1 GI:20238568
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 8091 12-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1. .17
 /organism="unknown"
 BASE COUNT 3 a 2 c 4 g 8 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1394 TCTCATCAGACATGAA 1410
 Db TCTCATCAGACAGAAA 1
 RESULT 206
 AR286418
 LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 790 from patent US 6528640.
 ACCESSION AR286418
 VERSION AR286418.1 GI:29724014
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A., Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
 TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 790 04-MAR-2003;
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1. .17
 /organism="unknown"
 BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 8 g 1 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1561 GGGGAAGGCGTGCCTG 1577
 Db GGGGAGCGCTGCCCA 17
 RESULT 207
 AR217358/c
 LOCUS 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 2800 from Patent WO0159103.
 ACCESSION AR217358
 VERSION AR217358.1 GI:15527419
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 2800 16-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);

McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
 Location/Qualifiers
 1. .17
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="mRNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Nucleic Acid"
 BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 7 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481
 Db CCATTTTAAAGAAATGG 1
 RESULT 208
 AX218166
 LOCUS 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 3608 from Patent WO0159103.
 ACCESSION AX218166
 VERSION AX218166.1 GI:15528227
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3608 16-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
 McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
 Location/Qualifiers
 1. .17
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 /mol_type="mRNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Nucleic Acid"
 BASE COUNT 9 a 1 c 4 g 3 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 914 TGAAGAGCAGATTGAAA 930
 Db TGAAGAGCAGATTGAAA 17
 RESULT 209
 AX226800/c
 LOCUS 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 172 from Patent WO0157206.
 ACCESSION AX226800
 VERSION AX226800.1 GI:155555941
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., McSwiggen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk 1) enzyme
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 172 09-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
 Location/Qualifiers
 1. .17
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="mRNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

ACCESSION AX634866
 VERSION AX634866.1 GI:28470480
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., McSwiggan,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Suedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Wolf,T.
 TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 2005 27-NOV-2002;
 FEATURES RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="mRNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644" 4 t
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 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1027 GAAGCTTCACGCTGA 1043
 Db 1 GAAGCTTCACGCTGA 17
 RESULT 215
 AX687724 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
 LOCUS Sequence 456 from Patent EP1281758.
 DEFINITION AX687724
 ACCESSION AX687724.1 GI:29410420
 VERSION
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
 TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 456 05-FEB-2003;
 FEATURES Aeomica, Inc. (US)
 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606" 2 t
 BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 7 g 2 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 766 GAGAGTGGCGCTGGCCCT 782
 Db 1 GAGAGTGGCGAGGCCCT 17
 RESULT 216
 AX688380/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
 LOCUS Sequence 1112 from Patent EP1281758.
 DEFINITION AX688380
 ACCESSION AX688380.1 GI:29411080
 VERSION
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE

ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
 TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1112 05-FEB-2003;
 FEATURES Aeomica, Inc. (US)
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1.17
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
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 BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 4 g 2 t
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 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 120 TGGCAAGTCTGGGGA 136
 Db 17 TGGCACCGTCTGGGGA 1
 RESULT 217
 AX688381/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
 LOCUS Sequence 1113 from Patent EP1281758.
 DEFINITION AX688381
 ACCESSION AX688381.1 GI:29411081
 VERSION
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
 TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1113 05-FEB-2003;
 FEATURES Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
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 BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 4 g 2 t
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 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
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 QY 119 ATGGCAAGTCTGGGG 135
 Db 17 ATGGCACCGTCTGGGG 1
 RESULT 218
 AX736361/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
 LOCUS Sequence 1951 from Patent WO03025177.
 DEFINITION AX736361
 ACCESSION AX736361.1 GI:30515638
 VERSION
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use

thereof as medicaments
Patent: WO 03025177-A 1951 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers

/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 3 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 AAAATGAATCTTATC 944

Db 17 AAAATGAATCTTGATC 1

RESULT 219

LOCUS AX738776 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4366 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738776

VERSION AX738776.1 GI:30518066

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)

SOURCE Homo sapiens

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Teleman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4366 27-MAR-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers

/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 5 a 1 c 6 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 252 GAGCTTTGTCAGGAATG 268

Db 1 GATCTGTGTGAAGAATG 17

RESULT 220

LOCUS I53596 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1337 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION I53596

VERSION I53596.1 GI:2474799

KEYWORDS Unknown.

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.

TITLE C-myc targeted ribozymes

JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 1337 08-JUL-1997;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1599 GGAAGGCTATCTGCAGA 1615

Db 1 GGAAGGCTACCTGCAGA 17

RESULT 221

LOCUS A10127/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-1993
DEFINITION Nucleotide sequence 9 from patent number EP0224294.
ACCESSION A10127

VERSION A10127.1 GI:412036

KEYWORDS

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS van EE,J.H.

TITLE Regulatory region cloning and analysis plasmid for bacillus

JOURNAL Patent: EP 0224294-A 9 03-JUN-1987;

FEATURES GIST-BROCADES N.V.

source 1..18
Location/Qualifiers

/organism="unidentified"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 2 g 6 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 251 GGAGCTTTGTCAGGAAT 267

Db 18 GAAGCTTTGTCAGGAAT 2

RESULT 222

LOCUS A45633/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-MAR-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from Patent WO9520044.
ACCESSION A45633

VERSION A45633.1 GI:2300031

KEYWORDS

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Barton,C.H., White,J.K. and Blackwell,J.M.

TITLE NATURAL RESISTANCE ASSOCIATED MACROPHAGE PROTEIN AND USES THEREOF

JOURNAL Patent: WO 9520044-A 27 27-JUL-1995;

COMMENT LYNXVALE LTD (GB)

Other publication CA 2181544 950727

Other publication ZA 9500444 950927

Other publication AU 1422595 950808.

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..18
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 2 a 10 c 3 g 3 t

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Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 425 GGCTCCCGGTGATGGTG 441

Db 17 GGCTCCCGGAGAGGGTG 1


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Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 2; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;

QY 1214 TGATTCGAGGCACT 1230
Db |||||
17 TGATTCCTGAGCCCT 1

RESULT 233
AX353332 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 05-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from Patent WO0168864.
ACCESSION AX353332
VERSION AX250516.1 GI:15984263
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Hjort, C.M., Hondel, C.M., Punt, P.J., Schuren, F.H. and Christensen, T.
TITLE Fungal transcriptional activator useful in methods for producing
JOURNAL polypeptides
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="prt365r"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 2; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;

QY 1211 AACTGATTCGAGGCC 1227
Db |||||
17 AACTGATGCCAGAGTC 1

RESULT 234
AX353322 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 528 from Patent EP1174518.
ACCESSION AX353322
VERSION AX353322.1 GI:18618404
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Loukachov, V.V., van Gemen, B. and Goudsmit, J.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0208463-A 528 31-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="position 219"
BASE COUNT 9 a 7 c 1 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;

QY 1708 CCCGACAGACACAT 1724
Db |||||
1 CCCGACAGACAAAACAT 17

RESULT 237
AX363177 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 538 from Patent WO0208463.
ACCESSION AX363177
VERSION AX363177.1 GI:18695317
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
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RESULT 235
AX353332 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 538 from Patent EP1174518.
ACCESSION AX353332
VERSION AX353332.1 GI:18618414
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Loukachov, V.V., van Gemen, B. and Goudsmit, J.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1174518-A 538 23-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="position 219"
BASE COUNT 9 a 6 c 2 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;

QY 1708 CCCGACAGACACAT 1724
Db |||||
1 CACCAGACAGAAAACAT 17

RESULT 236
AX363167 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 528 from Patent WO0208463.
ACCESSION AX363167
VERSION AX363167.1 GI:18695307
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Loukachov, V.V., Goudsmit, J. and van Gemen, B.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0208463-A 528 31-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="position 219"
BASE COUNT 9 a 7 c 1 g 1 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;

QY 1708 CCCGACAGACACAT 1724
Db |||||
1 CCCGACAGACAAAACAT 17

RESULT 237
AX363177 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 538 from Patent WO0208463.
ACCESSION AX363177
VERSION AX363177.1 GI:18695317
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
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artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Loukachov,V.V., Goudmit,J. and van Gemen,B.
  TITLE Collection of binding molecules
  JOURNAL Patent: WO 0208463-A 538 31-JAN-2002;
  FEATURES Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
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    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
    /note="position 219"
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  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1708 CCCGACAGACACAT 1724
Db 1 CACGACAGAAAACAT 17

RESULT 238
LOCUS I38051 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1064 from patent US 5612215.
ACCESSION I38051
VERSION I38051.1 GI:2086041
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
  TITLE Stromelysin targeted ribozymes
  JOURNAL Patent: US 5612215-A 1064 18-MAR-1997;
  FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
    1..18
    /organism="unknown"
  BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 4 g 6 t
  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 498 CCTTGCTGCCCATGAAA 514
Db 1 CGTTGCTGCTCATGAAA 17

RESULT 239
LOCUS I94901 18 bp DNA linear PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 1064 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION I94901
VERSION I94901.1 GI:3939371
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
  TITLE Stromelysin targeted ribozymes
  JOURNAL Patent: US 5731295-A 1064 24-MAR-1998;
  FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
    1..18
    /organism="unknown"
  BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 4 g 6 t
  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

artificial sequences.
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 498 CCTTGCTGCCCATGAAA 514
Db 1 CGTTGCTGCTCATGAAA 17

RESULT 240
LOCUS A87715 19 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO9833523.
ACCESSION A87715
VERSION A87715.1 GI:6736317
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Carr,F.J. and Carter,G.
  TITLE VACCINATION METHODS AND MOLECULES
  JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833523-A 9 06-AUG-1998;
  FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
    1..19
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    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32644"
  BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 6 g 2 t
  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGTC 65
Db 18 CTGGTCACTGTCTCTGTC 2

RESULT 241
LOCUS AR093199 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5998602.
ACCESSION AR093199
VERSION AR093199.1 GI:10019950
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Torrence,P.F., Silverman,R.Hugh., Cirino,N.Mario., Li,G. and
  TITLE RNase L activators and antisense oligonucleotides effective to
  JOURNAL treat RSV infections
  FEATURES Patent: US 5998602-A 3 07-DEC-1999;
  source Location/Qualifiers
    1..19
    /organism="unknown"
  BASE COUNT 6 a 8 c 0 g 5 t
  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAAATT 1526
Db 18 AAGATGGTGATGGGATT 2

RESULT 242
LOCUS ARI45162 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 6211164.
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ACCESSION AR145162
VERSION AR145162.1 GI:15107029
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Luo, Y., Giranda, V.L. and Rockow-Magnone, S.K.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chkl gene and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6211164-A 10 03-APR-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..19
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 1 g 9 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 ATGAAATCTTCTCTCT 947
Db 1 ATGAAATCTTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 243
AX282495
LOCUS AX282495
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6553359.
ACCESSION AR316404
VERSION AR316404.1 GI:131711205
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Laten, H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6553359-A 13 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
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        Location/Qualifiers
            1..19
                /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 3 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 ATCTCTGGACTTACAGG 958
Db 18 ATCTCTGGACTTAAAGG 2

RESULT 244
AX316415/c
LOCUS AX316415
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6553359.
ACCESSION AR316415
VERSION AR316415.1 GI:131711216
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Laten, H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6553359-A 24 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..19
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 3 g 8 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

ACCESSION AR145162
VERSION AR145162.1 GI:15107029
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Luo, Y., Giranda, V.L. and Rockow-Magnone, S.K.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chkl gene and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6211164-A 10 03-APR-2001;
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 1 g 9 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 ATCTCTGGACTTACAGG 958
Db 18 ATCTCTGGACTTAAAGG 2

RESULT 245
AX282495
LOCUS AX282495
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from Patent WO0168837.
ACCESSION AX282495
VERSION AX282495.1 GI:16609625
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Luo, Y., Giranda, V.L. and Rockow-Magnone, S.K.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chkl gene and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0168837-A 10 20-SEP-2001;
FEATURES
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        Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="CHK1-as6"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 1 g 9 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 ATGAAATCTTCTCTCT 947
Db 1 ATGAAATCTTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 246
BD005417/c
LOCUS BD005417
DEFINITION Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof
ACCESSION BD005417
VERSION BD005417.1 GI:18633788
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Laten, H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001500009-A/8
PD 09-JAN-2001
PR 25-AUG-1997 JP 1998512701
PR 09-SEP-1996 US 60/025853
PC A01H1/06, C07H21/02, C07H21/04, C12N5/04, C12N5/10, C12N7/01, PC
C12N15/48, C12N15/63, C12N15/83, C07K14/00, C07K14/15
PC C12N15/63, C12N15/83, C07K14/00, C07K14/15
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key
FT source
    Location/Qualifiers
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            /organism="Unidentified",
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        Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT      5 a      3 c      3 g      8 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 942 ATCTCTGGACTTACAGG 958
Db 18 ATCTCTGAACCTAAAGG 2

RESULT 247
BD005428/c
LOCUS      BD005428      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof.
ACCESSION  BD005428
VERSION     BD005428.1 GI:18633799
KEYWORDS    JP 2001500009-A/19.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Laten,H.M.
TITLE      Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL    LOVOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
COMMENT     OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001500009-A/19
PD 09-JAN-2001
PF 25-AUG-1997 JP 1998512701
PR 09-SEP-1996 US 60/025853
PI HOWARD MARK LATEN
PC A01H1/06,C07H21/02,C07K14/00,C12N5/04,C12N5/10,C12N7/01,PC
C12N15/48,
PC C12N15/63,C12N15/83,C07K14/00,C07K14/15
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT source   1..19
           /organism='Unidentified'.

FEATURES
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    /db_xref='taxon:32644'

BASE COUNT      5 a      3 c      3 g      8 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 942 ATCTCTGGACTTACAGG 958
Db 18 ATCTCTGAACCTAAAGG 2

RESULT 248
BD091228/c
LOCUS      BD091228      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION RNase L activators and antisense oligonucleotides effective to
ACCESSION  BD091228
VERSION     BD091228.1 GI:22636838
KEYWORDS    JP 2001523636-A/3.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Torrence,P.F., Silverman,R.H., Cirino,N.M., Li,G., Xiao,W. and
           Player,M.R.
TITLE      RNase L activators and antisense oligonucleotides effective to
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2001523636-A 3 27-NOV-2001;

THE CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION,NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001523636-A/3
PD 27-NOV-2001
PF 02-NOV-1998 JP 2000518674
PR 03-NOV-1997 US 08/962890
PI PAUL F TORRENCE,ROBERT H SILVERMAN,NICK M CIRINO,GUIYING LI,
PI WEI XIAO,
PI MARK R PLAYER
PC A61K31/711,A61K9/12,A61K48/00,A61P31/14,C12N15/09,C12N15/00 CC
Description of Artificial Sequence: primer
FH Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT source   1..19
           /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
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    /mol_type='genomic DNA'
    /db_xref='taxon:32630'

BASE COUNT      6 a      8 c      0 g      5 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1510 AAGTGGTGATCAATT 1526
Db 18 AAGTGGTGATGGGATT 2

RESULT 249
AX082051
LOCUS      AX082051      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 295 from Patent WO0109183.
ACCESSION  AX082051
VERSION     AX082051.1 GI:13170859
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S., Eichelbaum,M. and Roots,I.
TITLE      Polymorphisms in the human mdr-1 gene and their use in diagnostic
           and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0109183-A 295 08-FEB-2001;
           EPIDAUROS AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE)

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    /mol_type='genomic DNA'
    /db_xref='taxon:32630'
    /note='r=g or a'

BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      1 g      7 t      1 others
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 830 AAAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db 2 AAAATTGCTTCACT 15

RESULT 250
AX082053/c
LOCUS      AX082053      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 297 from Patent WO0109183.
ACCESSION  AX082053
VERSION     AX082053.1 GI:13170861
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Brinkmann,U., Hoffmeyer,S., Eichelbaum,M. and Roots,I.
TITLE        Polymorphisms in the human mdr-1 gene and their use in diagnostic
              and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0109183-A 297 08-FEB-2001;
              EPIDAUROS AG Biotechnologie Aktiengesellschaft (DE)
FEATURES
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    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
    /note="y=c or t"
  BASE COUNT      7 a      4 g      6 t      1 others
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 251
AX706646
LOCUS      AX706646      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 343 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION  AX706646
VERSION     AX706646.1 GI:29563069
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE       Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03013534-A 343 20-FEB-2003;
            Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
  source
    1..19
    /organism="Homo sapiens"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:9606"
  misc_feature 10
    /note="r=a or g"
  BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      1 g      7 t      1 others
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 252
AX706647/c
LOCUS      AX706647/c      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 344 from Patent WO03013534.
ACCESSION  AX706647
VERSION     AX706647.1 GI:29563070
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE       Methods for the treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on CYP3A5
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03013534-A 344 20-FEB-2003;
            Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)

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FEATURES
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    /db_xref="taxon:9606"
  misc_feature 10
    /note="y=c or t"
  BASE COUNT      7 a      1 c      4 g      6 t      1 others
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 253
AX707576
LOCUS      AX707576      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 343 from Patent WO03013536.
ACCESSION  AX707576
VERSION     AX707576.1 GI:29563749
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE       Methods for treatment of cancer using irinotecan based on UGT1A1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03013536-A 343 20-FEB-2003;
            Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
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    /db_xref="taxon:9606"
  misc_feature 10
    /note="r=a or g"
  BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      1 g      7 t      1 others
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db      2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 254
AX707577/c
LOCUS      AX707577      19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 344 from Patent WO03013536.
ACCESSION  AX707577
VERSION     AX707577.1 GI:29563750
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Heinrich,G. and Kerb,R.
TITLE       Methods for treatment of cancer using irinotecan based on UGT1A1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03013536-A 344 20-FEB-2003;
            Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
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    1..19
    /organism="Homo sapiens"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
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misc_feature      10
BASE COUNT       7 a      1 c      4 g      6 t      1 others
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
Db 18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5

RESULT 255
BD083494/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the
gastrointestinal tract.
ACCESSION BD083494
VERSION BD083494.1 GI:22629104
KEYWORDS JP 2001522238-A/35.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Medel P.A.B., Cohen M., Colpitts T.L., Friedman P.N., Gordon J.,
Granados E.N., Hayden M., Hodges S.C., Klass W.R., Kratochvil J.D.,
Rapp L.R., Russell J.C. and Stroupe S.D.
Reagents and methods useful for detecting diseases of the
gastrointestinal tract
Patent: JP 2001522238-A 35 13-NOV-2001;
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
COMMENT PN JP 2001522238-A/37
PD 13-NOV-2001
PF 30-MAR-1998 JP 1998541909
PR 31-MAR-1997 US 08/828855
PI PATRICIA A BILLING MEDEL, MAURICE COHEN, TRACEY L COLPITTS, PAULA
N FRIEDMAN,
PI JULIAN GORDON, EDWARD N GRANADOS, MARK HAYDEN, STEVEN C HODGES,
PI MICHAEL R KLASS, JON D KRATOCHVIL, LISA ROBERTS RAPP, JOHN C PI
RUSSELL,
PI STEPHEN D STROUPE
PC C12Q1/68, C07K14/47, C12N5/10, C07K16/00, G01N33/574, A61K38/17 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
FEATURES
source
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 3 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1667 TCTGACCAACCTCTTTGCC 1686
Db 1 TCTGTGCCACCTCTTTGAC 20

RESULT 257
AR131668
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 93 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR131668
VERSION AR131668.1 GI:14120571
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Jarvis, T. and McSwiggen, J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 93 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source
1..15
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 2 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 781 CTCACCTCTGTCTG 795
Db 1 CTCACCTCTGTCTG 15

RESULT 258
I52073/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 5646020.
ACCESSION I52073

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VERSION      I52073.1  GI:2473274
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Swiggen,J.A. and Mamone,J.Anthony.
TITLE        Hammerhead ribozymes for preferred targets
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5646020-A 15 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..16
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   4 a      5 c      2 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 101 CTGTGGTGACACCG 115
Db 16 CTGTGGTGACACCG 2

RESULT 259
LOCUS      AR104207/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 6093545.
ACCESSION  AR104207
VERSION     AR104207.1  GI:12816915
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Goodearl,A.D.J. and Glucksmann,M.Alexandra.
TITLE      Methods for detecting nucleic acid molecules encoding a member of
            the muscarinic family of receptors
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6093545-A 23 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
source     1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a      9 c      2 g      3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 TGAGATGCGGTGGC 779
Db 17 TGAGAGGCGGTGGC 3

RESULT 260
LOCUS      AR192309      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7797 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION  AR192309
VERSION     AR192309.1  GI:20238274
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
            related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6346398-A 7797 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
source     1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a      2 c      2 g      7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

VERSION      I52073.1  GI:2473274
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Swiggen,J.A. and Mamone,J.Anthony.
TITLE        Hammerhead ribozymes for preferred targets
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5646020-A 15 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..16
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT   4 a      5 c      2 t
Query Match  0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 101 CTGTGGTGACACCG 115
Db 16 CTGTGGTGACACCG 2

RESULT 259
LOCUS      AR104207/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 6093545.
ACCESSION  AR104207
VERSION     AR104207.1  GI:12816915
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Goodearl,A.D.J. and Glucksmann,M.Alexandra.
TITLE      Methods for detecting nucleic acid molecules encoding a member of
            the muscarinic family of receptors
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6093545-A 23 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
source     1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a      9 c      2 g      3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 TGAGATGCGGTGGC 779
Db 17 TGAGAGGCGGTGGC 3

RESULT 260
LOCUS      AR192309      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7797 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION  AR192309
VERSION     AR192309.1  GI:20238274
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
            related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6346398-A 7797 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
source     1..17
              /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 6 a      2 c      2 g      7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1363 TACATGATGAGTTT 1377
Db 2 TACATCTATGAGTTT 16

RESULT 261
LOCUS      AX216646      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2088 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX216646
VERSION     AX216646.1  GI:15526707
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
            nogo gene expression
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0159103-A 2088 16-AUG-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
            McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
source     1..17
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 5 a      2 c      7 g      3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 1355
Db 1 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 15

RESULT 262
LOCUS      AX217137      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2579 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX217137
VERSION     AX217137.1  GI:15527198
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     .
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
            nogo gene expression
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0159103-A 2579 16-AUG-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
            McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
source     1..17
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 10 a     2 c      3 g      2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 342 AAGAGGAGACATTCC 356

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Db      3 AAAGAGAAAATTCC 17
RESULT 263
LOCUS   AX217259
DEFINITION Sequence 2701 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX217259
VERSION  AX217259.1 GI:15527320
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  synthetic construct
        artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE    Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
        nogo gene expression
JOURNAL  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
        McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
        source
            1..17
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT  4 a 2 c 8 g 3 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 1355
LOCUS   AX423238/c
DEFINITION Sequence 1574 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX423238
VERSION  AX423238.1 GI:21526620
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
        Homo sapiens
        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
        Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., McSwiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
        Randi,A.M.
TITLE    Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
        source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  3 a 7 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 640
LOCUS   AX474852
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO024750.
ACCESSION AX474852
VERSION  AX474852.1 GI:22214137
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
        Homo sapiens
        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

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Db      3 AAAGAGAAAATTCC 17
RESULT 263
LOCUS   AX217259
DEFINITION Sequence 2701 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX217259
VERSION  AX217259.1 GI:15527320
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  synthetic construct
        artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE    Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
        nogo gene expression
JOURNAL  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
        McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
        source
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            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT  4 a 2 c 8 g 3 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 1355
LOCUS   AX423238/c
DEFINITION Sequence 1574 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX423238
VERSION  AX423238.1 GI:21526620
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
        Homo sapiens
        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
        Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., McSwiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
        Randi,A.M.
TITLE    Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  3 a 7 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 640
LOCUS   AX474852
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO024750.
ACCESSION AX474852
VERSION  AX474852.1 GI:22214137
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
        Homo sapiens
        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

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DEFINITION Sequence 1798 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX423462
VERSION  AX423462.1 GI:21526844
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
        Homo sapiens
        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
        Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., McSwiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
        Randi,A.M.
TITLE    Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
        source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  3 a 8 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 640
LOCUS   AX423463
DEFINITION Sequence 1799 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX423463
VERSION  AX423463.1 GI:21526845
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
        Homo sapiens
        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
        Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., McSwiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
        Randi,A.M.
TITLE    Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
        source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  3 a 8 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      626 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 640
LOCUS   AX474852
DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO024750.
ACCESSION AX474852
VERSION  AX474852.1 GI:22214137
KEYWORDS
SOURCE  Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
        Homo sapiens
        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 73 28-MAR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  5 a 3 c 8 g 1 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACACGACG 1255
      |||||
      3 TAGGAGGACACGACG 17

RESULT 268
AX474853 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 74 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474853
VERSION AX474853.1 GI:22214138
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 74 28-MAR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  5 a 3 c 8 g 1 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACACGACG 1255
      |||||
      2 TAGGAGGACACGACG 16

RESULT 269
AX474854 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 75 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474854
VERSION AX474854.1 GI:22214139
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 75 28-MAR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  5 a 3 c 8 g 1 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACACGACG 1255
      |||||
      2 TAGGAGGACACGACG 16
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 73 28-MAR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  5 a 3 c 8 g 1 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1241 TAGGAGGACACGACG 1255
      |||||
      1 TAGGAGGACACGACG 15

RESULT 270
AX475144 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 365 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475144
VERSION AX475144.1 GI:22214429
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 365 28-MAR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  6 a 4 c 4 g 3 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 1024
      |||||
      3 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 17

RESULT 271
AX475145 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 366 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475145
VERSION AX475145.1 GI:22214430
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 366 28-MAR-2002;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  6 a 4 c 4 g 3 t
              Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 1024
      |||||
      3 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 17
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Db 2 TGCTGCAGAAACAC 16
||||| |||||
RESULT 272
AX475487/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 708 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475487
VERSION AX475487.1 GI:22214772
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 708 28-MAR-2002;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 5 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATG 1294
||||| |||||
Db 17 TCCTGGACTTGATG 3

RESULT 273
AX475488/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 709 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475488
VERSION AX475488.1 GI:22214773
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 709 28-MAR-2002;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 5 c 3 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATG 1294
||||| |||||
Db 17 TCCTGGACTTGATG 3

RESULT 274
AX475489/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 710 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475489
```

```
VERSION AX475489.1 GI:22214774
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 710 28-MAR-2002;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 3 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATG 1294
||||| |||||
Db 15 TCCTGGACTTGATG 1

RESULT 275
AX498857 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 164 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX498857
VERSION AX498857.1 GI:23381150
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 164 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 745 CTCTCCACCGCGCC 759
||||| |||||
Db 3 CTCTCCACCGCGCC 17

RESULT 276
AX498858 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 165 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX498858
VERSION AX498858.1 GI:23381151
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
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JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 165 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 5 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 745 CTCTCCACCGGGCC 759

Db 2 CTCTGCCACCGGGCC 16

RESULT 277

AX498859

LOCUS AX498859 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 166 from Patent EP1229046.

ACCESSION AX498859

VERSION AX498859.1 GI:23381152

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE

AUTHORS Zhan,J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 166 07-AUG-2002;

FEATURES

source

1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 1 a 9 c 5 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 745 CTCTCCACCGGGCC 759

Db 1 CTCTGCCACCGGGCC 15

RESULT 278

AX499578/c

LOCUS AX499578 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 885 from Patent EP1229046.

ACCESSION AX499578

VERSION AX499578.1 GI:23381871

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE

AUTHORS Zhan,J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 885 07-AUG-2002;

FEATURES

source

1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 10 c 4 g 1 t

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85

Db 17 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 3

RESULT 279

AX499579/c

LOCUS AX499579 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 886 from Patent EP1229046.

ACCESSION AX499579

VERSION AX499579.1 GI:23381872

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE

AUTHORS Zhan,J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 886 07-AUG-2002;

FEATURES

source

1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 3 a 10 c 3 g 1 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85

Db 16 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 2

RESULT 280

AX499580/c

LOCUS AX499580 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002

DEFINITION Sequence 887 from Patent EP1229046.

ACCESSION AX499580

VERSION AX499580.1 GI:23381873

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE

AUTHORS Zhan,J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 887 07-AUG-2002;

FEATURES

source

1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85

Db 15 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 1

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RESULT 281					
AX649076	AX649076	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 22-MAR-2003
LOCUS					
DEFINITION	Sequence 916 from Patent EP1273660.				
ACCESSION	AX649076				
VERSION	AX649076.1 GI:29151894				
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;				
	Mammalia; Eutheraia; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Gu,Y.				
TITLE	Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1				
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1273660-A 916 08-JAN-2003;				
	Aeomica, Inc. (US)				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..17				
	/organism="Homo sapiens"				
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"				
BASE COUNT	4 a 3 c 5 g				
		0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;			
	Query Match				
	Best Local Similarity	93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;			
	Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	175 ATTTCTCTGGGAATC 189				
Db	3 AATTCTCTGGGAATC 17				
<hr/>					
RESULT 282					
AX649077	AX649077	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 22-MAR-2003
LOCUS					
DEFINITION	Sequence 917 from Patent EP1273660.				
ACCESSION	AX649077				
VERSION	AX649077.1 GI:29151895				
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;				
	Mammalia; Eutheraia; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Gu,Y.				
TITLE	Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1				
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1273660-A 917 08-JAN-2003;				
	Aeomica, Inc. (US)				
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers				
source	1..17				
	/organism="Homo sapiens"				
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"				
BASE COUNT	4 a 3 c 4 g 6 t				
		0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;			
	Query Match				
	Best Local Similarity	93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;			
	Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	175 ATTTCTCTGGGAATC 189				
Db	2 AATTCTCTGGGAATC 16				
<hr/>					
RESULT 283					
AX649078	AX649078	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 22-MAR-2003
LOCUS					
DEFINITION	Sequence 918 from Patent EP1273660.				
ACCESSION	AX649078				
VERSION	AX649078.1 GI:29151896				
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 671 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..17

source
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"

BASE COUNT 5 a 7 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1215 GATTCGAGAGCCAC 1229

Db 1 GATCCAGAGCCAC 15

RESULT 286
AX724277/c
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1964 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724277
VERSION AX724277.1 GI:30503620
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1964 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"

BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1330 GCCCGAACCACAGA 1344

Db 17 GCGTGACACAGA 3

RESULT 287
AX725289
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2976 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX725289
VERSION AX725289.1 GI:30504632
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2976 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Mus musculus"

BASE COUNT

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"

BASE COUNT 1 a 6 c 3 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 57 TCTCTGCTTCGCG 71

Db 3 TCTCTGCTTCGCG 17

RESULT 288
AX725302/c
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2989 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX725302
VERSION AX725302.1 GI:30504645
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2989 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"

BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 3 g 7 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1489 GAAGAGGACATCAGA 1503

Db 17 GAAGAGGACATCAGA 3

RESULT 289
AX728823/c
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 457 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728823
VERSION AX728823.1 GI:30508166
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 457 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 9 a 5 c 2 g 1 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

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Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1092 GTTGGCTGTTGAT 1106
Db 16 GTTGGCTGTTGAT 2

RESULT 290
AX730008
LOCUS AX730008 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1642 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730008
VERSION AX730008.1 GI:30509351
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1. Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1642 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
4 a 3 c 4 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 143 TCAGCTTAGAAGAT 157
Db 3 TCAGCTTAGAAGAT 17

RESULT 291
AX730558/c
LOCUS AX730558 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2192 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730558
VERSION AX730558.1 GI:30509901
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1. Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2192 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
5 a 4 c 3 g 5 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 3 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 CAAGCTTCTGAAGA 374

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Db 17 CAAGCTTCTGAAGA 3

RESULT 292
AX731275/c
LOCUS AX731275 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2909 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731275
VERSION AX731275.1 GI:30510618
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1. Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2909 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
4 a 3 c 6 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 6 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CTGACTTGACCAAGA 418
Db 17 CTGACTTGACCAAGA 3

RESULT 293
AX731621/c
LOCUS AX731621 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3255 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731621
VERSION AX731621.1 GI:30510964
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1. Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3255 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
3 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1218 TCCAGAGCCACTGA 1232
Db 17 TCCAGAGCCACTGA 3

RESULT 294
AX735964/c

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LOCUS AX735964 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 1554 from Patent WO03025177.
 ACCESSION AX735964
 VERSION AX735964.1 GI:30515241
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
 reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
 thereof as medicaments
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1554 27-MAR-2003;
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
 FEATURES
 source 1..17
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606" 4 t
 BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 5 g 4 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1392 CTTCTCATCAGACAT 1406
 Db 16 CTTCTCATCAGACAT 2
 RESULT 295
 LOCUS BD086291/C 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof.
 ACCESSION BD086291
 VERSION BD086291.1 GI:22631901
 KEYWORDS JP 2001525174-A/7.
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified
 unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Goodearl,A.D.J., Glucksmann,A.M., Xie,M. and Distefano,P.
 TITLE G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001525174-A 7 11-DEC-2001;
 MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC
 COMMENT OS Unidentified
 PN JP 2001525174-A/7
 PD 11-DEC-2001
 PF 04-DEC-1998 JP 2000523346
 PR 04-DEC-1997 US 08/985030,17-MAR-1998 US 09/042780 PI
 ANDREW D J GOODEARL,ALEXANDRA M GLUCKSMANN,MICHAEL XIE,PETER PI
 DISTEFANO
 PC C12N15/09,C07K14/705,C07K16/28,C12N5/10,C12P21/02,C12Q1/68//
 CC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00
 CC Strandedness: Single;
 CC Topology: Linear;
 CC G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof FH Key
 FT source 1..17
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="Unidentified".
 FEATURES
 source 1..17
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="unidentified"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644" 3 t
 BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 2 g 3 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779
 Db 17 TGAGAGAGGCGTGGC 3
 RESULT 296
 LOCUS A89503 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
 DEFINITION Sequence 1651 from Patent WO9833904.
 ACCESSION A89503
 VERSION A89503.1 GI:6738073
 KEYWORDS unidentified
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
 TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 1651 06-AUG-1998;
 BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
 FEATURES
 source 1..18
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="unidentified"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644" 7 t
 BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 4 g 7 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1099 TGGTTGATTCGAATG 1113
 Db 3 TGGTTAATTCGAATG 17
 RESULT 297
 LOCUS AR060190 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
 DEFINITION Sequence 177 from patent US 5840540.
 ACCESSION AR060190
 VERSION AR060190.1 GI:5986640
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop,P.H., Rommens,J.M. and Fraser,P.E.
 TITLE Nucleic acids encoding presenilin II
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5840540-A 177 24-NOV-1998;
 FEATURES
 source 1..18
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="unknown"
 BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 436 ATGGTGGATCCAC 450
 Db 3 ATGGTGGATCCAC 17
 RESULT 298
 LOCUS AR087345 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
 DEFINITION Sequence 177 from patent US 5966054.
 ACCESSION AR087345
 VERSION AR087345.1 GI:10014108
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.

```

Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE Genetic sequences and proteins related to Alzheimer's disease
JOURNAL Patent: US 5986054-A 177 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450
Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17

RESULT 299
AR134532
LOCUS AR134532 18 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 177 from patent US 6194153.
ACCESSION AR134532
VERSION AR134532.1 GI:14123437
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE Methods for determining risk of developing Alzheimer's disease by detecting mutations in the presenilin 1 (PS-1) gene
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194153-A 177 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450
Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17

RESULT 300
AR174562/c
LOCUS AR174562 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6307024.
ACCESSION AR174562
VERSION AR174562.1 GI:17914882
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Novak, J.E., Prasanna, S.R., Sprecher, C.A., Foster, D.C., Holly, R.D., Gross, J.A., Johnston, V.V., Nelson, A.J., Dillon, S.R. and Hammond, A.K.
TITLE Cytokine zalphall Ligand
JOURNAL Patent: US 6307024-A 17 23-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE Genetic sequences and proteins related to Alzheimer's disease
JOURNAL Patent: US 5986054-A 177 16-NOV-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450
Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17

RESULT 300
AR211182
LOCUS AR211182 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 95 from patent US 6399297.
ACCESSION AR211182
VERSION AR211182.1 GI:21514436
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker, B.F., Cowser, L.M., Monia, B.P. and Xu, X.S.
TITLE Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factors (TRAFs)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6399297-A 95 04-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 1 a 6 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 63 TGCTTCCGCGCTTG 77
Db 1 TGCTTCCGCGCTTG 15

RESULT 302
AR256804
LOCUS AR256804 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 177 from patent US 6485911.
ACCESSION AR256804
VERSION AR256804.1 GI:27306412
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE Methods for determining risk of developing Alzheimer's disease by detecting mutations in the presenilin 2 (PS-2) gene
JOURNAL Patent: US 6485911-A 177 26-NOV-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCAC 450
Db 3 ATGGTGTGCATCCAC 17

RESULT 303
AR266276
LOCUS AR266276 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 88 from patent US 6492173.
ACCESSION AR266276
VERSION AR266276.1 GI:29695122
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser, L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 88 10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
BASE COUNT 12 a 3 c 3 g 0 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 ACACACAGAGAG 1603
Db 2 ACAACAGAGAG 16

RESULT 304
AR292769
LOCUS AR292769 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4504 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR292769
VERSION AR292769.1 GI:31680053
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL disequilibrium map of the human genome
FEATURES Patent: US 6537751-A 4504 25-MAR-2003;
source Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 8 a 2 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 AGAAGGATGATCA 814
Db 3 AGAAGGATGATCA 17

RESULT 305
AR293553
LOCUS AR293553 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5288 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293553
VERSION AR293553.1 GI:31680837
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL disequilibrium map of the human genome
FEATURES Patent: US 6537751-A 5288 25-MAR-2003;
source Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 8 a 3 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1225 GCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239
Db 1225 GCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239

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Db 1 GCCAGTGAGAAATAC 15

RESULT 306
AX034365
LOCUS AX034365 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from Patent WO0050637.
ACCESSION AX034365
VERSION AX034365.1 GI:10303121
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Godson, C.M., Brady, H.R. and Martin, F.M.
TITLE Identification of genes having a role in the presentation of
JOURNAL diabetic nephropathy
Patent: WO 0050637-A 27 31-AUG-2000;
GODSON CATHERINE MARY (IE); BRADY HUGH REDMOND (IE); HIBERGEN
LIMITED (IE); MARTIN FINIAN MARY (IE); UNIV COLLEGE DUBLIN
NATIONAL U (IE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 4 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 574 GATGACACAGCGCG 588
Db 4 GATGACACAGCTGG 18

RESULT 307
AX193594
LOCUS AX193594 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from Patent WO0140291.
ACCESSION AX193594
VERSION AX193594.1 GI:15211522
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Burgess, C.E., Prayaga, S.K., Shimkets, R.A., Rastelli, L.,
Zerhusen, B.D. and Meras, P.S.
TITLE Proteins and nucleic acids encoding the same
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0140291-A 16 07-JUN-2001;
Curagen Corporation (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 1 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1558 AATGGGAGGGCTG 1572
Db 18 AATGGGAGGGCTG 4

RESULT 308
AX210207

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LOCUS       AX210207               18 bp    DNA                PAT 31-AUG-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 14 from Patent WO0157245.
ACCESSION    AX210207
VERSION      AX210207.1  GI:15424532
KEYWORDS     Human immunodeficiency virus 1 (HIV-1)
SOURCE       Human immunodeficiency virus 1
ORGANISM     Human immunodeficiency virus 1
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Witvrouw,M., Fikert,V., Pannecouque,C., Cherepanov,P., van
              Laethem,K., de Clercq,E., Vandamme,A.M. and Debyser,Z.
TITLE        HIV-1 resistance assay
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0157245-A 14 09-AUG-2001;
              K.U.Leuven Research & Development (BE)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              source
                1..18
                /organism="Human immunodeficiency virus 1"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:11676"
                /note="NL4.3 (Adachi et al., 1986)"
BASE COUNT   6 a      7 c      2 g      2 t      1 others
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Query Match  82.4%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  289  TGCACCCCAAGATCCAA 305
      ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
      2  TGCTCCYAAGAACCCAA 18

RESULT 309
AX577749/c
LOCUS       AX577749               18 bp    DNA                PAT 08-JAN-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 10 from Patent WO02081665.
ACCESSION    AX577749
VERSION      AX577749.1  GI:27646997
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Rancourt,D.E., Rancourt,S.L. and O'Sullivan,C.M.
TITLE        Implantation serine proteinases
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02081665-A 10 17-OCT-2002;
              Rancourt, Derrick, E. (CA) ; Rancourt, Susan, L. (CA) ; O'Sullivan,
              Colleen, M. (CA)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              source
                1..18
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="primer"
BASE COUNT   6 a      5 c      5 g      2 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Query Match  93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  671  CTGTGACCATCTTTG 685
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
      17 CTGTGGCCATCTTTG 3

RESULT 310
AX598449/c
LOCUS       AX598449               18 bp    DNA                PAT 14-FEB-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 723 from Patent WO0244994.
ACCESSION    AX598449
VERSION      AX598449.1  GI:28398625
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct

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ORGANISM     synthetic construct
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Brower,A., Brow,M.A., Cracauer,R.F., Fors,L., Granske,R., de arruda
              Indig,M., Kurensky,D., Luedtke,C., Lukowiak,A.A., Lyamichev,V.,
              Neri,B.P., Reimer,N.D., Roeven,R.T., Skrzypczynski,Z., Ziarno,W.A.,
              Comerford,J., Stump,S. and Viegut,D.D.
TITLE        Systems and method for detection assay production and sale
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0244994-A 723 06-JUN-2002;
              THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              source
                1..18
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT   5 a      5 c      7 g      1 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Query Match  93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  664  CCAGGCTCTGTGACC 678
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
      15 CCAGGCTCTGTGGCC 1

RESULT 311
AX599348/c
LOCUS       AX599348               18 bp    DNA                PAT 14-FEB-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 688 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION    AX599348
VERSION      AX599348.1  GI:28399492
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J.,
              Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorian,P., Grabs,G., Leache,R., Leu,E.,
              Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Mater,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T.,
              Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE        Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell
              proliferative disorders
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02077272-A 688 03-OCT-2002;
              Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              source
                1..18
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="Detection oligonucleotide for CDH1"
BASE COUNT   4 a      0 c      7 g      7 t
              0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Query Match  93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  853  AAAACGACACCTCT 867
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
      15 AAAACGACACCTCT 1

RESULT 312
BD067016
LOCUS       BD067016               18 bp    DNA                PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION   An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION    BD067016
VERSION      BD067016.1  GI:22612619
KEYWORDS     JP 2001511000-A/1651.
              unidentified
              ORGANISM
              unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 18)

```

AUTHORS Schlingensiepen, K.H. and Brysch, W.
 TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1651 07-AUG-2001;
 COMMENT BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
 OS Unknown
 PN JP 2001511000-A/1651
 PD 07-AUG-2001
 PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
 PI 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
 PR KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN, WOLFGANG BRYSCH
 PC C12N15/11.C07H21/04.A61K31/70
 CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..18
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1..18
 FT /organism="Unknown"
 FT /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 FT /db_xref="taxon:32644"
 BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 4 g 7 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1099 TGGTTGATTCGAATG 1113
 Db 3 TGGTTAATTCGAATG 17
 RESULT 313
 A51090 19 bp DNA linear PAT 10-MAR-1997
 LOCUS Sequence 42 from Patent WO9616171.
 DEFINITION A51090
 ACCESSION A51090
 VERSION A51090.1 GI:2303867
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Windass, J.D., Duncan, R.E., Baule, V.J. and Christian, P.D.
 TITLE TOXINS FROM THE WASP BRACON HEBETOR
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9616171-A 42 30-MAY-1996;
 COMMENT ZENECA LTD (GB)
 Other publication AU 387795 960617.
 FEATURES
 source 1..19
 location/Qualifiers
 8 a 2 g 5 t
 BASE COUNT 8 a 2 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 329 TATTACAAACCGAA 343
 Db 5 TATTACACACCGAA 19
 RESULT 314
 AR035629 19 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
 LOCUS Sequence 61 from patent US 5871920.
 DEFINITION AR035629
 ACCESSION AR035629
 VERSION AR035629.1 GI:5952297
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Page, D.C. and Reijo, R.
 TITLE Daz: a gene associated with azoospermia
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5871920-A 61 16-FEB-1999;
 FEATURES
 source 1..19
 location/Qualifiers
 4 a 5 c 6 g 4 t
 BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 4 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTC 1036
 Db 2 CACCTGAAGAGCTGC 16
 RESULT 315
 AX129656/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
 LOCUS Sequence 874 from Patent WO0130362.
 DEFINITION AX129656
 ACCESSION AX129656
 VERSION AX129656.1 GI:14135961
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.
 TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 874 03-MAY-2001;
 FEATURES IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
 source 1..19
 location/Qualifiers
 4 a 5 c 7 g 3 t
 BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 7 g 3 t
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1527 CTGGGCCCACTTTGC 1541
 Db 17 CTGGGCCCACTTTGC 3
 RESULT 316
 AX130295/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
 LOCUS Sequence 1513 from Patent WO0130362.
 DEFINITION AX130295
 ACCESSION AX130295
 VERSION AX130295.1 GI:14136600
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.
 TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 1513 03-MAY-2001;
 FEATURES IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
 source 1..19
 location/Qualifiers
 1..19
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/notes="Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site"
3 a 5 c 5 g
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g

QY 1636 GCCAGAGTGAAG 1650
Db 16 GCCAGAGTGAAG 2

RESULT 317
AX131286
LOCUS AX131286 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2504 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131286
VERSION AX131286.1 GI:14137591
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.
Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 2504 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/notes="Cyclin F ribozyme binding site"
4 a 6 c 5 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 559 TTCTTCAGCACAGG 573
Db 5 TTCTTCAGCACAGG 19

RESULT 318
AX131405/c
LOCUS AX131405 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2623 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131405
VERSION AX131405.1 GI:14137710
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.
Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 2623 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/notes="Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site"
5 a 5 c 3 g 6 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 3 g 6 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/notes="Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site"
3 a 5 c 5 g
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g

QY 701 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
Db 15 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 1

RESULT 319
AX131806/c
LOCUS AX131806 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3024 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131806
VERSION AX131806.1 GI:14138111
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.
Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 3024 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/notes="Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site"
6 a 3 c 5 g 5 t
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822
Db 17 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 3

RESULT 320
AX131807/c
LOCUS AX131807 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3025 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131807
VERSION AX131807.1 GI:14138112
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Robbins, J.M. and Tritz, R.
Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 3025 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/notes="Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site"
5 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822

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Db      16 GATGCAAAACCCCTTG 2
RESULT 321
AX132632/c
LOCUS   AX132632        19 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 3850 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION   AX132632
VERSION     AX132632.1 GI:14138937
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE      Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
            diseases
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site"
BASE COUNT      5 a      2 c      2 g      10 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479
Db      19 CCATTTTAAAAAG 5

RESULT 322
AX132633/c
LOCUS   AX132633        19 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 3851 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION   AX132633
VERSION     AX132633.1 GI:14138938
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE      Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
            diseases
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site"
BASE COUNT      6 a      1 c      2 g      10 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479
Db      18 CCATTTTAAAAAG 4

RESULT 323
AX132634/c
LOCUS   AX132634        19 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 3852 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION   AX132634
VERSION     AX132634.1 GI:14138939
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE      Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
            diseases
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site"
BASE COUNT      7 a      1 c      2 g      9 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479
Db      17 CCATTTTAAAAAG 3

RESULT 324
BD088502
LOCUS   BD088502        19 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION   A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION   BD088502
VERSION     BD088502.1 GI:22634112
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
            1 (bases 1 to 19)
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Soeda,E.
TITLE      A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL
COMMENT
OS      Artificial Sequence
PN      JP 2001321190-A/746
PD      20-NOV-2001
PF      12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI      EIICHI SOEDA
PC      C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00,
PC      C12N15/00
CC      Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA
FT      Location/Qualifiers
FT      source
1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT      2 a      6 c      5 g      6 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1303 ATGTTTGGTGTCCCA 1317
            ||| ||||| ||||| |||||

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Db      2 ATGCTGGTGTCCTCA 16

RESULT 325
LOCUS   BD177718/c
DEFINITION A method for snp typing.
ACCESSION BD177718
VERSION   BD177718.1 GI:30014980
KEYWORDS  JP 2002300894-A/8.
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS  Nakamura,Y., Tanaka,T., Onishi,Y., Ozaki,K. and Yamada,A.
TITLE     A method for snp typing
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2002300894-A 8 15-OCT-2002;
          THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH
COMMENT   OS Artificial Sequence
          PN JP 2002300894-A/8
          PD 15-OCT-2002
          PF 29-JAN-2002 JP 2002019752
          PI YUSUKE NAKAMURA,TOSHIHIRO TANAKA,YOZO ONISHI,KOICHI OZAKI, PI
          AKIRA YAMADA
          PC C12N15/09.C1201/68.C12N15/00
          CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Primer
          FH Key Location/Qualifiers
          FT source
          FEATURES
            source
              1..19
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            misc_feature
              1..19
                /note="reverse primer for human STS sts-sts38803 at 1p36
                sts-sts38803 obtained from clones B347P13, B147E19,
                B162F13, B215C10, B287A14, B204N1, B107A1, B338B11,
                274J11, Human BAC library RPCI-11"
            BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      7 g      3 t
            Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
            Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
            Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      351 CATTCTCTCAAGCT 365
          |||||
          18 CATTCTCTCAAGGT 4

RESULT 326
LOCUS   I55929
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 5648243.
ACCESSION I55929
VERSION   I55929.1 GI:12476723
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS  Hurwitz,D.R., Nathan,M. and Shani,M.
TITLE     Human serum albumin expression construct
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5648243-A 17 15-JUL-1997;
          Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES  source
            1..19
              /organism="unknown"
            BASE COUNT      11 a      3 c      4 g      1 t
            Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
            Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
            Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      716 TTCTTGTTTGTCTC 730
          |||||
          17 TTCTTGTTTGTCTC 3

Db      2 ATGCTGGTGTCCTCA 16

RESULT 327
LOCUS   AB069383
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, reverse primer for human STS sts-sts38803
          at 1p36.
ACCESSION AB069383
VERSION   AB069383.1 GI:15130187
KEYWORDS  synthetic construct
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS  Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
          Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
          Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
          and Soeda,E.
TITLE     A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
          chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL   Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE   21269192
PUBMED    11374902
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS  Horii,A.
TITLE     Direct Submission
JOURNAL   Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
          Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
          Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
          Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
          Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES  source
            1..19
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            misc_feature
              1..19
                /note="reverse primer for human STS sts-sts38803 at 1p36
                sts-sts38803 obtained from clones B347P13, B147E19,
                B162F13, B215C10, B287A14, B204N1, B107A1, B338B11,
                274J11, Human BAC library RPCI-11"
            BASE COUNT      2 a      6 c      5 g      6 t
            Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
            Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
            Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      1303 ATGTTTGGTGTCCTCA 1317
          |||||
          2 ATGCTGGTGTCCTCA 16

Db      122639
LOCUS   I22639/c
DEFINITION Sequence 127 from patent US 5527898.
ACCESSION I22639
VERSION   I22639.1 GI:1602993
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS  Bauer,H.M., Gravitt,P.E., Greer,C.E., Manos,M.Michele.,
          Resnick,R.M. and Zhang,T.Y.
TITLE     Detection of human papillomavirus by the polymerase chain reaction
          Patent: US 5527898-A 127 18-JUN-1996;
          Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES  source
            1..17
              /organism="unknown"
            BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      1 t      2 others
            Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;
            Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
            Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 328
LOCUS   I22639/c
DEFINITION Sequence 127 from patent US 5527898.
ACCESSION I22639
VERSION   I22639.1 GI:1602993
KEYWORDS  Unknown.
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS  Bauer,H.M., Gravitt,P.E., Greer,C.E., Manos,M.Michele.,
          Resnick,R.M. and Zhang,T.Y.
TITLE     Detection of human papillomavirus by the polymerase chain reaction
          Patent: US 5527898-A 127 18-JUN-1996;
          Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES  source
            1..17
              /organism="unknown"
            BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      1 t      2 others
            Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;
            Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
            Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AATGAGGGTGCCTCAGA 1490
Db 1 ACATGAGGTTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 334
AR096281/c 18 bp DNA PAT 08-SEP-2000
LOCUS AR096281
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6007231.
ACCESSION AR096281
VERSION AR096281.1 GI:10024947
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Vijg,J. and Bishop,R.
TITLE Method of computer aided automated diagnostic DNA test design, and apparatus therefor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6007231-A 2 28-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
4 a 7 c 3 g 4 t
BASE COUNT

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 560 TCTTCAGCACAGGGGATG 577
Db 18 TCTTCAGCACATGGGAGG 1

RESULT 335
AR096346/c 18 bp DNA PAT 08-SEP-2000
LOCUS AR096346
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6007995.
ACCESSION AR096346
VERSION AR096346.1 GI:10025075
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F. and Cowser,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of TNFR1 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6007995-A 17 28-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
3 a 4 c 8 g 3 t
BASE COUNT

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1570 CTGCCCCACTGGCCAGAG 1587
Db 18 CTGCCACACTGCCCTGAG 1

RESULT 336
AR096628/c 18 bp DNA PAT 08-SEP-2000
LOCUS AR096628
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6008048.
ACCESSION AR096628
VERSION AR096628.1 GI:10025593
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P. and Cowser,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of EGR-1 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6008048-A 12 28-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
4 a 8 c 2 g 4 t
BASE COUNT

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1000 GATGGGATGCTGCTGCTG 1017
Db 18 GAGGAGATGATGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 337
AR104208 18 bp DNA PAT 14-FEB-2001
LOCUS AR104208
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6093545.
ACCESSION AR104208
VERSION AR104208.1 GI:12816916
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Goodearl,A.D.J. and Gluckmann,M.Alexandra
TITLE Methods for detecting nucleic acid molecules encoding a member of the muscarinic family of receptors
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093545-A 24 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
2 a 5 c 8 g 3 t
BASE COUNT

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 237 GCCTGCAGAACCATGGAG 254
Db 1 GCCTGCTGGCCATGGAG 18

RESULT 338
AR140380 18 bp DNA PAT 16-JUN-2001
LOCUS AR140380
DEFINITION Sequence 57 from patent US 6207640.
ACCESSION AR140380
VERSION AR140380.1 GI:14482876
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Attie,K.M., Carlsson,L.M.S., Gesundheit,N. and Goddard,A.
TITLE Treatment of partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207640-A 57 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
6 a 4 c 5 g 3 t
BASE COUNT

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AATGAGGGTGCCTCAGA 1490
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Db      1  ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
1 ACATGAGGTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 339
AR176635/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 78 from patent US 6312892.
ACCESSION  AR176635
VERSION     AR176635.1  GI:17918990
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Barany, E., Luo, J., Khanna, M. and Bergstrom, D.E.
TITLE      High fidelity detection of nucleic acid differences by ligase
           detection reaction
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6312892-A 78 06-NOV-2001;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  5 a      9 c      1 g      3 t
           Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
           Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
           Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1512 GATGGTGATCAAAATTCG 1529
Db      18 GATGGTGAGGAGGTTCTG 1

RESULT 340
AR181662/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 124 from patent US 6335194.
ACCESSION  AR181662
VERSION     AR181662.1  GI:20223876
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Bennett, C.Frank., Ackermann, E.J., Swayze, E.E. and Cowse, L.M.
TITLE      Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6335194-A 124 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  10 a      4 c      4 g      0 t
           Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
           Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
           Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      712 TCTGTTCTGTTTGTCT 729
Db      18 TGTGCTCCGTTTGTCT 1

RESULT 341
AR201768
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6361940.
ACCESSION  AR201768
VERSION     AR201768.1  GI:20256307
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Van Ness, J., Tabone, J.C. and Garrison, L.K.

TITLE      Compositions and methods for enhancing hybridization and priming
           specificity
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6361940-A 18 26-MAR-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  6 a      3 c      7 g      2 t
           Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
           Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
           Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1075 GGAATTAACAGCAGGAG 1092
Db      1 GGTATCAGCAGCAGGAG 18

RESULT 342
AR293518
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5253 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION  AR293518
VERSION     AR293518.1  GI:31680802
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE      Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
           disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6537751-A 5253 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  2 a      7 c      1 g      8 t
           Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
           Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
           Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      351 CATTCTCTCAAGCTTTC 368
Db      1 CATTCTCTGACTCTTTC 18

RESULT 343
AR293685
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5420 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION  AR293685
VERSION     AR293685.1  GI:31680969
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE      Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
           disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6537751-A 5420 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  8 a      3 c      5 g      2 t
           Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
           Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
           Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1402 GACATGAACCCAGACG 1419
Db      1 GACATGAGAACTAAGACG 18

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RESULT	344	AR298034/c	18 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS	Sequence 9769 from patent US 6537751.					
ACCESSION	AR298034					
VERSION	AR298034.1	GI:31685318				
KEYWORDS	Unknown.					
SOURCE	Unknown.					
ORGANISM	Unclassified.					
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 18)					
AUTHORS	Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.					
TITLE	Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density					
JOURNAL	disequilibrium map of the human genome					
FEATURES	Patent: US 6537751-A 9769 25-MAR-2003;					
source	1..18					
BASE COUNT	2 a 2 c 6 g 8 t					
Query Match	0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;					
Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;					
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
QY	1614 GATTGTCGCACACACCA 1631					
Db	18 GAATAGTACACACACCA 1					
LOCUS	AX114470	18 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 11-MAY-2001	
DEFINITION	Sequence 139 from Patent WO0129257.					
ACCESSION	AX114470					
VERSION	AX114470.1	GI:14031434				
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens					
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.					
REFERENCE	1					
AUTHORS	Schork, N. and Skierczynski, B.					
TITLE	Methods of Genetic Cluster Analysis and use thereof					
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0129257-A 139 26-APR-2001;					
GENSET	GENSET (FR)					
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers					
source	1..18					
primer_bind	1..18					
BASE COUNT	3 a 5 c 4 g 6 t					
Query Match	0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;					
Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;					
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
QY	801 GAAAGGTGATGTCAGCC 818					
Db	18 GAAACGTGAAGTCATGCC 1					
LOCUS	AX353303	18 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 06-FEB-2002	
DEFINITION	Sequence 509 from Patent EP1174518.					
ACCESSION	AX353303					
VERSION	AX353303.1	GI:18618385				
KEYWORDS						
REFERENCE	1					
AUTHORS	Loukachov, V.V., Goudsmit, J. and van Gemen, B.					
TITLE	Collection of binding molecules					
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0208463-A 509 31-JAN-2002;					
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers					
source	1..18					
BASE COUNT	2 a 2 c 6 g 8 t					
Query Match	0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;					
Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;					
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;					
QY	1614 GATTGTCGCACACACCA 1631					
Db	18 GAATAGTACACACACCA 1					
LOCUS	AX114470	18 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 11-MAY-2001	
DEFINITION	Sequence 139 from Patent WO0129257.					
ACCESSION	AX114470					
VERSION	AX114470.1	GI:14031434				
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens					
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.					
REFERENCE	1					
AUTHORS	Schork, N. and Skierczynski, B.					
TITLE	Methods of Genetic Cluster Analysis and use thereof					
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0129257-A 139 26-APR-2001;					
GENSET	GENSET (FR)					

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Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
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      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 553 TCGGGATTCTTCAGCACCA 570
Db 1 TCGGGATTCTTCAGCACCA 18

RESULT 349
AX462175      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 09-JUL-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITILE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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      /db_xref="taxon:92652"
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Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 GTGGGTGGCGCATCAACC 483
Db 1 GTGGGTGGCATGATCAACC 18

RESULT 350
AX599530/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITILE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
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      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Detection oligonucleotide for GSK3"
BASE COUNT      5 a      0 c      7 g      6 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1048 AATTTCACACACTGTCCOC 1065
Db 18 AATTTCACACACTTTACCC 1

RESULT 351
AX637738/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITILE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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    1..18
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      /mol_type="mRNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT      3 a      6 c      3 g      6 t
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Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1015 CTGAAACACCTCGAAGAG 1032
Db 18 CTGAAACATCTCGAGAG 1

RESULT 352
AX718499
LOCUS
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITILE
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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      /mol_type="genomic DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Oligonukleotid"
BASE COUNT      4 a      7 c      4 g      3 t
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

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Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 217 CTGAGGTTACTCCACCG 234
Db 1 CCGAAGGTTACTCCACCG 18

RESULT 353

AX718501 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-APR-2003
LOCUS AX718501
DEFINITION Sequence 65 from Patent WO2103043.

ACCESSION AX718501
VERSION AX718501.1 GI:29891067

KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Beifohr,C. and Snaldr,J.
TITLE Method for the specific fast detection of bacteria which is harmful to beer

JOURNAL Patent: WO 02103043-A 65 27-DEC-2002;
Vermicon AG (DE)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18

1..18 /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonukleotid"

BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 3 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 216 CCTGAGGTTACTCCACG 233
Db 1 CCCGAGGTTACTCCACG 18

RESULT 354

BD002192 18 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
LOCUS BD002192
DEFINITION Remedy of partial growth hormone insensitive syndrome.

ACCESSION BD002192
VERSION BD002192.1 GI:18630153

KEYWORDS JP 2000226334-A/27.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Kenneth,A., S.C.I.M., Nail,G. and Audley,G.
TITLE Remedy of partial growth hormone insensitive syndrome

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000226334-A 27 15-AUG-2000;
GENETIC INC

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000226334-A/27

PD 15-AUG-2000
PF 07-JAN-2000 JP 2000001444

PR 07-APR-1994 US 08/224982
PI ATI KENNETH,CARLSSON LENA M S,GESANDOHATO NAIL,GODDARD AUDLEY

PC A61K38/27,A61P3/00,A61P5/02,A61P43/00//C07K14/65,C12N15/09 CC

FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

1..18 /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

FEATURES

source

BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AAAAGAGGTCCTCAGA 1490
Db 1 ACATGAGGTCCTCAGA 18

RESULT 355

BD012517 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
LOCUS BD012517/c
DEFINITION Kit for extracting nucleic acids and the methods for extracting nucleic acids by using the same.

ACCESSION BD012517
VERSION BD012517.1 GI:22092706

KEYWORDS WO 0212559-A/7.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Yoshihara,N., Suzuki,H., Nakamura,T. and Manabe,S.
TITLE Kit for extracting nucleic acids and the methods for extracting nucleic acids by using the same

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0212559-A 7 14-FEB-2002;
ORIENTAL YEAST CO LTD,NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES,
NAMIKO YOSHIHARA,HISAKO SUZUKI,TAICHI NAKAMURA,SACHIKO MANABE

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0212559-A/7

PD 14-FEB-2002
PF 02-AUG-2000 WO 2000JP005170

PI NAMIKO YOSHIHARA,HISAKO SUZUKI,TAICHI NAKAMURA,SACHIKO MANABE
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/10,G1CN33/50

CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

1..18 /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 171 GGCCATTTCTCTGGGAAT 188
Db 18 GGCCATTTCTCTGCTAAT 1

RESULT 356

BD086292 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
LOCUS BD086292
DEFINITION G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof.

ACCESSION BD086292
VERSION BD086292.1 GI:22631902

KEYWORDS JP 2001525174-A/8.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Goodearl,A.D.J., Glucksmann,A.M., Xie,M. and Distefano,P.
TITLE G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001525174-A 8 11-DEC-2001;
MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC

COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001525174-A/8

PD 11-DEC-2001
PF 04-DEC-1998 JP 2000523346

PR 04-DEC-1997 US 08/985090,17-MAR-1998 US 09/042780 PI
ANDREW D J GOODEARL,ALEXANDRA M GLUCKSMANN,MICHAEL XIE,PETER PI

DISTEFANO
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/705,C07K16/28,C12N5/10,C12P21/02,C12Q1/68//
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1/91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof FH Key
FT source 1..18
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..18
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FT /db_xref='taxon:32644'
FT 2 a 5 c 8 g 3 t
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 8 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 237 GCGTGCAGAACCATGGAG 254
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Db 1 GCGTGTGGGCCCATGGAG 18
RESULT 357
LOCUS BD089678 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089678
VERSION BD089678.1 GI:22635288
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1922.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1922 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1922
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
FT Location/Qualifiers
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FT 1..18
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FT /mol_type='genomic DNA'
FT /db_xref='taxon:32630'
FT 4 a 6 c 3 g 5 t
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 3 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 855 AACCAACCATCTGCTGT 872
|||||
Db 1 AACCAACCATCTGCTGT 18
RESULT 358
LOCUS BD144108/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Probe or primer for detection of human enteric flora.

ACCESSION BD144108
VERSION BD144108.1 GI:27849866
KEYWORDS JP 2002142771-A/12.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Fujimoto,J., Miyamoto,Y., Matsuki,T., Matsumoto,K., Takada,T. and Watanabe,K.
TITLE Probe or primer for detection of human enteric flora
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002142771-A 12 21-MAY-2002;
COMMENT KK YAKULT HONSHA
PN JP 2002142771-A/12
PD 21-MAY-2002
PF 08-NOV-2000 JP 2000340874
PI JUNJI FUJIMOTO, YUKIKO MIYAMOTO, TAKAHIRO MATSUKI, KAZUYASA PI MATSUMOTO,
PI TOSHIHIKO TAKADA, KOICHI WATANABE
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/04,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Designed DNA based on CC 16SrDNA of GA36
and GA21
CC and GA21
FH Key
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FT Location/Qualifiers
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FT 1..18
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FT /db_xref='taxon:32630'
FT 4 a 6 c 5 g 3 t
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 5 g 3 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 244 GAACCATGGAGCTTTGTG 261
|||||
Db 18 GAGCCATGCAGCTCTGTG 1
RESULT 359
LOCUS E07290 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Synthetic DNA linkers.
ACCESSION E07290
VERSION E07290.1 GI:2175431
KEYWORDS JP 1994113836-A/6.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Yabusaki,Y., Murakami,H., Sakaki,T., Shibata,M. and Okawa,H.
TITLE SOLUBLE NADPH-CYTOCHROME P-450 REDUCTASE
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1994113836-A 6 26-APR-1994;
AGENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL
COMMENT OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1994113836-A/6
PD 26-APR-1994
PF 25-OCT-1991 JP 1991305592
PI YABUSAKI YOSHIYASU, MURAKAMI HIROKO, SAKAKI TOSHIYUKI, PI SHIBATA MEGUMI,
PI OKAWA HIDEO
PC C12N9/02,C12N1/19,C12N15/53,C12N15/62,(C12N9/02,C12R1:865), PC (C12N1/19,
PC C12R1:865);
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
CC anti-sense: No; Location/Qualifiers
FH Key

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FH      1. .18
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FT      /organism='Artificial sequences'.

FEATURES
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      /db_xref='taxon:32644'
  BASE COUNT      1 a      6 c      5 t

  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      998 TTGATGGGATGCTGCTGC 1015
      |||||
Db      1 TCGATCGGCTGCTGCTGC 18

RESULT 360
E11943
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Linker.
ACCESSION
E11943
VERSION
E11943.1 GI:22025564
KEYWORDS
JP 1996228776-A/5.
SOURCE
unidentified
ORGANISM
unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Yabusaki,Y., Murakami,H., Sakaki,T., Shibata,M. and Okawa,H.
TITLE
PRODUCTION OF CHIMERA OXIDASE
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 1996228776-A 5 10-SEP-1996;
AGENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL
COMMENT
OS None
OC Artificial sequences.
PN JP 1996228776-A/5
PD 10-SEP-1996
PF 12-AUG-1996 JP 1995347122
PI YABUSAKI YOSHIYASU, MURAKAMI HIROKO, SAKAKI TOSHIYUKI, PI
SHIBATA MEGUMI,
OKAWA HIDEO
PC C12N15/09//C12N1/19,C12N9/02,(C12N1/19,C12R1:865),(C12N9/02,
PC C12R1:865);
CC strandedness: Double;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
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FT /organism='Artificial sequences'.

FEATURES
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  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      998 TTGATGGGATGCTGCTGC 1015
      |||||
Db      1 TCGATCGGCTGCTGCTGC 18

RESULT 361
E38132
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Method for identifying target gene of transcription factor.
ACCESSION
E38132
VERSION
E38132.1 GI:13027167

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KEYWORDS
SOURCE
unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Borufugangu,B. and Alan,P.
TITLE
Method for identifying target gene of transcription factor
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 1999187876-A 8 13-JUL-1999;
GSP FORSCH ZENTRUM FUER UMWELT & GESUNDHEIT GMBH, CENTRE NATIONAL
DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
COMMENT
OS Unidentified
PN JP 1999187876-A/8
PD 13-JUL-1999
PF 14-SEP-1998 JP 1998260205
PR 15-SEP-1997 DE 19740578.9
PI BORUFUGANGU BURUSUTO,ALAN PLOSIANZ
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Double;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH source
FT source
FT /organism='Unidentified'.

FEATURES
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      /db_xref='taxon:32644'
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  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      82 GCACATCCGTCCTCGCCA 99
      |||||
Db      18 GCACATCCGTCCTCGCCA 1

RESULT 362
E43248
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Nucleic acid extraction kit and method for extracting nucleic acid
by using the same.
ACCESSION
E43248
VERSION
E43248.1 GI:18629078
KEYWORDS
JP 2001017173-A/7.
SOURCE
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Yoshihara,N., Suzuki,H., Nakamura,T. and Manabe,S.
TITLE
Nucleic acid extraction kit and method for extracting nucleic acid
by using the same.
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2001017173-A 7 23-JAN-2001;
ORIENTAL YEAST CO LTD, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
INFECTIONS DISEASES
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001017173-A/7
PD 23-JAN-2001
PF 03-JUL-1999 JP 1999190633
PR
PI NAMIKO YOSHIHARA,HISAKO SUZUKI,TAICHI NAKAMURA,SACHIKO MANABE
PC C12N15/09//C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH source
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FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
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Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 171 GGCCATTTCTCGGAAT 188
Db 18 GGCACCTTCCTGCTAAT 1

RESULT 363
I30788/c
LOCUS 130788 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 226 from patent US 5580971.
ACCESSION I30788
VERSION I30788.1 GI:1821579
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M.
TITLE Fungal detection system based on rRNA probes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5580971-A 226 03-DEC-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 CTGCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
Db 18 CTCGGCTGGTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 364
I30798/c
LOCUS 130798 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 236 from patent US 5580971.
ACCESSION I30798
VERSION I30798.1 GI:1821589
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M.
TITLE Fungal detection system based on rRNA probes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5580971-A 236 03-DEC-1996;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 CTGCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
Db 18 CTCGGCTGGTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 365
I46247/c
LOCUS 146247 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 226 from patent US 5639612.
ACCESSION I46247
VERSION I46247.1 GI:2470212
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M. and Cooper,A.
TITLE Method for detecting polynucleotides with immobilized
JOURNAL polynucleotide probes identified based on T.sub.m
FEATURES Patent: US 5639612-A 226 17-JUN-1997;
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 CTGCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
Db 18 CTCGGCTGGTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 366
I46257/c
LOCUS 146257 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 236 from patent US 5639612.
ACCESSION I46257
VERSION I46257.1 GI:2470222
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M. and Cooper,A.
TITLE Method for detecting polynucleotides with immobilized
JOURNAL polynucleotide probes identified based on T.sub.m
FEATURES Patent: US 5639612-A 236 17-JUN-1997;
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 CTGCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
Db 18 CTCGGCTGGTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 367
I88596
LOCUS 188596 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-AUG-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5718883.
ACCESSION I88596
VERSION I88596.1 GI:3408536
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Harlan,D.M. and June,C.H.
TITLE Transgenic animal model for autoimmune diseases
JOURNAL Patent: US 5718883-A 1 17-FEB-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 4 g 5 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1375 TTTCAGTACCGTCCAGC 1392
    |||||
Db 1 TTTCAGCACCGTGCTAGC 18
    |||||

RESULT 368
BD176790 14 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
LOCUS Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
DEFINITION method of analyzing gene expression.
ACCESSION BD176790
VERSION BD176790.1 GI:29122502
KEYWORDS WO 02074951-A/37.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1 (bases 1 to 14)
REFERENCE Yamamoto,M., Yamamoto,N., Hirose,K. and Sakai,J.
AUTHORS Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene and
TITLE Method of analyzing gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02074951-A 37 26-SEP-2002;
KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO LTD,MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,
KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN WO 02074951-A/37
PD 26-SEP-2002
PF 13-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002338
PI 15-MAR-2001 JP 01P 073959
PR MIKIO YAMAMOTO,NAOKI YAMAMOTO,KUNITAKA HIROSE,JUN SAKAI PC
CJ2N15/09,CJ2Q1/68
CC Method of constructing cDNA tag for identifying expressed gene

CC of analyzing gene expression
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..14
FT /organism="Homo sapiens (human)".

FEATURES
source 1..14
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 1 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 979 CCCCTTCTGGGCA 991
    |||||
Db 1 CCCCTTCTGGGCA 13
    |||||

RESULT 369
AR056135 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS Sequence 339 from patent US 5837542.
DEFINITION AR056135
ACCESSION AR056135
VERSION AR056135.1 GI:5981712
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 339 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"

QY 873 CATGTTCACTGC 885
    |||||
Db 1 CATGTTCACTGC 13
    |||||

RESULT 370
AR113893 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
LOCUS Sequence 339 from patent US 6132967.
DEFINITION AR113893
ACCESSION AR113893
VERSION AR113893.1 GI:14094215
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 339 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CATGTTCACTGC 885
    |||||
Db 1 CATGTTCACTGC 13
    |||||

RESULT 371
AR131667 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
LOCUS Sequence 92 from patent US 6194150.
DEFINITION AR131667
ACCESSION AR131667
VERSION AR131667.1 GI:14120570
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 92 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..15
/organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 781 CTCACCTCTGTTTC 793
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Db 2 CTCACCTCTGTTTC 14
    |||||

RESULT 372
AR180616 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
LOCUS Sequence 684 from patent US 633152.
DEFINITION AR180616

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ACCESSION   AR180616
VERSION     AR180616.1  GI:20222649
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS     Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE       Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL     Patent: US 633152-A 684 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
SOURCE      1..15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CATGGTTCACGTC 885
Db 1 CATGGTTCACGTC 13

RESULT 373
AX633153
LOCUS       15 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 292 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION  AX633153
VERSION     AX633153.1  GI:28468767
KEYWORDS    unidentified
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unclassified.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Scinichcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
            Karpaisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
            McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
            Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
            Woolf,T.
TITLE       Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1260586-A 292 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME    PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
SOURCE      1..15
            /organism="unidentified"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT  3 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CATGGTTCACGTC 885
Db 1 CATGGTTCACGTC 13

RESULT 374
AR188845
LOCUS       17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 4333 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION  AR188845
VERSION     AR188845.1  GI:20234810
KEYWORDS    Unknown.
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
Patent: US 6346398-A 4333 12-FEB-2002;
JOURNAL     Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
SOURCE      1..17
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  4 a 5 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1482 TGCCTCAGACAG 1494
Db 4 TGCCTCAGACAG 16

RESULT 375
AX216294
LOCUS       17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1736 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX216294
VERSION     AX216294.1  GI:15526355
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0159103-A 1736 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME    PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
            McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
SOURCE      1..17
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT  3 a 6 c 3 g 5 t
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTCTGTGACCATC 681
Db 3 CTCTGTGACCATC 15

RESULT 376
AX216583
LOCUS       17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2025 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX216583
VERSION     AX216583.1  GI:15526644
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0159103-A 2025 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME    PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
            McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
SOURCE      1..17
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            /mol_type="mRNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Nucleic Acid"

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BASE COUNT      2 a      6 c      3 g      6 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 669 CTCTGTGACCATC 681
Db 5 CTCTGTGACCATC 17

RESULT 377
AX216840
LOCUS AX216840 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2282 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX216840
VERSION AX216840.1 GI:15526901
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1.
AUTHORS Blatt, L., Meswigen, J., and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nco gene expression
PATENT: WO 0159103-A 2282 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
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            1..17
                /organism="synthetic construct"
                /mol_type="mRNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32630"
                /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT      3 a      6 c      3 g      5 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 669 CTCTGTGACCATC 681
Db 2 CTCTGTGACCATC 14

RESULT 378
AX2266619
LOCUS AX2266619 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4010 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX2266619
VERSION AX2266619.1 GI:16515418
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1.
AUTHORS Kmiec, E.B., Camper, H.B., and Rice, M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT: WO 0173002-A 4010 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="Homo sapiens"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      2 a      6 c      3 g      6 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy 36 CCGTGCCTTTATC 48
Db 5 CCGTGCCTTTATC 17

RESULT 379
AX2266620
LOCUS AX2266620/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4011 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX2266620
VERSION AX2266620.1 GI:16515419
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1.
AUTHORS Kmiec, E.B., Camper, H.B., and Rice, M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT: WO 0173002-A 4011 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
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        Location/Qualifiers
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                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      6 a      3 c      6 g      2 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 36 CCGTGCCTTTATC 48
Db 13 CCGTGCCTTTATC 1

RESULT 380
AX475490/c
LOCUS AX475490 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 711 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475490
VERSION AX475490.1 GI:22214775
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1.
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 711 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="Homo sapiens"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      4 g      3 t

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1280 TCCTGGACTTGAT 1292
Db 14 TCCTGGACTTGAT 2

RESULT 381
AX475491/c
LOCUS AX475491 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002

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DEFINITION      Sequence 712 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION       AX475491
VERSION         AX475491.1 GI:22214776
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS        Zhang, J.
TITLE          Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL
FEATURES       source
               1..17
               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT     5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
               0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
               Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGAT 1292
Db 13 TCCTGGACTTGAT 1

RESULT 382
AX649079
LOCUS          AX649079 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION    Sequence 919 from Patent EPI273660.
ACCESSION     AX649079
VERSION       AX649079.1 GI:29151897
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES       source
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               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT     3 a 4 c 3 g 7 t
               0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
               Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 177 TTTCCTGGGAATC 189
Db 2 TTTCCTGGGAATC 14

RESULT 383
AX649080
LOCUS          AX649080 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION    Sequence 920 from Patent EPI273660.
ACCESSION     AX649080
VERSION       AX649080.1 GI:29151898
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1

DEFINITION    Sequence 712 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION     AX475491
VERSION       AX475491.1 GI:22214776
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE       1
AUTHORS        Zhang, J.
TITLE          Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL
FEATURES       source
               1..17
               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT     5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
               0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
               Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGAT 1292
Db 13 TCCTGGACTTGAT 1

RESULT 382
AX649079
LOCUS          AX649079 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION    Sequence 919 from Patent EPI273660.
ACCESSION     AX649079
VERSION       AX649079.1 GI:29151897
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES       source
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               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT     3 a 4 c 3 g 7 t
               0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
               Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 177 TTTCCTGGGAATC 189
Db 2 TTTCCTGGGAATC 14

RESULT 383
AX649080
LOCUS          AX649080 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION    Sequence 920 from Patent EPI273660.
ACCESSION     AX649080
VERSION       AX649080.1 GI:29151898
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1

DEFINITION    Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
ACCESSION     EP 1273660-A 920 08-JAN-2003;
VERSION       EP 1273660-A 920 08-JAN-2003;
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
ORGANISM      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS        Gu, Y.
TITLE          Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL
FEATURES       source
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BASE COUNT     2 a 4 c 4 g 7 t
               0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
               Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 177 TTTCCTGGGAATC 189
Db 1 TTTCCTGGGAATC 13

RESULT 384
AX732263/c
LOCUS          AX732263 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION    Sequence 3897 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION     AX732263
VERSION       AX732263.1 GI:30511606
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS        Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
               reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
               medicines
JOURNAL
FEATURES       source
               1..17
               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT     5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
               0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
               Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1031 AGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 15 AGCTTCAAGCTGA 3

RESULT 385
AX734495
LOCUS          AX734495 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION    Sequence 85 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION     AX734495
VERSION       AX734495.1 GI:30513772
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS        Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
               reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
               thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
FEATURES       source
               1..17
               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT     2 a 4 c 4 g 7 t
               0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
               Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 177 TTTCCTGGGAATC 189
Db 1 TTTCCTGGGAATC 13
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source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
4 a 6 c 2 g 5 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1673 CCAACCTCTTTC 1685
|||||
Db 4 CCAACCTCTTTC 16

RESULT 386
AX736706/c
LOCUS AX736706 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2296 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736706
VERSION AX736706.1 GI:30515994
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2296 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
2 a 3 c 2 g 10 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1262 TCAGAAAGAAAGA 1274
|||||
Db 17 TCAGAAAGAAAGA 5

RESULT 387
BD067477/c
LOCUS BD067477 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067477
VERSION BD067477.1 GI:22613080
KEYWORDS JP 200151003-A/317.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 200151003-A 317 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 200151003-A/317
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00.C07K14/71

CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC Levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key 1. .17 Location/Qualifiers
FT source /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
6 a 2 c 5 g 4 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1102 TTGATTCCAATGC 1114
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Db 17 TTGATTCCAATGC 5

RESULT 388
A69615/c
LOCUS A69615 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-MAY-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from Patent WO9806871.
ACCESSION A69615
VERSION A69615.1 GI:4774238
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Shipley,J., Clark,J. and Cooper,C.
TITLE MATERIALS AND METHODS RELATING TO THE DIAGNOSIS AND PROPHYLACTIC
AND THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF PAPILLARY RENAL CELL CARCINOMA
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9806871-A 24 19-FEB-1998;
SHIPLEY JANET (GB)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
Location/Qualifiers
1. .18
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
1 a 4 c 6 g 7 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1336 AACACAGAGATG 1348
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Db 13 AACACAGAGATG 1

RESULT 389
AX019961
LOCUS AX019961 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO9937792.
ACCESSION AX019961
VERSION AX019961.1 GI:10043796
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bon,C., Cousin,X. and Choumet,V.
TITLE Human leupacin polypeptide and dna encoding it. Their uses
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9937792-A 11 29-JUL-1999;
AGRONOMIQUE INST NAT RECH (FR); BON CASSIAN (FR); COUSIN XAVIER
(FR); CHOMET VALERIE (FR); PASTEUR INSTITUT (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers

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source
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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fasciatus."
3 a 0 c 3 g 3 t 9 others
BASE COUNT 3 a 0 c 3 g 3 t 9 others

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 367 TCTGACAGACTGCTTTAC 384
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Db 1 DSHGARGAYTGYTNTAY 18

RESULT 390
AX189333
LOCUS AX189333 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 38 from Patent WO0148202.
ACCESSION AX189333
VERSION AX189333.1 GI:15142845
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Glover,D.M., Yamamoto,R. and Henderson,D.
TITLE Mus101 and homologues thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0148202-A 38 05-JUL-2001;
Cyclacel Limited (GB)
FEATURES
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1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Primer"
3 a 3 c 7 g 5 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 7 g 5 t

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 520 GTGGTGGTGACCA 532
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Db 4 GTGGTGGTGACCA 16

RESULT 391
AX718738
LOCUS AX718738 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 302 from Patent WO02103043.
ACCESSION AX718738
VERSION AX718738.1 GI:29891305
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Beinfuhr,C. and Snaidr,J.
TITLE Method for the specific fast detection of bacteria which is harmful
to beer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02103043-A 302 27-DEC-2002;
Vermicon AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Oligonukleotid"
3 a 8 c 3 g 4 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 3 g 4 t

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Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 312 GCAGTTACTCTCA 324
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Db 1 GCAGTTACTCTCA 13

RESULT 392
A89388/c
LOCUS A89388 16 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 1536 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A89388
VERSION A89388.1 GI:6737958
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 1536 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GBS (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
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source
1. .16
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
5 a 4 c 5 g 2 t
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 5 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 163 CAGCCTGTGGCGATT 178
|||||
Db 16 CAGCCTGTGGCGATT 1

RESULT 393
AX456580
LOCUS AX456580 16 bp DNA linear PAT 06-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 52 from Patent WO0218407.
ACCESSION AX456580
VERSION AX456580.1 GI:21715467
KEYWORDS Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
SOURCE Rattus norvegicus
ORGANISM Rattus norvegicus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kurreck,J. and Erdmann,V.A.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides against vrl
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0218407-A 52 07-MAR-2002;
Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
source
1. .16
/organism="Rattus norvegicus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10116"
2 a 4 c 3 g 7 t
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 3 g 7 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1255 CACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270
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Db 16 CAGACTGTCAACAAGA 1

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RESULT 394
BD066901/c
LOCUS          BD066901          16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION     BD066901
VERSION       BD066901.1  GI:22612504
KEYWORDS      JP 2001511000-A/1536
SOURCE        unidentified
ORGANISM      unclassified
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Schlingsiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE        An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1536 07-AUG-2001;
              BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT      OS Unknown
              PN JP 2001511000-A/1536
              PD 07-AUG-2001
              PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
              PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
              PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
              PC C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
              CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
              Location/Qualifiers
              FT source
              FT 1..16
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..16
              /organism="unidentified"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32644"
              5 a      4 c      5 g      2 t
BASE COUNT
Query Match   0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 163 CAGCCTGTGGCATT 178
Db 16 CAGCCTGTGGCATT 1

RESULT 395
BD093170/c
LOCUS          BD093170          16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    A gene coding a cyclic lipo peptide acylase and an expression
              thereof.
ACCESSION     BD093170
VERSION       BD093170.1  GI:22638758
KEYWORDS      WO 0102585-A/33.
SOURCE        synthetic construct
ORGANISM      artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Shibata,T., Noguchi,Y. and Ymashita,M.
TITLE        A gene coding a cyclic lipo peptide acylase and an expression
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0102585-A 33 11-JAN-2001;
              FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,TAKASHI SHIBATA,YUJI NOGUCHI,MICHIO
              YMASHITA
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
              PN WO 0102585-A/33
              PD 11-JAN-2001
              PF 28-JUN-2000 WO 2000JP004285
              PR 02-JUL-1999 JP 99P 189644
              PI TAKASHI SHIBATA,YUJI NOGUCHI,MICHIO YMASHITA
              PC C12N15/55,C12N9/21,C12N9/14
              CC Oligonucleotide designed to act as sequencing primer. FH Key
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..16
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"

FEATURES
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  1..16
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  /mol_type="genomic DNA"
  /db_xref="taxon:9606"
  /tissue_lib="PTZ19R"
  prim_transcript 1..16
  /standard_name="pPW525-3p"
  /note="LOCUS: D21S65; Region: 21q22.1; STS length (bp):
  126"
  2 c      6 g      3 t
BASE COUNT
Query Match   0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCAGTTGATGAGCT 1126
Db 1 AAGCAGTTGAGGAGCT 16

RESULT 397
HUMSTS17EZ
LOCUS          HUMSTS17EZ          16 bp      DNA      linear      STS 03-AUG-1993
DEFINITION    Human chromosome 21 sequence tagged sites DNA.
ACCESSION     M94610
VERSION       M94610.1  GI:338603
KEYWORDS      STS; sequence tagged site.
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Tang,X., Tashiro,H., Eki,T., Murakami,Y., Soeda,E., Sakakura,T.,
              Watkins,P.C. and Yokoyama,K.
TITLE        Generation of 19 STS markers that can be anchored at specific sites
              on human chromosome 21
JOURNAL      Genomics 14 (1), 185-187 (1992)

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BASE COUNT      4 a      5 c      5 g      2 t
Query Match     0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 GATTCTTCAGCAGG 572
Db 16 GOTTCTTCAGCACCG 1

RESULT 396
HUMSTS21RR
LOCUS          HUMSTS21RR          16 bp      DNA      linear      STS 03-AUG-1993
DEFINITION    Human STS primer pPW525-3P for locus D21S65 (21q22.1), reverse,
              sequence tagged site.
ACCESSION     M96003
VERSION       M96003.1  GI:338546
KEYWORDS      STS; primer; sequence tagged site.
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Tang,X., Tashiro,H., Eki,T., Murakami,Y., Soeda,E., Sakakura,T.,
              Watkins,P.C. and Yokoyama,K.
TITLE        Generation of nineteen STS markers that can be anchored at specific
              sites on human chromosome 21
JOURNAL      Unpublished (1992)
COMMENT      Original source text: Homo sapiens (library: PTZ19R) DNA.
              PCR Profile:
              Denaturation: 94 C for 1 min
              Annealing: 55 C for 2 min
              Polymerization: 72 C for 3 min
              PCR cycles: 35.
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..16
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
              /tissue_lib="PTZ19R"
              prim_transcript 1..16
              /standard_name="pPW525-3p"
              /note="LOCUS: D21S65; Region: 21q22.1; STS length (bp):
              126"
              5 a      2 c      6 g      3 t
BASE COUNT
Query Match     0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCAGTTGATGAGCT 1126
Db 1 AAGCAGTTGAGGAGCT 16

RESULT 397
HUMSTS17EZ
LOCUS          HUMSTS17EZ          16 bp      DNA      linear      STS 03-AUG-1993
DEFINITION    Human chromosome 21 sequence tagged sites DNA.
ACCESSION     M94610
VERSION       M94610.1  GI:338603
KEYWORDS      STS; sequence tagged site.
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Tang,X., Tashiro,H., Eki,T., Murakami,Y., Soeda,E., Sakakura,T.,
              Watkins,P.C. and Yokoyama,K.
TITLE        Generation of 19 STS markers that can be anchored at specific sites
              on human chromosome 21
JOURNAL      Genomics 14 (1), 185-187 (1992)

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MEDLINE 93052295
PUBMED 1358793
COMMENT Original source text: Homo sapiens DNA.
FEATURES
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCACTTCATGAGCT 1126
Db 1 AAGCAGTTGAGGAGCT 16

RESULT 398
LOCUS A34251 17 bp DNA linear PAT 03-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Synthetic sequencing primer.
ACCESSION A34251
VERSION A34251.1 GI:21694203
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Odink,K.G., Tarceay,S., Brueggen,J., Wiesendanger,W., Cerletti,N.,
TITLE Sorg,C., DeWolf-Peeters,C. and Delabie,J.
JOURNAL Novel cytokines
PATENT: EP 0412050-A 11 06-FEB-1991;
CIBA-GEIGY AG
FEATURES
    source
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            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1629 CCAGGCGGCCGAGAG 1644
Db 2 CCAGGAGGCCCTGAG 17

RESULT 399
LOCUS AR021242/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 5789551.
ACCESSION AR021242
VERSION AR021242.1 GI:3975857
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pestka,S.
TITLE Human leukocyte interferon Hu-IFN-.alpha.001
JOURNAL Patent: US 5789551-A 8 04-AUG-1998;
FEATURES
    source
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            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

MEDLINE 93052295
PUBMED 1358793
COMMENT Original source text: Homo sapiens DNA.
FEATURES
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            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCACTTCATGAGCT 1126
Db 1 AAGCAGTTGAGGAGCT 16

RESULT 398
LOCUS A34251 17 bp DNA linear PAT 03-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Synthetic sequencing primer.
ACCESSION A34251
VERSION A34251.1 GI:21694203
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Odink,K.G., Tarceay,S., Brueggen,J., Wiesendanger,W., Cerletti,N.,
TITLE Sorg,C., DeWolf-Peeters,C. and Delabie,J.
JOURNAL Novel cytokines
PATENT: EP 0412050-A 11 06-FEB-1991;
CIBA-GEIGY AG
FEATURES
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1629 CCAGGCGGCCGAGAG 1644
Db 2 CCAGGAGGCCCTGAG 17

RESULT 399
LOCUS AR021242/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 5789551.
ACCESSION AR021242
VERSION AR021242.1 GI:3975857
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pestka,S.
TITLE Human leukocyte interferon Hu-IFN-.alpha.001
JOURNAL Patent: US 5789551-A 8 04-AUG-1998;
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            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGGAC 1653
Db 17 CCAGCAGCTGAATGAC 2

RESULT 400
LOCUS AR034106/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 5869293.
ACCESSION AR034106
VERSION AR034106.1 GI:5949711
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pestka,S.
TITLE DNA encoding human interferon IFN -.alpha.001
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869293-A 12 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES
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        1..17
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGGAC 1653
Db 17 CCAGCAGCTGAATGAC 2

RESULT 401
LOCUS AR039735/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 583 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039735
VERSION AR039735.1 GI:5959098
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 583 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
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            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 1 g 8 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 GAAGGCAAGAAGTA 1662
Db 17 GAAGGACTAAGAAGGA 2

RESULT 402
LOCUS AR039743/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 591 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039743
VERSION AR039743.1 GI:5959106
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

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AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 591 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 3 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAA 1655
Db 16 AGCAGCTGAGGACTA 1

RESULT 403
AR057463
LOCUS AR057463 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1667 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057463
VERSION AR057463.1 GI:5983040
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1667 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1028 AAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 AAGCTCTTCAAGCTGA 16

RESULT 404
AR057725/c
LOCUS AR057725 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1929 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057725
VERSION AR057725.1 GI:5983302
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1929 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 4 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 118 CATGGCAAGTCTGG 133
Db 16 CAGGCAAGTGCAGG 1

RESULT 405
AR093907/c
LOCUS AR093907 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6001589.
ACCESSION AR093907
VERSION AR093907.1 GI:10020652
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pestka,S.
TITLE Method of identifying proteins modified by disease states related thereto
JOURNAL Patent: US 6001589-A 12 14-DEC-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 6 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1638 CCAGAAGCTGAAGGAC 1653
Db 17 CCAGCAGCTGAATGAC 2

RESULT 406
AR115221
LOCUS AR115221 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1667 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115221
VERSION AR115221.1 GI:14095543
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1667 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1028 AAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 AAGCTCTTCAAGCTGA 16

RESULT 407
AR115483/c
LOCUS AR115483 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1929 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115483
VERSION AR115483.1 GI:14095805
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and

Draper, K.G.
 TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
 intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1929 17-OCT-2000;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..17
 BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 4 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 118 CATGGCAAGTGTGG 133
 Db 16 CAGGGCAAGTGCAGG 1
 RESULT 408
 LOCUS AR187353 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 2841 from patent US 6346398.
 ACCESSION AR187353
 VERSION AR187353.1 GI:20233318
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2841 12-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..17
 BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 500 TTGCTGCCCATGAAA 515
 Db 2 TTGCTGCCCATGAAA 17
 RESULT 409
 LOCUS AR187376/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 2864 from patent US 6346398.
 ACCESSION AR187376
 VERSION AR187376.1 GI:20233341
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2864 12-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..17
 BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1039 GCTGAAGGAATTCC 1054
 Db 1039 GCTGAAGGAATTCC 1054

Db 17 GCTGAAGTAATTGC 2
 RESULT 410
 LOCUS AR188568 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 4056 from patent US 6346398.
 ACCESSION AR188568
 VERSION AR188568.1 GI:20234533
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 4056 12-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..17
 BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 5 g 2 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1243 GGAGAACAGACGACA 1258
 Db 2 GGAGAACAGACGACA 17
 RESULT 411
 LOCUS AR190268/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 5756 from patent US 6346398.
 ACCESSION AR190268
 VERSION AR190268.1 GI:20236233
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
 related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 5756 12-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..17
 BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 4 g 1 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 427 CTGCGGTGATGGTGT 442
 Db 17 CTGCGGTGATGGTGT 2
 RESULT 412
 LOCUS AR192303 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 7791 from patent US 6346398.
 ACCESSION AR192303
 VERSION AR192303.1 GI:20238268
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.

TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7791 12-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source
 BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1389 AAGCTTCTCATCAGAC 1404
 Db 1 AAGCTTCTCACCAGCC 16

RESULT 413
 ARI95725
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 190 from patent US 6350934.
 ACCESSION ARI95725
 VERSION ARI95725.1 GI:20245162
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P. Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.
 TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 190 26-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source
 BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 3 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1438 GATGAGCTCTTCTCCG 1453
 Db 1 GAGGAGCTCATCTCCG 16

RESULT 414
 ARI95725/c
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 190 from patent US 6350934.
 ACCESSION ARI95725
 VERSION ARI95725.1 GI:20245162
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P. Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.
 TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 190 26-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source
 BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 3 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1434 CGGGAGTGCAGCTCTTC 1449
 Db 16 CGGAGATGAGCTCTTC 1

RESULT 415

ARI96232
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 697 from patent US 6350934.
 ACCESSION ARI96232
 VERSION ARI96232.1 GI:20245669
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P. Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.
 TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 697 26-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source
 BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 4 g 3 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1637 CCCAGAGCTGAAGGA 1652
 Db 1 CCCAGCATCTGAAGGA 16

RESULT 416
 ARI96255/c
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 720 from patent US 6350934.
 ACCESSION ARI96255
 VERSION ARI96255.1 GI:20245692
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Zwick,M.G., Edington,B.E., McSwiggen,J.A., Merlo,P. Ann.Owens., Guo,L., Skokut,T.A., Young,S.A., Folkerts,O. and Merlo,D.J.
 TITLE Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6350934-A 720 26-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source
 BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 3 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 818 CCTTGGCTGAGCAAT 833
 Db 17 CCTTGGAGAGCAAT 2

RESULT 417
 AR286051
 LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 423 from patent US 6528640.
 ACCESSION AR286051
 VERSION AR286051.1 GI:29723647
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A., Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.

TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 423 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source

BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 5 g 1 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1565 AAGGGCTCCCCACATG 1580

Db 2 AAGGGCTGCCCGCCG 17

RESULT 418

AR286238

LOCUS AR286238 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003

DEFINITION Sequence 610 from patent US 6528640.

ACCESSION AR286238

VERSION AR286238.1 GI:29723834

KEYWORDS Unknown.

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpetsky,A.,

Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.

TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity

JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 610 04-MAR-2003;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17

BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 AACCCACCTCTGCT 870

Db 1 AACCCACCTCTGCT 16

RESULT 419

AX019963

LOCUS AX019963 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000

DEFINITION Sequence 13 from Patent WO9937792.

ACCESSION AX019963

VERSION AX019963.1 GI:10043798

KEYWORDS synthetic construct

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Bon,C., Cousin,X. and Choumet,V.

TITLE Human leupacin polypeptide and dna encoding it. Their uses

JOURNAL Patent: WO 937792-A 13 29-JUL-1999;

AGRONOMIQUE INST NAT RECH (FR); BON CASSIAN (FR); COUSIN XAVIER

(FR); CHOMET VALERIE (FR); PASTEUR INSTITUT (FR)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17

BASE COUNT 1 a 1 c 6 g 2 t 7 others

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 682 TTGTGAGAGTCAGCGG 698

Db 1 TTGGDGRWSDGCGG 17

RESULT 420

AX215050/c

LOCUS AX215050 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001

DEFINITION Sequence 492 from Patent WO0159103.

ACCESSION AX215050

VERSION AX215050.1 GI:15525093

KEYWORDS synthetic construct

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.

TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and

JOURNAL nogo gene expression

Patent: WO 0159103-A 492 16-AUG-2001;

RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);

McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17

BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1464 CCCATTTTAAAGAG 1479

Db 17 CCCATTTTAAAGAG 2

RESULT 421

AX215651

LOCUS AX215651 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001

DEFINITION Sequence 1093 from Patent WO0159103.

ACCESSION AX215651

VERSION AX215651.1 GI:15525694

KEYWORDS synthetic construct

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.

TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and

JOURNAL nogo gene expression

Patent: WO 0159103-A 1093 16-AUG-2001;

RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);

McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17

BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 5 g 1 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1219 CCAGAGCCACTGAGA 1234

Db 1 CCAGAGCCACTGAGA 16

```

RESULT 422
AX216798          17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS             Sequence 2240 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION          AX216798
VERSION            AX216798.1 GI:15526859
KEYWORDS
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE              Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL            nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1.17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT        6 a 2 c 4 g 5 t
Query Match       0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 344 AGGAGAACATTCCTCT 359
|||||
Db 1 AGGAGAAATTCCTTT 16

RESULT 423
AX217357/c        17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS             Sequence 2799 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION          AX217357
VERSION            AX217357.1 GI:15527418
KEYWORDS
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE              Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL            nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1.17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT        6 a 3 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match       0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1466 CATTTTTAAAGAGGG 1481
|||||
Db 17 CATTTTTAAATG 2

RESULT 424
AX217359/c        17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS             Sequence 2801 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION          AX217359
VERSION            AX217359.1 GI:15528360
KEYWORDS
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE              Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL            nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1.17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT        7 a 1 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match       0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 917 AGACGACATTCGAAAT 932
|||||
Db 2 AGAAGACATTCGAAAT 17

RESULT 426
AX218299          17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS             Sequence 3741 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION          AX218299
VERSION            AX218299.1 GI:15528360
KEYWORDS
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE              Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL            nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1.17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT        9 a 1 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match       0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 917 AGACGACATTCGAAAT 932
|||||
Db 2 AGAAGACATTCGAAAT 17

RESULT 425
AX217793          17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS             Sequence 3235 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION          AX217793
VERSION            AX217793.1 GI:15527854
KEYWORDS
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE              Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL            nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1.17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT        7 a 1 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match       0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480
|||||
Db 16 CCATTTTAAATG 1

RESULT 425
AX217793          17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS             Sequence 3235 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION          AX217793
VERSION            AX217793.1 GI:15527854
KEYWORDS
SOURCE             synthetic construct
ORGANISM           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS            Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE              Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL            nogo gene expression
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1.17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT        7 a 1 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match       0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480
|||||
Db 16 CCATTTTAAATG 1

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1264 AAAAGGAAGACCTGT 1279
Db 17 ATAAGGAAGACCTGT 2

RESULT 431
AX263428
LOCUS AX263428 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 819 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX263428
VERSION AX263428.1 GI:16512227
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT: WO 0173002-A 819 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 2 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 531 CATTCAATATCGCCTG 546
Db 1 CATTCAATGTCACCTG 16

RESULT 432
AX263429/c
LOCUS AX263429 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 820 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX263429
VERSION AX263429.1 GI:16512228
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT: WO 0173002-A 820 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 5 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 531 CATTCAATATCGCCTG 546
Db 17 CATTCAATGTCACCTG 2
```

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RESULT 433
AX263656/c
LOCUS AX263656 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1047 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX263656
VERSION AX263656.1 GI:16512455
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT: WO 0173002-A 1047 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 2 c 4 g 8 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 ACTTGACCAAGAAAAA 422
Db 16 ACTTGACCAAGACATA 1

RESULT 434
AX263657
LOCUS AX263657 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1048 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX263657
VERSION AX263657.1 GI:16512456
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT: WO 0173002-A 1048 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 8 a 4 c 2 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 ACTTGACCAAGAAAAA 422
Db 2 ACTTGACCAAGACATA 17

RESULT 435
AX273202/c
LOCUS AX273202 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 771 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION AX273202
VERSION AX273202.1 GI:16545939
KEYWORDS
```

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and Ellis, J.H.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0162911-A 771 30-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
 FEATURES
 source 1..17
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="mRNA"
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 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1519 ATGAATTCCTGGCCA 1534 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001
 Db 17 ATGAATTCCTGGCCA 2
 RESULT 436
 LOCUS AX273211/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 780 from Patent WO0162911.
 ACCESSION AX273211
 VERSION AX273211.1 GI:16545948
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and Ellis, J.H.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0162911-A 780 30-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1673 CCAACCTCTTGGCCA 1688 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001
 Db 17 CCAACCTCTTGGCCA 2
 RESULT 437
 LOCUS AX273212/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 781 from Patent WO0162911.
 ACCESSION AX273212
 VERSION AX273212.1 GI:16545949
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., Hamblin, P.A. and Ellis, J.H.

TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0162911-A 781 30-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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 QY 1673 CCAACCTCTTGGCCA 1688 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
 Db 16 CCAACCTCTTGGCCA 1
 RESULT 438
 LOCUS AX421841/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 177 from Patent WO0188124.
 ACCESSION AX421841
 VERSION AX421841.1 GI:21525223
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and Randi, A.M.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 177 22-NOV-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
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 QY 1420 GTGATAGGAGCCACG 1435 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
 Db 16 GTGATAGGAGCCCATG 1
 RESULT 439
 LOCUS AX422523/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 859 from Patent WO0188124.
 ACCESSION AX422523
 VERSION AX422523.1 GI:21525905
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., McSwiggen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and Randi, A.M.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 859 22-NOV-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Qy 1420 GTGATAGGAGACCACG 1435
Db 17 GTGATAGGAGCCCATG 2

RESULT 440
LOCUS AX456582/17 bp DNA linear PAT 06-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 54 from Patent WO0218407.
ACCESSION AX456582
VERSION AX456582.1 GI:21715469
KEYWORDS Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
ORGANISM Rattus norvegicus
REFERENCE 1 Kurreck, J. and Erdmann, V.A.
AUTHORS Antisense oligonucleotides against vrl
TITLE Patent: WO 0218407-A 54 07-MAR-2002;
JOURNAL Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Rattus norvegicus"
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BASE COUNT      3 a      4 c      3 g      7 t
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAGA 1270
Db 16 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 1

RESULT 441
LOCUS AX456583/17 bp DNA linear PAT 06-JUL-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 55 from Patent WO0218407.
ACCESSION AX456583
VERSION AX456583.1 GI:21715470
KEYWORDS Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
ORGANISM Rattus norvegicus
REFERENCE 1 Kurreck, J. and Erdmann, V.A.
AUTHORS Antisense oligonucleotides against vrl
TITLE Patent: WO 0218407-A 55 07-MAR-2002;
JOURNAL Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAGA 1270
Db 17 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 2

RESULT 442
LOCUS AX475147/17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 368 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475147
VERSION AX475147.1 GI:22214432
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
TITLE Patent: WO 0224750-A 368 28-MAR-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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BASE COUNT      6 a      4 c      3 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1011 GCTGCTGAAACACCT 1026
Db 1 GCTGAGAAACACTT 16

RESULT 443
LOCUS AX527129/17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 159 from Patent WO0226818.
ACCESSION AX527129
VERSION AX527129.1 GI:25171744
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
AUTHORS Human nedd-1
TITLE Patent: WO 0226818-A 159 04-APR-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      4 g      6 t
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1397 CATCAGACATGAAC 1412
Db 17 CATCAGGCATGAATC 2

RESULT 444
LOCUS AX527130/17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 160 from Patent WO0226818.

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Qy 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAGA 1270
Db 17 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 2

RESULT 442
LOCUS AX475147/17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 368 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475147
VERSION AX475147.1 GI:22214432
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
TITLE Patent: WO 0224750-A 368 28-MAR-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1011 GCTGCTGAAACACCT 1026
Db 1 GCTGAGAAACACTT 16

RESULT 443
LOCUS AX527129/17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 159 from Patent WO0226818.
ACCESSION AX527129
VERSION AX527129.1 GI:25171744
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
AUTHORS Human nedd-1
TITLE Patent: WO 0226818-A 159 04-APR-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      4 a      3 c      4 g      6 t
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 17 CATCAGGCATGAATC 2

RESULT 444
LOCUS AX527130/17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 160 from Patent WO0226818.

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ACCESSION AX527130
VERSION AX527130.1 GI:25171745
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
TITLE Human nedd-1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0236818-A 160 04-APR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1397 CATCAGCATGAATC 1412 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
Db 16 CATCAGCATGAATC 1
RESULT 445
LOCUS AX531554
DEFINITION Sequence 1063 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531554
VERSION AX531554.1 GI:25254877
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1063 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1270 AAAGACCTGTCTCTGG 1285
Db 2 AAAACCTGTCTCTGG 17
RESULT 446
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ACCESSION AX531555
VERSION AX531555.1 GI:25254879
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
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REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.

ACCESSION AX527130
VERSION AX527130.1 GI:25171745
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
TITLE Human nedd-1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0236818-A 160 04-APR-2002;
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1397 CATCAGCATGAATC 1412 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
Db 16 CATCAGCATGAATC 1
RESULT 445
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DEFINITION Sequence 1063 from Patent EP1239051.
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1063 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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VERSION AX531555.1 GI:25254879
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.

TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1064 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1270 AAAGACCTGTCTCTGG 1285
Db 1 AAAACCTGTCTCTGG 16
RESULT 447
LOCUS AX532313/c
DEFINITION Sequence 1822 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532313
VERSION AX532313.1 GI:25256409
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1822 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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QY 1599 GGAAGCGTATCTGCAG 1614
Db 17 GGAGGGGTCTCTGCAG 2
RESULT 448
LOCUS AX532314/c
DEFINITION Sequence 1823 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532314
VERSION AX532314.1 GI:25256411
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1823 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Db 16 GGAGGGCTCTCTGCAG 1

RESULT 449
AX532516 AX532516 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2025 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532516
VERSION AX532516.1 GI:25256803
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human pash-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 2025 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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QY 1326 TGTGGCCCGGAACAC 1341
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Db 2 TGAGGCCCGGACCCAC 17

RESULT 450
AX532517 AX532517 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2026 from Patent EP2339051.
ACCESSION AX532517
VERSION AX532517.1 GI:25256805
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human pash-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 2026 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1326 TGTGGCCCGGAACAC 1341
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Db 1 TGAGGCCCGGACCCAC 16

RESULT 451
AX544632/c AX544632/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 145 from Patent EP1243660.
ACCESSION AX544632
VERSION AX544632.1 GI:25809843
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang,J., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human udp-galnac:polypeptide n-acetylgalatosaminyltransferase 10
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1243660-A 145 25-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 4 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 487 GATGGCTGGCCCTTG 502
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Db 17 GATGGCCGGCCTTG 2

RESULT 452
AX544633/c AX544633/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 146 from Patent EP1243660.
ACCESSION AX544633
VERSION AX544633.1 GI:25809844
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang,J., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Human udp-galnac:polypeptide n-acetylgalatosaminyltransferase 10
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1243660-A 146 25-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 487 GATGGCTGGCCCTTG 502
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Db 16 GATGGCCGGCCTTG 1

RESULT 453
AX578607/c AX578607/c 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 445 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX578607
VERSION AX578607.1 GI:27647809
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson, J., McSwiggen, J., McKenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
and Grupe, A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 445 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)

FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="mRNA"
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTCA 1037
Db 17 CACTGAAGAGATTCA 2

RESULT 454
AX579286/c
LOCUS AX579286 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1124 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX579286
VERSION AX579286.1 GI:27648488
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson, J., McSwiggen, J., McKenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
and Grupe, A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1124 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)

FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTCA 1037
Db 16 CACTGAAGAGATTCA 1

RESULT 455
AX515327/c
LOCUS AX515327 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 134 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX515327
VERSION AX515327.1 GI:28446226
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 134 04-DEC-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 887
Db 17 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 2

RESULT 456
AX615328/c
LOCUS AX615328 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 135 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX615328
VERSION AX615328.1 GI:28446227
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 135 04-DEC-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 887
Db 16 TCATGGTTCACCTGCTT 1

RESULT 457
AX634556
LOCUS AX634556 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1695 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634556
VERSION AX634556.1 GI:28470170
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Direnzo, A.,
Karpetsky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisch, K., Matulic-Adamic, J.,
McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Payco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M.,
Swedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and
Woolf, I.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1695 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)

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        /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT      5 a      4 c      4 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1028 AAGAGCTTCAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 AAGCTCTTCAGCTGA 16

RESULT 458
AX634802/c
LOCUS AX634802 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1941 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634802
VERSION AX634802.1 GI:28470416
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  ORGANISM
    unidentified
    unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
    Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
    Mcswigen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
    Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
    Wolf,T.
  Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
  genes
JOURNAL
  Patent: EP 1260586-A 1941 27-NOV-2002;
  RIBOZYNE PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT      1 a      7 c      4 g      5 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 118 CATGCCAAAGTCGTGG 133
Db 16 CAGGCAAGTCAGG 1

RESULT 459
AX648638/c
LOCUS AX648638 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 478 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648638
VERSION AX648638.1 GI:29151456
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  ORGANISM
    Homo sapiens (human)
    Homo sapiens
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1 Gu,Y.
  Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
  TITLE
    JOURNAL
    Patent: EP 1273660-A 478 08-JAN-2003;
    Aemica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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        /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      5 a      5 c      1 g      6 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1657 GAAGTAGCTTTCTGGA 1672
Db 17 GAAGAAGATTCTGGA 2

RESULT 460
AX648639/c
LOCUS AX648639 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 479 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648639
VERSION AX648639.1 GI:29151457
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  ORGANISM
    Homo sapiens (human)
    Homo sapiens
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1 Gu,Y.
  Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
  TITLE
    JOURNAL
    Patent: EP 1273660-A 479 08-JAN-2003;
    Aemica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT      5 a      5 c      1 g      6 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1657 GAAGTAGCTTTCTGGA 1672
Db 16 GAAGAAGATTCTGGA 1

RESULT 461
AX649187/c
LOCUS AX649187 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1027 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649187
VERSION AX649187.1 GI:29152005
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  ORGANISM
    Homo sapiens (human)
    Homo sapiens
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1 Gu,Y.
  Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
  TITLE
    JOURNAL
    Patent: EP 1273660-A 1027 08-JAN-2003;
    Aemica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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      1..17
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BASE COUNT      0 a      6 c      4 g      7 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 414 CAAGAAAACAGGCTG 429
Db 17 CAGGAACACAGGCGC 2
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RESULT 462
AX649188/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1028 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION  AX649188
VERSION     AX649188.1  GI:29152006
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Gu, Y.
TITLE       Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1273660-A 1028 08-JAN-2003;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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  /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT  0 a      6 c      4 g      7 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 414 CAAGAAACAGGCTG 429
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 16 CAGGAACAGGCG 1

RESULT 463
AX649189/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1029 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION  AX649189
VERSION     AX649189.1  GI:29152007
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Gu, Y.
TITLE       Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1273660-A 1029 08-JAN-2003;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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  /mol_type="genomic DNA"
  /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT  0 a      5 c      4 g      8 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 412 ACCAAGAAAAACAGGC 427
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 17 AGCAGAAAAACAGGC 2

RESULT 464
AX649190/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1030 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION  AX649190
VERSION     AX649190.1  GI:29152008
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Gu, Y.
TITLE       Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1273660-A 1030 08-JAN-2003;
            Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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BASE COUNT  0 a      5 c      3 g      9 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 412 ACCAAGAAAAACAGGC 427
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Db 16 AGCAGAAAAACAGGC 1

RESULT 465
AX671715
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 160 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX671715
VERSION     AX671715.1  GI:29330063
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03004526-A 160 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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  /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT  11 a      1 c      4 g      1 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 411 GACCAAGAAAAACAGG 426
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GATCAAGAAAAAAGG 16

RESULT 466
AX671716
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 161 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION  AX671716
VERSION     AX671716.1  GI:29330064
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 161 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT 10 a 1 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 411 GACCAAGAAAAACAGG 426
Db 1 GATCAGAAAAAAGG 16
RESULT 467
AX673440 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1885 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673440
VERSION AX673440.1 GI:29331788
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1885 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1005 GATGCTGCTGCTGAAA 1020
Db 1 GATCCTGCTGCTGTTAA 16
RESULT 468
AX673765 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2210 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673765
VERSION AX673765.1 GI:29332113
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2210 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 514 AACGTGGTGGTGTGA 529
Db 2 ATCGTGGTGGTGGGA 17
RESULT 469
AX674070 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2515 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674070
VERSION AX674070.1 GI:29332418
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2515 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 3 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1030 GAGCTTCAAGCTGAAA 1045
Db 1 GATCTCCAAGCTGAAA 16
RESULT 470
AX674516 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2961 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674516
VERSION AX674516.1 GI:29332864
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2961 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1726 GAGCTGTGAATGAAGA 1741
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 DB 1 GATCTGTGAATGAAGA 16

RESULT 471
 AX687587/c
 LOCUS AX687587 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 319 from Patent EP1281758.
 ACCESSION AX687587
 VERSION AX687587.1 GI:29410283
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE
 1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
 AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
 TITLE mdz12
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 319 05-FEB-2003;
 Aecomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1340 ACAGAGCTCTGGAGC 1355
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 DB 17 ACAGAGCTCTGGAGC 2

RESULT 472
 AX687588/c
 LOCUS AX687588 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 320 from Patent EP1281758.
 ACCESSION AX687588
 VERSION AX687588.1 GI:29410284
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE
 1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
 AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
 TITLE mdz12
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 320 05-FEB-2003;
 Aecomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 5 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1340 ACAGAGCTCTGGAGC 1355
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Db 16 ACAGAGCTCTGGAGC 1

RESULT 473
 AX687723
 LOCUS AX687723 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 455 from Patent EP1281758.
 ACCESSION AX687723
 VERSION AX687723.1 GI:29410419
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
 1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
 AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
 TITLE mdz12
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 455 05-FEB-2003;
 Aecomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
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 Location/Qualifiers
 5 a 4 c 7 g 1 t
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 7 g 1 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 GAGAGTGGGTGGCCC 781
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 DB 2 GAGAGTGGCAAGCCCC 17

RESULT 474
 AX687725
 LOCUS AX687725 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 457 from Patent EP1281758.
 ACCESSION AX687725
 VERSION AX687725.1 GI:29410421
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
 1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
 AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
 TITLE mdz12
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 457 05-FEB-2003;
 Aecomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES
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 1..17
 Location/Qualifiers
 4 a 4 c 7 g 2 t
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 4 a 4 c 7 g 2 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 AGAGTGGGTGGCCCT 782
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 DB 1 AGAGTGGCAAGGCCCT 16

RESULT 475
 AX688379/c
 LOCUS AX688379 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 1111 from Patent EP1281758.

ACCESSION AX688379
VERSION AX688379.1 GI:29411079
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1111 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 121 GGCACCGTGTGGGA 136
Db 17 GGCACCGTGTGGGA 2
RESULT 476
AX688382/c
LOCUS AX688382 1114 from Patent EP1281758.
DEFINITION Sequence 1114 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688382
VERSION AX688382.1 GI:29411082
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1114 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 4 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 119 ATGGCACCAGTGTGGG 134
Db 16 ATGGCACCAGTGTGGG 1
RESULT 477
AX688718/c
LOCUS AX688718 1450 from Patent EP1281758.
DEFINITION Sequence 1450 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688718
VERSION AX688718.1 GI:29411422
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1450 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 CTGCCTGGCAGAG 897
Db 17 CTGCCTGGCAGAG 2
RESULT 478
AX688719/c
LOCUS AX688719 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1451 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688719
VERSION AX688719.1 GI:29411423
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1451 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 7 c 5 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 CTGCCTGGCAGAG 897
Db 16 CTGCCTGGCAGAG 1
RESULT 479
AX693580
LOCUS AX693580 6312 from Patent EP1281758.
DEFINITION Sequence 6312 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693580
VERSION AX693580.1 GI:29416545
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 6312 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
289 TGCACCCCAAGATCCCA 304
2 TGCACCAAGAACCCA 17
Db
RESULT 480
AX693581
LOCUS AX693581 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6313 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX693581
VERSION AX693581.1 GI:29416546
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 6313 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
7 a 7 c 2 g 1 t
BASE COUNT
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
289 TGCACCCCAAGATCCCA 304
1 TGCACCAAGAACCCA 16
Db
RESULT 481
AX723735
LOCUS AX723735 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1422 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723735
VERSION AX723735.1 GI:30503078
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1422 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
5 a 5 c 4 g 3 t
BASE COUNT
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
289 TGCACCCCAAGATCCCA 304
1 TGCACCAAGAACCCA 16
Db
RESULT 482
AX728317
LOCUS AX728317 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6004 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX728317
VERSION AX728317.1 GI:30507660
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 6004 27-MAR-2003;
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6 a 5 c 2 g 4 t
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1505 TTAGCAAGATGGTGAT 1520
17 TTATCAGGATGGTGAT 2
Db
RESULT 483
AX728317
LOCUS AX728317 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6004 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX728317
VERSION AX728317.1 GI:30507660
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 6004 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
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/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
6 a 3 c 6 g 2 t
BASE COUNT
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1078 ATTAACAAGCAGGAGT 1093

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Db      2 ATCAGCAAGCAGGAGT 17
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AX728527 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
Sequence 161 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728527
VERSION AX728527.1 GI:30507870
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 161 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 6 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 860 CCACCTCTGCTGTCAT 875
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Db 17 CCATCTCTGCTGTGAT 2

RESULT 485
AX730518/c
LOCUS AX730518 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2152 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730518
VERSION AX730518.1 GI:30509861
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2152 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 413 CCAAGAAACAGGCT 428
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Db 17 CCAGAAACACTGTGAT 2

RESULT 486
AX728527/c
LOCUS AX728527 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 161 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728527
VERSION AX728527.1 GI:30511652
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 161 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 3 a 9 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 449 ACGGAGGGGGCTGAT 464
|||||
Db 17 AGGAGGGTGGCTGAT 2

RESULT 487
AX732770/c
LOCUS AX732770 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4404 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732770
VERSION AX732770.1 GI:30512113
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4404 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1..17
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 2 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1505 TTACCAAGATGGTGTAT 1520
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Db 17 TTACCAAGATGGTGTAT 2

RESULT 488
AX733078/c
LOCUS AX733078 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4712 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733078
VERSION AX733078.1 GI:30512421

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KEYWORDS      Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE        Homo sapiens
ORGANISM      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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BASE COUNT    1 a      5 g      8 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1709 CCCAGACAGACAT 1724
DB 17 CACAGACAGACAT 2

RESULT 489
LOCUS      AX734897      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 487 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX734897
VERSION     AX734897.1 GI:30514174
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 03025177-A 487 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES      source
              1. .17
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              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT    4 a      6 c      2 g      5 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 187 ATCCCTTTTGCACG 202
DB 2 ATCCATTTGCCAAC 17

RESULT 490
LOCUS      AX735979/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1569 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX735979
VERSION     AX735979.1 GI:30515256
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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```

REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 03025177-A 1569 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES      source
              1. .17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT    2 a      6 c      3 g      6 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1485 CTCAGAGAGAGATC 1500
DB 16 CTCAGAGAGAGATC 1

RESULT 491
LOCUS      AX736777      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2367 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX736777
VERSION     AX736777.1 GI:30516065
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 03025177-A 2367 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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              1. .17
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QY 855 AACCCACCCTCTGCT 870
DB 2 ATCCACCACCTCAGCT 17

RESULT 492
LOCUS      AX738691/c      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4281 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX738691
VERSION     AX738691.1 GI:30517981
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments

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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4281 27-MAR-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

Source Location/Qualifiers

1..17 /organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 6 a 6 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1087 CAGGAGTTGGCTGGT 1102

Db 17 CTGGAGTTGGCTGAT 2

RESULT 493

AX739048

LOCUS AX739048 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003

DEFINITION Sequence 4638 from Patent WO03025177.

ACCESSION AX739048

VERSION AX739048.1 GI:30518338

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)

SOURCE Homo sapiens

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

1 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Teitelman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.

TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use

thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4638 27-MAR-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

Source Location/Qualifiers

1..17 /organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1078 ATTAACAGCAGGAGT 1093

Db 2 ATCAGCAAGCAGGAGT 17

RESULT 494

AX739554

LOCUS AX739554 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003

DEFINITION Sequence 5144 from Patent WO03025177.

ACCESSION AX739554

VERSION AX739554.1 GI:30518851

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)

SOURCE Homo sapiens

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

1 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Teitelman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijinder, M.

TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use

thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 5144 27-MAR-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

Source Location/Qualifiers

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1078 ATTAACAGCAGGAGT 1093

Db 2 ATCAGCAAGCAGGAGT 17

RESULT 496

AX73073

LOCUS AX73073 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998

DEFINITION Primer.

ACCESSION AX73073

VERSION AX73073.1 GI:3251885

KEYWORDS JP 1997121897-A/3.

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Iida, K. and Segawa, M.

TITLE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE FOR DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL

Source Location/Qualifiers

1..17 /organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 9 a 2 c 4 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTGAT 1325

Db 2 GTCTTCATCTGTGAT 17

RESULT 496

E13073

LOCUS E13073 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-APR-1998

DEFINITION Primer.

ACCESSION E13073

VERSION E13073.1 GI:3251885

KEYWORDS JP 1997121897-A/3.

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Iida, K. and Segawa, M.

TITLE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE FOR DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL

Source Location/Qualifiers

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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 9 a 2 c 4 g 2 t

STRAIN OF PATHOGENIC CHLAMYDIA
 Patent: JP 1997121897-A 3 13-MAY-1997;
 TOYOBO CO LTD, S R L:KK
 JOURNAL
 COMMENT
 CS None
 OC Artificial sequences.
 PN JP 1997121897-A/3
 PD 13-MAY-1997
 PF 02-NOV-1995 JP 1995286062
 PI IIDA KEIJI, SEGAWA MASAYA
 PC C12Q1/68,C07H21/04,C12N15/09,C12Q1/04,(C12R1:01), PC
 (C12N15/09,
 PC C12R1:01),(C12Q1/04,C12R1:01);
 CC strandedness: Single;
 CC topology: Linear;
 CC hypothetical: No;
 FH key
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..17
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 /organism='Artificial sequences'.
 /organism='unidentified'
 /mol_type='genomic DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32644'
 4 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
 BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 3 g 4 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1670 GGACCAACCTCTTTGC 1685
 Db 2 GGAGCAACCTCTTTAC 17
 RESULT 497
 I14342/c
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-1995
 DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 5449604.
 ACCESSION I14342
 VERSION I14342.1 GI:996833
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 UNCLASSIFIED.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Schellenberg,G.D., Bird,T.D. and Wijsman,E.M.
 TITLE Chromosome 14 and familial Alzheimers disease genetic markers and assays
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5449604-A 12 12-SEP-1995;
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /organism='unknown'
 4 a 7 c 2 g 4 t
 BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 2 g 4 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 700 GGAGAAAGTGCTCTG 715
 Db 17 GTAGAAAGTGCTCTG 2
 RESULT 498
 A64629/c
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
 DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO9728278.
 ACCESSION A64629
 VERSION A64629.1 GI:4530727
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified

unclassified.
 1
 REFERENCE Rohde,W., Becker,D. and Salamini,F.
 AUTHORS USE OF PRIMERS FOR UNIVERSAL FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS
 TITLE Patent: WO 9728278-A 8 07-AUG-1997;
 JOURNAL MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT (DE)
 COMMENT Other publication AU 170497 19970822.
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /organism='unidentified'
 /mol_type='genomic DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32644'
 5 a 4 c 4 g 5 t
 BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1174 CTGTGGAAGTCCTATC 1189
 Db 17 CTGTGGAAGTCCTAGC 2
 RESULT 499
 A99165/c
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 26-JAN-2000
 DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO9907885.
 ACCESSION A99165
 VERSION A99165.1 GI:6782118
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified
 UNCLASSIFIED.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Becker,D. and Rohde,W.
 TITLE THE USE OF PRIMERS FOR UNIVERSAL FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9907885-A 12 18-FEB-1999;
 MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT (DE); BECKER DIETER (DE)
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /organism='unidentified'
 /mol_type='genomic DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32644'
 5 a 4 c 4 g 5 t
 BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 4 g 5 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1174 CTGTGGAAGTCCTATC 1189
 Db 17 CTGTGGAAGTCCTAGC 2
 RESULT 500
 AR047464
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
 DEFINITION Sequence 2257 from patent US 5817796.
 ACCESSION AR047464
 VERSION AR047464.1 GI:5968929
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 UNCLASSIFIED.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
 TITLE C-myc ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylate residues
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 2257 06-OCT-1998;
 FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers
 1..18
 /organism='unknown'
 5 a 5 c 6 g 2 t
 BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 6 g 2 t

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Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1149 GGACACAGACAGCC 1164
Db 2 GGACACAGATGACGCC 17

RESULT 501
AR054200
LOCUS AR054200 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 5834598.
ACCESSION AR054200
VERSION AR054200.1 GI:5979062
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Lowman, H.B. and Wells, J.A.
TITLE Human growth hormone variants
JOURNAL Patent: US 5834598-A 16 10-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 7 g 5 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 547 GGCATCTGGGATCT 562
Db 1 GGCAGCTGGGATCT 16

RESULT 502
AR067067/c
LOCUS AR067067 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 415 from patent US 5851760.
ACCESSION AR067067
VERSION AR067067.1 GI:5998289
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Evans, G.A. and Smith, M.W.
TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 415 22-DEC-1998;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 4 a 9 c 2 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 247 CCATGGAGCTTGGA 262
Db 17 CCATGGAGGTTTGGA 2

RESULT 503
AR073072
LOCUS AR073072 18 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from patent US 5948680.
ACCESSION AR073072
VERSION AR073072.1 GI:9999835
KEYWORDS
SOURCE

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1583 CAGAGTACACACAGAA 1598
Db 18 CAGTTACACACAGAA 3

RESULT 505
AR096832
LOCUS AR096832 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from patent US 6008344.
ACCESSION AR096832
VERSION AR096832.1 GI:10025984
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Cowse, L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of phospholipase A2 group IV expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6008344-A 30 28-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 8 c 2 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1054 CACACTGTCCCTTACA 1069
Db 11 CACACTGTCCCTTACA 1069
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ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker, B.F. and Cowse, L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of Elk-1 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5948680-A 45 07-SEP-1999;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 2 a 7 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 205 CCTCTTGACCCCTGA 220
Db 3 CTTCTTGACCCCTGA 18

RESULT 504
AR085646/c
LOCUS AR085646 18 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 82 from patent US 5981732.
ACCESSION AR085646
VERSION AR085646.1 GI:10012413
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowse, L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of G-alpha-13 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981732-A 82 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 4 g 7 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1583 CAGAGTACACACAGAA 1598
Db 18 CAGTTACACACAGAA 3

RESULT 505
AR096832
LOCUS AR096832 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from patent US 6008344.
ACCESSION AR096832
VERSION AR096832.1 GI:10025984
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Cowse, L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of phospholipase A2 group IV expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6008344-A 30 28-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source
BASE COUNT 5 a 8 c 2 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1054 CACACTGTCCCTTACA 1069
Db 11 CACACTGTCCCTTACA 1069
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Db      3 CCCACTGTCCACTACA 18

RESULT 506
LOCUS   AR121128/c
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6159697.
ACCESSION AR121128
VERSION   AR121128.1 GI:14104704
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Monia,B.P. and Cowser,L.M.
TITLE     Antisense modulation of Smad7 expression
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6159697-A 24 12-DEC-2000;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
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          5 a 7 c 3 g 3 t
          Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
          Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      183 GGAATCCCTTTGCTC 198
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          Db      16 GGAATGGCTTTGCTC 1

RESULT 507
LOCUS   AR129562/c
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6187534.
ACCESSION AR129562
VERSION   AR129562.1 GI:14117459
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Strom,T.B., Vasconcellos,L. and Suthanthiran,M.
TITLE     Methods of evaluating transplant rejection
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6187534-A 12 13-FEB-2001;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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          /organism="unknown"
          9 a 4 c 4 g 1 t
          Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
          Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      938 TCTTATCTCTGACTT 953
          |||||
          Db      16 TCTTGTCTCTGGCTT 1

RESULT 508
LOCUS   AR154173
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6238868.
ACCESSION AR154173
VERSION   AR154173.1 GI:15122226
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Carrino,J.J., Gierue,L.O. and Diver,J.M.
TITLE     Multiplex amplification and separation of nucleic acid sequences
          using ligation-dependant strand displacement amplification and

bioelectronic chip technology
Patent: US 6238868-A 13 29-MAY-2001;
JOURNAL   Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES  1..18
          source
          2 a 6 c 2 g 8 t
          Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
          Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564
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          Db      3 CATCTCTGGATTCTTC 18

RESULT 509
LOCUS   AR160863
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6255111.
ACCESSION AR160863
VERSION   AR160863.1 GI:16225730
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Bennett,C.Frank. and Cowser,L.M.
TITLE     Antisense modulation of Her-4 expression
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6255111-A 67 03-JUL-2001;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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          1..18
          /organism="unknown"
          6 a 8 c 1 g 3 t
          Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
          Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      851 GCAAAACCACCTCCTC 866
          |||||
          Db      3 GCAAAACCTCCATCTC 18

RESULT 510
LOCUS   AR175500
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6309833.
ACCESSION AR175500
VERSION   AR175500.1 GI:17916799
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS  Edman,C.F., Nerenberg,M.I., Westin,L.P. and Carrino,J.J.
TITLE     Multiplex amplification and separation of nucleic acid sequences on
          a bioelectronic microchip using asymmetric structures
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6309833-A 13 30-OCT-2001;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
          1..18
          /organism="unknown"
          2 a 6 c 2 g 8 t
          Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
          Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 1e+02;
          Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564
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          Db      3 CATCTCTGGATTCTTC 18

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RESULT 511
ARI179275
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 13 from patent US 6326173.
ACCESSION
ARI179275.1 GI:20220830
VERSION
ARI179275.1
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Edman,C.F. and Nerenberg,M.I.
TITLE
Electronically mediated nucleic acid amplification in NASBA
JOURNAL
Patent: US 6326173-A 13 04-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT
2 a 6 C 2 G 8 T
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 564
Db 3 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 18
RESULT 512
ARI181679/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 141 from patent US 6335194.
ACCESSION
ARI181679
VERSION
ARI181679.1 GI:20223893
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Bennett,C.Frank., Ackermann,E.J., Swayze,E.E. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE
Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL
Patent: US 6335194-A 141 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT
11 a 3 C 0 G 4 T
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1193 TTGTTTGCAATTCCTAA 1208
Db 16 TTGTTTGCAATTCCTAA 1
RESULT 513
ARI181680/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 142 from patent US 6335194.
ACCESSION
ARI181680
VERSION
ARI181680.1 GI:20223894
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Bennett,C.Frank., Ackermann,E.J., Swayze,E.E. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE
Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL
Patent: US 6335194-A 142 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT
7 a 4 C 2 G 5 T
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 500 TTGCTGCCCATGAAAA 515
Db 3 TTCTGTCCATGAAAA 18
RESULT 514
ARI181681/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 143 from patent US 6335194.
ACCESSION
ARI181681
VERSION
ARI181681.1 GI:20223895
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Bennett,C.Frank., Ackermann,E.J., Swayze,E.E. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE
Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL
Patent: US 6335194-A 143 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT
11 a 3 C 0 G 4 T
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1193 TTGTTTGCAATTCCTAA 1208
Db 18 TTGTTTGCAATTCCTAA 3
RESULT 515
ARI187587
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3075 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION
ARI187587
VERSION
ARI187587.1 GI:20233552
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE
Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL
Patent: US 6346398-A 3075 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT
7 a 4 C 2 G 5 T
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 500 TTGCTGCCCATGAAAA 515
Db 3 TTCTGTCCATGAAAA 18
RESULT 516
ARI199852/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 24 from patent US 6355483.
ACCESSION
ARI199852
VERSION
ARI199852.1
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Bennett,C.Frank., Ackermann,E.J., Swayze,E.E. and Cowsett,L.M.
TITLE
Antisense modulation of survivin expression
JOURNAL
Patent: US 6355483-A 142 01-JAN-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT
7 a 4 C 2 G 5 T
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 500 TTGCTGCCCATGAAAA 515
Db 3 TTCTGTCCATGAAAA 18
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VERSION AR199852.1 GI:20249926
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Cowser, L. M.
 TITLE Antisense inhibition of SRC-2 expression
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6355483-A 24 12-MAR-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 3 g 7 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1266 AAGGAAGACCTGCTC 1281
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 517

LOCUS AR199874/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 46 from patent US 6355483.
 ACCESSION AR199874
 VERSION AR199874.1 GI:20249948
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Cowser, L. M.
 TITLE Antisense inhibition of SRC-2 expression
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6355483-A 46 12-MAR-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 832 ATTGCTATCAGCTGCTG 847
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 518

LOCUS AR205267/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 6368855.
 ACCESSION AR205267
 VERSION AR205267.1 GI:21502807
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Xu, M., Qiu, G. and Humphreys, R.
 TITLE MHC class II antigen presenting cells containing oligonucleotides which inhibit II protein expression
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6368855-A 27 09-APR-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 7 a 7 c 4 g 0 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 707 GTGTCCTGTTCTGT 722
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 519

LOCUS AR211168 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 81 from patent US 6399297.
 ACCESSION AR211168
 VERSION AR211168.1 GI:21514419
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Baker, B. F., Cowser, L. M., Monia, B. P. and Xu, X. S.
 TITLE Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factors (TRAFs)
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6399297-A 81 04-JUN-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 2 g 7 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 390 TATTACCTCTGCT 405
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 520

LOCUS AR262593 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-JAN-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6323329.
 ACCESSION AR262593
 VERSION AR262593.1 GI:28074111
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Bullerdick, J.
 TITLE Nucleic acid sequences of genes encoding high mobility group proteins
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6323329-A 21 27-NOV-2001;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"

BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 6 g 1 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1483 GCCTCAGAGAGAGA 1498
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 521

LOCUS AR266238/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 50 from patent US 6492173.
 ACCESSION AR266238
 VERSION AR266238.1 GI:29695084
 KEYWORDS Unknown.
 SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 50-10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
BASE COUNT 4 a 7 c 4 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 700 GGAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
Db 16 GGAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 1

RESULT 522
AR292203 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 3938 from patent US 6537751.
DEFINITION AR292203
ACCESSION AR292203
VERSION AR292203.1 GI:31679487
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 3938 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
BASE COUNT 6 a 7 c 1 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1048 AATTCCACACTCTCC 1063
Db 3 AATTCCACACTCTCC 18

RESULT 523
AR295667 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 7402 from patent US 6537751.
DEFINITION AR295667
ACCESSION AR295667
VERSION AR295667.1 GI:31682951
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 7402 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
BASE COUNT 9 a 1 c 7 g 1 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1591 AACGAGGAAGGAGGT 1606
Db 2 AACGAGGAAGGAGGT 17

RESULT 524
AR296286 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 8021 from patent US 6537751.
DEFINITION AR296286
ACCESSION AR296286
VERSION AR296286.1 GI:31683570
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8021 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 6 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1128 TCCACTCTCCGAGGG 1143
Db 16 TCCACTCTCCGAGGG 1

RESULT 525
AR296726 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 8461 from patent US 6537751.
DEFINITION AR296726
ACCESSION AR296726
VERSION AR296726.1 GI:31684010
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8461 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 2 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1105 ATTCCAATGCAGTTGA 1120
Db 2 ACTCCAATGCAGTTGA 17

RESULT 526
AR298793 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS Sequence 10528 from patent US 6537751.
DEFINITION AR298793
ACCESSION AR298793
VERSION AR298793.1 GI:31686077
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
        disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 10528 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..18
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BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 6 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 161 CACAGCCTGTGGCCAT 176
Db 17 CACAGACTGTAGCCAT 2

RESULT 527
AR304391
LOCUS AR304391 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6544784.
ACCESSION AR304391
VERSION AR304391.1 GI:31693539
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Bullerdick,J., Van de Ven,W.J.M., Schoenmakers,H.F.P.M. and Mols,R.
TITLE Multiple-tumor aberrant growth genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6544784-A 13 08-APR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
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BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 6 g 1 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1483 GCCTCAGAGAGAGGA 1498
Db 2 GCCTCAGAGAGAGGA 17

RESULT 528
AR316413/C
LOCUS AR316413 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6559359.
ACCESSION AR316413
VERSION AR316413.1 GI:31711214
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Laten,H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods for use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559359-A 22 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
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BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1166 TGTCACTCTGTGGAA 1181
Db 18 TGTCACTACTGTGGCA 3

RESULT 529
AX020738
LOCUS AX020738 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 238 from Patent WO9934016.
ACCESSION AX020738
VERSION AX020738.1 GI:10044437
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Vidler,B.Z.
TITLE A method for identifying and characterizing cells and tissues
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9934016-A 238 08-JUL-1999;
GENENA LTD (IL); VIDLER BEN ZION (IL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 CCACCGGCCCATTTCT 765
Db 1 CCGCTGGGCCATTTCT 16

RESULT 530
AX078804/C
LOCUS AX078804 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO0105985.
ACCESSION AX078804
VERSION AX078804.1 GI:13158421
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Spena,A., Rotino,G., Ficcadenti,N. and Defez,R.
TITLE Method of modulating the expression of genes inducing the
        parthenocarpic trait in plants
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0105985-A 5 25-JAN-2001;
        G.I.N.E.St.R.A. Societe Consortile a.r.l. (IT) ; Istituto
        Sperimentale per L'orticoltura (IT) ; CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE
        RICERCHE (IT)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="primer for PCR"
BASE COUNT 3 a 10 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 102 TGTGTGGACACCGTG 117
Db 16 TGTGTGGACACCGAG 1

RESULT 531
AX078806/C
LOCUS AX078806 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO0105985.

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ACCESSION AX078806
 VERSION AX078806.1 GI:13158423
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Spana, A., Rotino, G., Ficcacanti, N. and Defez, R.
 TITLE Method of modulating the expression of genes inducing the
 JOURNAL parthenocarpic trait in plants
 PATENT: WO 0105985-A 7 25-JAN-2001;
 G.I.N.E.S.T.R.A. Societe Consortile a.r.l. (IT); Istituto
 Sperimentale per L'orticoltura (IT); CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE
 RICERCHE (IT)

FEATURES
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 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="primer for PCR"

BASE COUNT 3 a 10 c 2 g 3 t
 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Query Match Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 102 TGTGGTGACACCGTG 117
 Db 16 TGTGGTGACACGAG 1

RESULT 532
 AX128412/c
 LOCUS AX128412 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 73 from Patent WO0130843.
 ACCESSION AX128412
 VERSION AX128412.1 GI:141134920
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Barbas, C.F., Kadan, M. and Beerli, R.
 TITLE Ligand activated transcriptional regulator proteins
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130843-A 73 03-MAY-2001;
 Novartis AG (CH); The Scripps Research Institute (US)

FEATURES
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 1..18
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Integrin 3 (B3C) target sequence"

BASE COUNT 2 a 2 c 12 g 2 t
 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Query Match Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 269 CCACCTCGTACCCTCC 284
 Db 16 CCACCGGTCCCTCC 1

RESULT 533
 AX132989/c
 LOCUS AX132989 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 4207 from Patent WO0130362.
 ACCESSION AX132989
 VERSION AX132989.1 GI:141139299
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 1
 Robbings, J.M. and Tritz, R.
 Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
 diseases
 Patent: WO 0130362-A 4207 03-MAY-2001;
 IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
 Location/Qualifiers
 1..18
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 /note="Hammerhead ribozyme recognition site for cdc 2
 kinase"

BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 3 g 6 t
 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Query Match Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 368 CTGAAGACTGTCTTTA 383
 Db 18 CTGAAGACTGTACTATA 3

RESULT 534
 AX357821/c
 LOCUS AX357821 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-FEB-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO0181916.
 ACCESSION AX357821
 VERSION AX357821.1 GI:18674634
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Ma, N., Strom, T., Soares, M.C. and Ferran, C.
 TITLE Methods of evaluating transplant rejection
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0181916-A 12 01-NOV-2001;
 Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Inc. (US); Cornell Research
 Foundation (US)

FEATURES
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 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="antisense primer"

BASE COUNT 9 a 4 c 4 g 1 t
 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Query Match Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953
 Db 16 TCTTGTCTCTGGGCTT 1

RESULT 535
 AX431331
 LOCUS AX431331 18 bp DNA linear PAT 28-JUN-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 40 from Patent WO0240680.
 ACCESSION AX431331
 VERSION AX431331.1 GI:21656189
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Pawlowski, K., Fiorentino, L., Godzik, A., Lee, S.H., Reed, J.C.,
 Roth, W. and Stenier-Liewen, F.
 TITLE Novel death domain proteins
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0240680-A 40 23-MAY-2002;


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        /note="oligonucleotide"
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        8 a 1 c 5 g 4 t
      Query Match
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        87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
      Matches
        14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
      QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAGGAAT 1050
      Db 2 TGATGCTGAAGGAAT 17
      RESULT 536
      AX456584/c
      LOCUS
        AX456584
      DEFINITION
        Sequence 56 from Patent WO0218407.
      ACCESSION
        AX456584
      VERSION
        AX456584.1 GI:21715471
      KEYWORDS
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      SOURCE
        Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
      ORGANISM
        Rattus norvegicus
      Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
      Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae;
      Rattus.
      REFERENCE
        1
      AUTHORS
        Kurreck, J. and Erdmann, V.A.
      TITLE
        Antisense oligonucleotides against vrl
      JOURNAL
        Patent: WO 0218407-A 56 07-MAR-2002;
        Gruenenthal GmbH (DE)
      FEATURES
        source
          Location/Qualifiers
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:10116"
          4 a 4 c 3 g 7 t
          BASE COUNT
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          Query Match
            0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
          Best Local Similarity
            87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
          Matches
            14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
          QY 1255 GACACTGCACAAAGA 1270
          Db 17 GAGACTGCACAAAGA 2
          RESULT 537
          AX538647/c
          LOCUS
            AX538647
          DEFINITION
            Sequence 67 from Patent WO0229056.
          ACCESSION
            AX538647
          VERSION
            AX538647.1 GI:25271220
          KEYWORDS
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          SOURCE
            synthetic construct
          ORGANISM
            artificial sequences.
          REFERENCE
            1
          AUTHORS
            Chamberlain, J.S. and Harper, S.Q.
          TITLE
            Mini-dystrophin nucleic acid and peptide sequences
          JOURNAL
            Patent: WO 0229056-A 67 11-APR-2002;
            THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (US)
          FEATURES
            source
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                /note="Synthetic"
              4 a 8 c 1 g 5 t
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    Best Local Similarity
      87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
    Matches
      14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGAGGA 919
    Db 18 GAGGTGATCTGGAGA 3
    RESULT 538
    AX718498
    LOCUS
      AX718498
    DEFINITION
      Sequence 62 from Patent WO02103043.
    ACCESSION
      AX718498
    VERSION
      AX718498.1 GI:29891064
    KEYWORDS
      .
    SOURCE
      synthetic construct
    ORGANISM
      synthetic construct
      artificial sequences.
    REFERENCE
      1
    AUTHORS
      Beimfohr, C. and Snaidr, J.
    TITLE
      Method for the specific fast detection of bacteria which is harmful
      to beer
    JOURNAL
      Patent: WO 02103043-A 62 27-DEC-2002;
      Vermicon AG (DE)
    FEATURES
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          /note="Oligonucleotide"
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        Query Match
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        Best Local Similarity
          87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
        Matches
          14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
        QY 219 GAGGTTTACTCCACCG 234
        Db 2 GAAGTTTACTCCACCG 17
        RESULT 539
        AX719297/c
        LOCUS
          AX719297
        DEFINITION
          Sequence 12 from Patent WO03022298.
        ACCESSION
          AX719297
        VERSION
          AX719297.1 GI:29891737
        KEYWORDS
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        SOURCE
          synthetic construct
        ORGANISM
          synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
        REFERENCE
          1
        AUTHORS
          Giraudon, P., Belin, M.F., Malcus, C., Colas, P., Antoine, J.C. and
          Honnorat, J.
        TITLE
          Utilisation d'une proteine de la famille des crups pour le
          traitement des maladies liees au systeme immunitaire
        JOURNAL
          Patent: WO 03022298-A 12 20-MAR-2003;
          INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTE ET DE LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE (INSERM)
          (FR)
        FEATURES
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            BASE COUNT
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          Best Local Similarity
            87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
          Matches
            14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1438 GATGAGCTCTTCCG 1453
Db 16 GATGAGCTTTCCTCCG 1

RESULT 540
BD005426/c
LOCUS BD005426 18 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof.
ACCESSION BD005426
VERSION BD005426.1 GI:18633797
KEYWORDS JP2001500009-A/17.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Laten,H.M.
TITLE Plant retroviral polynucleotides and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001500009-A/17
PD 09-JAN-2001
PR 25-AUG-1997 JP 1998512701
PR 09-SEP-1996 US 60/025653
PI HOWARD MARK LATEN
PC A01H1/06,C07H21/02,C07H21/04,C12N5/04,C12N5/10,C12N7/01,PC
PC C12N15/48,
PC C12N15/63,C12N15/83,C07K14/00,C07K14/15
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18 /organism='Unidentified'.

FEATURES
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1..18 /organism='unidentified'
/mol type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'
BASE COUNT 5 a 5 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1166 TGTCACCTCGTGGA 1181
Db 18 TGTCACCTACTGTGGCA 3

RESULT 541
BD011940/c
LOCUS BD011940 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Ameliorative agent for low vasopressin concentration.
ACCESSION BD011940
VERSION BD011940.1 GI:22092129
KEYWORDS WO 0102010-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Ogata,E., Onuma,E., Tsunenari,T., Saito,H. and Azuma,Y.
TITLE Ameliorative agent for low vasopressin concentration
JOURNAL CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD,ETSURO OGATA,ETSURO ONUMA,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,
HIDEMI SAITO,YUMIKO AZUMA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0102010-A/43
PD 11-JAN-2001
PR 03-JUL-2000 WO 2000JP004413
PR 02-JUL-1999 JP 99P 189322
PI ETSURO OGATA,ETSURO ONUMA,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,HIDEMI SAITO,PI
YUMIKO AZUMA

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 543
BD012057/c
LOCUS BD012057 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Therapeutic agent for treating drug-resistant hypercalcemia.
ACCESSION BD012057
VERSION BD012057.1 GI:22092246
KEYWORDS WO 0102012-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 543
BD011996/c
LOCUS BD011996 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Therapeutic agent for diseases caused with PTH or PTHrP.
ACCESSION BD011996
VERSION BD011996.1 GI:22092185
KEYWORDS WO 0102011-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Ogata,E., Sato,K., Onuma,E., Tsunenari,T., Saito,H. and Azuma,Y.
TITLE Therapeutic agent for diseases caused with PTH or PTHrP
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0102011-A 43 11-JAN-2001;
CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD,ETSURO OGATA,KO SATO,ETSURO ONUMA, OSHIYAKI
TSUNENARI, HIDEMI SAITO,YUMIKO AZUMA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0102011-A/43
PD 11-JAN-2001
PR 03-JUL-2000 WO 2000JP004414
PR 02-JUL-1999 JP 99P 189793
PI ETSURO OGATA,KO SATO,ETSURO ONUMA,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,PI
HIDEMI SAITO,
YUMIKO AZUMA
PC A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P3/14,A61P29/00,A61P37/02 CC
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FT source 1..18 /organism='synthetic construct'
/mol type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 543
BD012057/c
LOCUS BD012057 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Therapeutic agent for treating drug-resistant hypercalcemia.
ACCESSION BD012057
VERSION BD012057.1 GI:22092246
KEYWORDS WO 0102012-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

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AUTHORS Saito,H., Tsunenari,T. and Onuma,E.
 TITLE Therapeutic agent for treating drug-resistant hypercalcemia
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0102012-A 43 11-JAN-2001;
 CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD,HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,ETSURO ONUMA
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN WO 0102012-A/43
 PD 11-JAN-2001
 PF 06-JUL-2000 WO 2000JP004523
 PR 06-JUL-1999 JP 99P 192270
 PI HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,ETSURO ONUMA
 PC A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P3/14,A61P5/18
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 FH Key Location/Qualifiers.

FEATURES
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BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
 Db |||||

RESULT 544
 BD012944/c
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Inhibiting agent for tissue degradation.
 ACCESSION BD012944
 VERSION BD012944.1 GI:22093133
 KEYWORDS WO 0164249-A/43.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 Saito,H., Tsunenari,T., Onuma,E. and Sato,K.
 TITLE Inhibiting agent for tissue degradation
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0164249-A 43 07-SEP-2001;
 CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI, TSURO
 ONUMA, KO SATO
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN WO 0164249-A/43
 PD 07-SEP-2001
 PF 30-AUG-2000 WO 2000JP005886
 PR 28-FEB-2000 JP 00P 052414
 PI HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,ETSURO ONUMA,KO SATO PC
 A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P9/02,A61P17/02,A61P21/04,A61P35/00 CC
 Synthetic DNA Location/Qualifiers.
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers.

FEATURES
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 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630" 4 t

BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
 Db |||||

RESULT 545
 BD081275/c
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION Method of evaluating rejection of transplanted tissue.
 ACCESSION BD081275
 VERSION BD081275.1 GI:22626878
 KEYWORDS JP 2001517459-A/12
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Strom,T.B., Vasconcellos,L. and Suthanthiran,M.
 TITLE Method of evaluating rejection of transplanted tissue
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001517459-A 12 09-OCT-2001;
 BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER, CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION
 INC
 COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
 PN JP 2001517459-A/12
 PD 09-OCT-2001
 PF 22-SEP-1998 JP 2000512987
 PR 24-SEP-1997 US 08/937063
 PI TERRY B STROM,LAURO VASCONCELLOS,MANIKKAM SUTHANTHIRAN PC
 C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,G01N33/50,C12N15/00
 CC Method of evaluating rejection of transplanted tissue FH Key
 Location/Qualifiers
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 FT source /organism="Homo sapiens (human)".
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 1..18
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606" 4 c 4 g 1 t

BASE COUNT 9 a 4 c 4 g 1 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953
 Db |||||

RESULT 546
 BD095320/c
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION The method of testing for psoriasis vulgaris.
 ACCESSION BD095320
 VERSION BD095320.1 GI:22640908
 KEYWORDS WO 0142458-A/25.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 Inoko,H. and Tamiya,G.
 TITLE The method of testing for psoriasis vulgaris
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0142458-A 25 14-JUN-2001;
 HIDETOSHI INOKO,GEN TAMIYA
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN WO 0142458-A/25
 PD 14-JUN-2001
 PF 06-DEC-2000 WO 2000JP008624
 PR 06-DEC-1999 JP 99P 346867
 PI HIDETOSHI INOKO,GEN TAMIYA
 PC C12N15/12,C12Q1/68
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence:an artificially synthesized

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 1..18
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 CC sequence primer
 CC Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..18
 Location/Qualifiers
 1..18
 /organism="Artificial Sequence".
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 1..18
 /organism="synthetic construct"


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RESULT 550
BD104474
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION BD104474
VERSION    BD104474.1 GI:22650048
KEYWORDS   WO 0192572-A/578.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and
            Nishida,M.
TITLE      Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0192572-A 578 06-DEC-2001;
            NISHINO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO
            KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA,SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO
            NISHIDA
COMMENT    OS Artificial Sequence
            PN WO 0192572-A/578
            PD 08-DEC-2001
            PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
            PR 01-JUN-2000 JP COP 164798
            PI HIDETOSHI INOKO,TAEKO KAGIYA,TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI PI
            MATSUMURA,
            PI SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO NISHIDA
            PC C12Q1/68,C12M1/00,C12M5/09,G01N33/53
            CC Description of Artificial Sequence:capture
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..18
            FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES   source
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            /organism='synthetic construct'
            /mol_type='genomic DNA'
            /db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 10 g 1 t
            Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
            Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
            Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 654 TGGAGGGAACCCAGGC 669
            |||||
            Db 2 TGGAGGGGACCCGGC 17
            |||||

RESULT 551
BD131041/C
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Plant-origin riboflavin synthase gene and utilization thereof.
ACCESSION BD131041
VERSION    BD131041.1 GI:23225986
KEYWORDS   JP 2002501753-A/16.
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unidentified
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Guyer,C.D., Johnson,M.A., Volrath,S.L., Brunn,S.A. and Ward,E.R.
TITLE      Plant-origin riboflavin synthase gene and utilization thereof
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2002501753-A 16 22-JAN-2002;
            NOVARTIS AG
COMMENT    OS Unidentified
            PN JP 2002501753-A/16
            PD 22-JAN-2002
            PF 28-JAN-1999 JP 2000529444
            PR 30-JAN-1998 US 60/109810
            PI CHARLES DAVID GUYER,MARIE ANN JOHNSON,SANDRA LYNN VOLRATH, PI
            SANDRA ALICE BRUNN,ERIC RUSSELL WARD
            PC C12N15/09,A01H5/00,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N9/10,C12N9/
            PC 14,C12N15/00,
            PC C12N5/00
            CC Strandedness: Single;

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CC Topology: Linear;
/desc = 'DG-391a',
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
FT /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES   source
            1..18
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..18
            /organism='unidentified'
            /mol_type='genomic DNA'
            /db_xref='taxon:32644'
BASE COUNT 5 a 7 c 6 g 0 t
            Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
            Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
            Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 63 TGGTTCCGGCGCTGG 78
            |||||
            Db 16 TGGTTCTGGCGCTCGG 1
            |||||

RESULT 552
BD141000/C
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION An agent for improving a symptom which articular disease causes.
ACCESSION BD141000
VERSION    BD141000.1 GI:23235945
KEYWORDS   WO 0213865-A/43.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS    Yoshikawa,H.
TITLE      An agent for improving a symptom which articular disease causes
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0213865-A 43 21-FEB-2002;
            CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,HIDEKI YOSHIKAWA
            OS Artificial Sequence
            PN WO 0213865-A/43
            PD 21-FEB-2002
            PF 15-AUG-2001 WO 2001JP007044
            PR 16-AUG-2000 JP OOP 247013
            PI HIDEKI YOSHIKAWA
            PC A61K45/00,A61K39/395,A61P19/02,A61P29/00
            CC Synthetic DNA
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..18
            FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES   source
            1..18
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..18
            /organism='synthetic construct'
            /mol_type='genomic DNA'
            /db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t
            Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
            Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
            Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1025 CTGAGAGGCTTCAAGC 1040
            |||||
            Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 2
            |||||

RESULT 553
BD178360
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-APR-2003
DEFINITION Method of screening drug for preventing/treating proliferative
            glomerular nephritis.
ACCESSION BD178360
VERSION    BD178360.1 GI:30015625
KEYWORDS   WO 0207642-A/18.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct

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artificial sequences.
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Takagaki,K., Katsuma,S. and Tsujimoto,G.
Method of screening drug for preventing/treating proliferative
glomerular nephritis
Patent: WO 02077642-A 18 03-OCT-2002;
NIPPON SHINTAKU CO LTD,THE JAPAN HEALTH SCIENCES FOUNDATION,
KAZUCHIKA TAKAGAKI,SUSUMU KATSUNA,GOZO TSUJIMOTO
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02077642-A/18
PD 03-OCT-2002
PF 25-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002828
PR 26-MAR-2001 JP 01P 088018,06-SEP-2001 JP 01P 270551 PI
KAZUCHIKA TAKAGAKI,SUSUMU KATSUNA,GOZO TSUJIMOTO PC
GOIN33/50,GOIN33/15,GOIN33/56,A61P13/12,A61K45/00 CC Description
of Artificial Sequence: Forward primer for PCR FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type='synthetic construct'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 5 g 8 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1439 ATGAGCTCTTCTCCGT 1454
|||||
DB 2 ATGTGCTCTTCTCGGT 17

RESULT 554
BD182412/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION An agent for antineoplastic based on angiogenic inhibition.
ACCESSION BD182412
VERSION BD182412.1 GI:30793330
KEYWORDS WO 02092133-A/43.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Saito,H., Taunenari,T., Onuma,E., Kato,A. and Suzuki,M.
An agent for antineoplastic based on angiogenic inhibition
Patent: WO 02092133-A 43 21-NOV-2002;
CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,
ETSURO ONUMA, ATSUSHIKO KATO,MASAMI SUZUKI
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02092133-A/43
PD 21-NOV-2002
PF 10-MAY-2002 WO 2002JP004586
PR 10-MAY-2001 JP 01P 140659
PI HIDEMI SAITO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,ETSURO ONUMA,ATSUSHIKO KATO, PI
MASAMI SUZUKI
PC A61K48/00,A61K39/395,A61P35/00,A61P43/00,A61K31/7088
CC Synthetic DNA
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type='synthetic construct'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Takagaki,K., Katsuma,S. and Tsujimoto,G.
Method of screening drug for preventing/treating proliferative
glomerular nephritis
Patent: WO 02077642-A 18 03-OCT-2002;
NIPPON SHINTAKU CO LTD,THE JAPAN HEALTH SCIENCES FOUNDATION,
KAZUCHIKA TAKAGAKI,SUSUMU KATSUNA,GOZO TSUJIMOTO
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02077642-A/18
PD 03-OCT-2002
PF 25-MAR-2002 WO 2002JP002828
PR 26-MAR-2001 JP 01P 088018,06-SEP-2001 JP 01P 270551 PI
KAZUCHIKA TAKAGAKI,SUSUMU KATSUNA,GOZO TSUJIMOTO PC
GOIN33/50,GOIN33/15,GOIN33/56,A61P13/12,A61K45/00 CC Description
of Artificial Sequence: Forward primer for PCR FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type='synthetic construct'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 5 g 8 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
|||||
DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 555
E23340/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Antibody against human parathormone related peptide.
ACCESSION E23340
VERSION E23340.1 GI:13024364
KEYWORDS JP 1999092500-A/43.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Isao,S., Yuji,W. and Naohiro,Y.
Antibody against human parathormone related peptide
Patent: JP 1999092500-A 43 06-APR-1999;
CHUGAI PHARMACEUT CO LTD
OS Unidentified
PN JP 1999092500-A/43
PD 06-APR-1999
PF 24-SEP-1997 JP 1997258739
PR ISAO SATO,YUJI WAKAHARA,NAOHIRO YABUTA
PI C07K16/46,A61K39/395,C07H21/04,C07K16/18,C07K16/26,C12N1/21,
PC C12N5/10,
PC C12N15/02,C12N15/09,C12P21/08/A61K38/00,C12N1/21,C12R1/19,
PC (C12N5/10,C12R1/91),(C12P21/08,C12R1/91),C12N5/00,C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00,
PC A61K37/02,(C12N5/00,C12R1/91)
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
/organism='Unidentified'.
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Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type='unidentified'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 6 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
|||||
DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAAGC 2

RESULT 556
E27109/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Remedy for cachexia.
ACCESSION E27109
VERSION E27109.1 GI:13025213
KEYWORDS JP 1999080025-A/43.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Isao,S., Toshiaki,T. and Kimie,I.
Remedy for cachexia
Patent: JP 1999080025-A 43 23-MAR-1999;
CHUGAI PHARMACEUT CO LTD
OS Unidentified
PN JP 1999080025-A/43
PD 23-MAR-1999
PF 13-MAY-1998 JP 1998130715

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PR      ISAO SATO,TOSHIKI TSUNENARI,KIMIE ISHII
PI      A61K39/395,A61K39/395,A61K45/00,C12N15/09//C12P21/08, PC
PC      (C12P21/08, C12R1:91),
PC      C12N15/00
CC      Strandedness: Single;
CC      Topology: Linear;
FH      Key
FT      source
FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
        /organism="Unidentified".
BASE COUNT      3 a      5 c      6 g      4 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db      ||||| ||||| |||||
        17 CTGAGAGCTCAAGC 2

RESULT 557
LOCUS      I38042      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION      Sequence 1055 from patent US 5612215.
ACCESSION      I38042
VERSION      I38042.1 GI:2086032
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS      Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
              Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE      Stromelysin targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5612215-A 1055 18-MAR-1997;
FEATURES
    source
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
        /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      2 a      5 c      6 g      5 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      823 GCTGAGCAAAATGCTA 838
Db      ||||| ||||| |||||
        18 GCTGAGCAAACTGCCA 3

RESULT 558
LOCUS      I54516      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION      Sequence 2257 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION      I54516
VERSION      I54516.1 GI:2475719
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS      Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE      C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5646042-A 2257 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES
    source
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
        /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      5 a      5 c      6 g      2 t

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Query Match
Best Local Similarity      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1149 GGACCAGAGACAGCC 1164
Db      ||||| ||||| |||||
        2 GGACCAGATGACGGCC 17

RESULT 559
LOCUS      I94892/c      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION      Sequence 1055 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION      I94892
VERSION      I94892.1 GI:3939362
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS      Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
              Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE      Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5731295-A 1055 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES
    source
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..18
        /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      2 a      5 c      6 g      5 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      823 GCTGAGCAAAATGCTA 838
Db      ||||| ||||| |||||
        18 GCTGAGCAAACTGCCA 3

RESULT 560
LOCUS      AR084414/c      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION      Sequence 27 from patent US 5981176.
ACCESSION      AR084414
VERSION      AR084414.1 GI:10011185
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Wallace,R.Bruce.
TITLE      Method of detecting and discriminating between nucleic acid
              sequences
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5981176-A 27 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
    source
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..20
        /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT      5 a      5 c      5 g      5 t

Query Match
Best Local Similarity      0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1469 TTTTAAAGAGGTGCCTC 1487
Db      ||||| ||||| |||||
        20 TTTTAAAGAGGGGGCCCC 2

RESULT 561
LOCUS      A65735/c      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-MAR-1999
DEFINITION      Sequence 16 from Patent WO9735973.
ACCESSION      A65735

```

VERSION A65735.1 GI:4531354

KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Lenzén,G., Pietri-Rouzel,F., Drumare, Marie-Francoise and Strosberg,A.D.
TITLE CANINE beta 2- AND beta 3-ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS AND USE THEREOF
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9735973-A 16 02-OCT-1997;
VETIGEN (FR)
COMMENT Other publication FR 2746813 19971003.

FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers

/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 0 a 6 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGG 1651

Db 14 CCAGAGCGGAAGG 1

RESULT 562

LOCUS A88175/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 23-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 323 from Patent WO9833904.

ACCESSION A88175

VERSION A88175.1 GI:6736745

KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)

AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingsiespen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 323 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)

FEATURES
source
1. .15
Location/Qualifiers

/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1484 CCTCAGAAGAGGAG 1497

Db 15 CCTCTGAAGAGGAG 2

RESULT 563

LOCUS A89177/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 1325 from Patent WO9833904.

ACCESSION A89177

VERSION A89177.1 GI:6737747

KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)

AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingsiespen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 1325 06-AUG-1998;

BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)

FEATURES
source
1. .15
Location/Qualifiers

/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1418 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 1431

Db 15 CGGTGACAGGAGAC 2

RESULT 564

LOCUS A90142/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 323 from Patent EP0856579.

ACCESSION A90142

VERSION A90142.1 GI:6738656

KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)

AUTHORS Brysch,W.D. and Schlingsiespen,K.D.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0856579-A 323 05-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE)

FEATURES
source
1. .15
Location/Qualifiers

/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1484 CCTCAGAAGAGGAG 1497

Db 15 CCTCTGAAGAGGAG 2

RESULT 565

LOCUS AR041335 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 125 from patent US 5811300.

ACCESSION AR041335

VERSION AR041335.1 GI:5961831

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)

AUTHORS Sullivan,S., Draper,K., Kisch,K., Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE TNF-.alpha. ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5811300-A 125 22-SEP-1998;

FEATURES
source
1. .15
Location/Qualifiers

/organism="unknown"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 2 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 975 TCACCCCTTCTGG 988

Db 975 TCACCCCTTCTGG 988


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Db      1 TCACCTCTCTCGG 14

RESULT 566
LOCUS      AR056123      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 327 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION  AR056123
VERSION     AR056123.1 GI:5981700
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS     Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
            Draper,K.G.
TITLE       Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5837542-A 327 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source      1. .15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
        |||||
Db      2 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 15

RESULT 567
LOCUS      AR056124      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 328 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION  AR056124
VERSION     AR056124.1 GI:5981701
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS     Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
            Draper,K.G.
TITLE       Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5837542-A 328 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source      1. .15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 3 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
        |||||
Db      1 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 14

RESULT 568
LOCUS      AR076279/c    15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 30-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5958769.
ACCESSION  AR076279
VERSION     AR076279.1 GI:10003025
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS     Roberts,J.M., Coats,S.R. and Pero,M.L.

TITLE       Compositions and methods for mediating cell cycle progression
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5958769-A 4 28-SEP-1999;
FEATURES
source      1. .15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  2 a 6 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      564 CAGCACAGGGGATG 577
        |||||
Db      15 CTGCACAGGGGATG 2

RESULT 569
LOCUS      AR113881      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 327 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION  AR113881
VERSION     AR113881.1 GI:14094203
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS     Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
            Draper,K.G.
TITLE       Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
            intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6132967-A 327 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
source      1. .15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 4 c 5 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
        |||||
Db      2 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 15

RESULT 570
LOCUS      AR113882      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 328 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION  AR113882
VERSION     AR113882.1 GI:14094204
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS     Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
            Draper,K.G.
TITLE       Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
            intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6132967-A 328 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
source      1. .15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  3 a 3 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      647 CCAGCTTTGGAGGG 660
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Db 1 CCAGCTTTGAAGG 14
RESULT 571
ARI131657/c
LOCUS ARI131657 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 82 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION ARI131657
VERSION ARI131657.1 GI:14120560
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 82 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 1 g 7 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1038 AGCTGAAGGAATT 1051
Db 14 AGCTGAAGGAATT 1
RESULT 572
ARI131669
LOCUS ARI131669 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 94 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION ARI131669
VERSION ARI131669.1 GI:14120572
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 94 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 1 a 3 c 4 g 7 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 785 CTTCGTCTCGGTG 798
Db 1 CTTCGTCTCAGGTG 14
RESULT 573
ARI180321
LOCUS ARI180321 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 389 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION ARI180321
VERSION ARI180321.1 GI:20222354
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 6333152-A 389 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 2 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1298 ATGTGATGTTGGT 1311
Db 2 ATGTGATGTTGGT 15
RESULT 576
AXI64571
LOCUS AXI64571 15 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JUN-2001
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 905 AGGAGCTCTTGAG 918
Db 2 ATGAGCTCTTGAG 15
RESULT 574
ARI180353/c
LOCUS ARI180353 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 421 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION ARI180353
VERSION ARI180353.1 GI:20222386
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 6333152-A 421 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 6 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 520 GTGGTGATGACCAT 533
Db 15 GTGGTGATGACCAT 2
RESULT 575
ARI180640
LOCUS ARI180640 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 708 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION ARI180640
VERSION ARI180640.1 GI:20222673
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 6333152-A 708 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 2 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1298 ATGTGATGTTGGT 1311
Db 2 ATGTGATGTTGGT 15
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DEFINITION   Sequence 401 from Patent WO0138564.
ACCESSION    AX164571
VERSION      AX164571.1  GI:14545505
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS      Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE        Rouleau,G.A., Lafreniere,R.G., Rochefort,D., Cossatte,P. and
              Ragsdale,D.
              Loci for idiopathic generalized epilepsy, mutations thereof and
              method using same to assess, diagnose, prognosis or treat epilepsy
              Patent: WO 0138564-A 401 31-MAY-2001;
              McGill University (CA)
FEATURES     1
              source
              Location/Qualifiers
                1..15
                /organism="Homo sapiens"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   6 a 1 c 5 g 3 t
              0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1509 CAAGATGGTGATGA 1522
Db 1 CAAGATGATGATGA 14
|||||
|||||

RESULT 577
AX266961
LOCUS        AX266961 15 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 4352 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION    AX266961
VERSION      AX266961.1  GI:16515762
KEYWORDS     Escherichia coli
SOURCE       Escherichia coli
ORGANISM     Escherichia coli
REFERENCE    1 Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria; Enterobacteriales;
              Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia.
AUTHORS      Kniec,E.B., Ganper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE        Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
              stranded oligonucleotides
              Patent: WO 0173002-A 4352 04-OCT-2001;
              UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES     1
              source
              Location/Qualifiers
                1..15
                /organism="Escherichia coli"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:562"
BASE COUNT   4 a 4 c 4 g 3 t
              0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 637 GACACATTGCCAG 650
Db 1 GACAGCATTGCCAG 14
|||||
|||||

RESULT 578
AX326546
LOCUS        AX326546 15 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 2684 from Patent WO0192512.
ACCESSION    AX326546
VERSION      AX326546.1  GI:18097311
KEYWORDS     Escherichia coli
SOURCE       Escherichia coli
ORGANISM     Escherichia coli

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Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria; Enterobacteriales;
Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Kniec,E.B., Ganper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE        Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
              single stranded oligonucleotides
              Patent: WO 0192512-A 2684 06-DEC-2001;
              UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES     1
              source
              Location/Qualifiers
                1..15
                /organism="Escherichia coli"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:562"
BASE COUNT   4 a 4 c 4 g 3 t
              0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 637 GACACATTGCCAG 650
Db 1 GACAGCATTGCCAG 14
|||||
|||||

RESULT 579
AX633226
LOCUS        AX633226 15 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 365 from Patent EPI260586.
ACCESSION    AX633226
VERSION      AX633226.1  GI:28468840
KEYWORDS     unidentified
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM     unclassified.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Dizenzo,A.,
              Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
              McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
              Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
              Woolf,T.
TITLE        Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
              genes
              Patent: EP 1260586-A 365 27-NOV-2002;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES     1
              source
              Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="unidentified"
                /mol_type="mRNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT   3 a 4 c 5 g 3 t
              0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Query Match  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 647 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 660
Db 2 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 15
|||||
|||||

RESULT 580
AX633228
LOCUS        AX633228 15 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 367 from Patent EPI260586.
ACCESSION    AX633228
VERSION      AX633228.1  GI:28468842
KEYWORDS     unidentified
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM     unclassified.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Dizenzo,A.,
              Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,

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Mcsweeney, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M., Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and Woolf, T.

Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related

TITLE

Genes Patent: EP 1260586-A 367 27-NOV-2002;

RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)

Location/Qualifiers

1. .15

/organism="unidentified"

/mol_type="mRNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

647 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 660

1 CCAGCTTTGGAGG 14

RESULT 581

AX636826

LOCUS

Sequence 3965 from Patent EP1260586.

AX636826

VERSION

AX636826.1 GI:28472440

KEYWORDS

unidentified

ORGANISM

unclassified.

REFERENCE

1

AUTHORS

Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Drenzo, A.,

Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisich, K., Matulic-Adamic, J.,

Mcsweeney, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M.,

Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and

Woolf, T.

Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related

Genes

Patent: EP 1260586-A 3965 27-NOV-2002;

RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)

Location/Qualifiers

1. .15

/organism="unidentified"

/mol_type="mRNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 2 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

975 TCACCCCTCTCTGG 988

1 TCACCCCTCTCTGG 14

RESULT 582

BD065688/c

LOCUS

An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.

BD065688

VERSION

BD065688.1 GI:22611291

KEYWORDS

JP 2001511000-A/323.

SOURCE

unidentified

ORGANISM

unclassified.

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 15)

AUTHORS

Schlingensiefen, K.H. and Brysch, W.

Title

An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method

Patent: JP 2001511000-A 323 07-AUG-2001;

LOCUS

BD104674/c

LOCUS

15 bp DNA linear

PAT 27-AUG-2002

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1418 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 1431

15 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 2

RESULT 584

BD104674/c

LOCUS

15 bp DNA linear

PAT 27-AUG-2002

BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH

OS Unknown

PN JP 2001511000-A/323

PD 07-AUG-2001

PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533

PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8

PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN, WOLFGANG BRYSCH

PC C12N15/11, C07H21/04, A61K31/70

CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key

Location/Qualifiers

1. .15

/organism="Unknown"

Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="unidentified"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1484 CCTCAGAGAGGAG 1497

15 CCTCAGAGAGGAG 2

RESULT 583

BD066690/c

LOCUS

An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.

BD066690

DEFINITION

BD066690.1 GI:22612293

VERSION

JP 2001511000-A/1325

KEYWORDS

unidentified

SOURCE

unclassified.

ORGANISM

1 (bases 1 to 15)

AUTHORS

Schlingensiefen, K.H. and Brysch, W.

Title

An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method

Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1325 07-AUG-2001;

BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH

Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="Unknown"

Location/Qualifiers

1. .15

/organism="unidentified"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32644"

BASE COUNT 1 a 7 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1418 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 1431

15 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 2

RESULT 584

BD104674/c

LOCUS

15 bp DNA linear

PAT 27-AUG-2002

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1418 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 1431

15 CGGTGATAGGAGAC 2

RESULT 584

BD104674/c

LOCUS

15 bp DNA linear

PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION Kit and method for determining HLA type.

BD104674
 ACCESSION BD104674.1 GI:22650248
 VERSION WO 0192572-A/778.
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
 AUTHORS Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and Nishida,M.
 TITLE Kit and method for determining HLA type
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192572-A 778 06-DEC-2001;
 NISSHINO INDUSTRIES INC. SYSTEM RESEARCH INC. HIDEOTOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA, SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO NISHIDA
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN WO 0192572-A/778
 PD 06-DEC-2001
 PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
 PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798
 PI HIDEOTOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI PI MATSUMURA,
 FI SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO NISHIDA
 PC C12Q1/68, C12M1/00, C12N15/09, G01N33/53
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence: capture
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..15
 FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
 FEATURES source Location/Qualifiers
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 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630" 1 t

BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 7 g 1 t
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 228 TCACCGCGCGCTG 241
 Db 14 TCACCGCGCGCTG 1

RESULT 585
 LOCUS 107909
 DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent EP 0159123.
 ACCESSION 107909
 VERSION 107909.1 GI:589362
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
 AUTHORS Hsiung,H.M., Schoner,R.G. and Schoner,B.E.
 TITLE Vectors for expressing bovine growth hormone derivatives
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 0159123-A2 21 23-OCT-1985;
 FEATURES source Location/Qualifiers
 1..15
 /organism="unknown"
 BASE COUNT 2 a 2 c 5 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1005 GATGCTGCTGCTGA 1018
 Db 2 GATGCTGCTGCTGA 15

RESULT 586

124877
 LOCUS 124877
 DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5545820.
 ACCESSION 124877
 VERSION 124877.1 GI:1604747
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
 AUTHORS Gatehouse,A., Hilder,V., Van Damme,E., Peumans,W., Newell,C. and Hamilton,W.
 TITLE Insect control using lectins having specific mannose-binding ability
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5545820-A 3 13-AUG-1996;
 FEATURES source Location/Qualifiers
 1..15
 /organism="unknown"
 BASE COUNT 1 a 3 c 5 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1320 TGTGATTGTGCCCC 1333
 Db 1 TGTGTTTGTGCC 14

RESULT 587
 LOCUS 158368
 DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5652106.
 ACCESSION 158368
 VERSION 158368.1 GI:2477606
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
 AUTHORS Plikaytis,B.B., Shinnick,T.M. and Crawford,J.T.
 TITLE Rapid amplification-based subtyping of mycobacterium tuberculosis
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5652106-A 2 29-JUL-1997;
 FEATURES source Location/Qualifiers
 1..15
 /organism="unknown"
 BASE COUNT 0 a 3 c 7 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 429 GCCGGTGATGGTGT 442
 Db 1 GCCGGTGTGGTGT 14

RESULT 588
 LOCUS A87279/c
 DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO9837211.
 ACCESSION A87279
 VERSION A87279.1 GI:6736044
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
 AUTHORS Huttner,E. and Betzner,A.S.
 TITLE PROTEIN COMPLEMENTATION IN TRANSGENIC PLANTS
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9837211-A 4 27-AUG-1998;
 FEATURES GENE SHEARS PTY LTD (AU); HUTTNER ERIC (AU) Location/Qualifiers

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source      1..16
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            /db_xref="taxon:32844"
BASE COUNT  2 a 5 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 813 CAGCCCTGGCTG 826
Db 15 CAAGCCCTGGCTG 2

RESULT 589
AR057426
LOCUS      16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1630 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057426
VERSION AR057426.1 GI:5983003
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS   Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
           Draper,K.G.
TITLE     Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5837542-A 1630 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT  4 a 8 c 1 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1055 AACTGTCCCTAC 1068
Db 1 AACTGTCCCTAC 14

RESULT 590
AR115184
LOCUS      16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1630 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115184
VERSION AR115184.1 GI:14095506
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS   Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
           Draper,K.G.
TITLE     Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
           intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6132967-A 1630 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..16
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BASE COUNT  4 a 8 c 1 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1055 AACTGTCCCTAC 1068
Db 1 AACTGTCCCTAC 14

source      1..16
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            /db_xref="taxon:32844"
BASE COUNT  2 a 5 c 6 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 813 CAGCCCTGGCTG 826
Db 15 CAAGCCCTGGCTG 2

RESULT 589
AR057426
LOCUS      16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1630 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057426
VERSION AR057426.1 GI:5983003
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS   Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
           Draper,K.G.
TITLE     Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5837542-A 1630 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..16
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BASE COUNT  4 a 8 c 1 g 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1055 AACTGTCCCTAC 1068
Db 1 AACTGTCCCTAC 14

RESULT 591
AR228113
LOCUS      16 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6448003.
ACCESSION AR228113
VERSION AR228113.1 GI:27266859
KEYWORDS   Unknown.
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS   Guida,M. and Kurth,J.
TITLE     Genotyping the human phenol sulfotransferase 2 gene STP2
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6448003-A 14 10-SEP-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..16
            /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT  2 a 3 c 5 g 6 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
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QY 1086 GCAGGAGTTGGCT 1099
Db 1 GCAGGAGTTGGCT 14

RESULT 592
AX266963
LOCUS      16 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4354 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX266963
VERSION AX266963.1 GI:16515764
KEYWORDS   Escherichia coli
SOURCE     Escherichia coli
ORGANISM   Bacteria; Proteobacteria; Gammaproteobacteria; Enterobacteriales;
           Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE     Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
           stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 0173002-A 4354 04-OCT-2001;
           UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source      1..16
            /organism="Escherichia coli"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:562"
BASE COUNT  4 a 4 g 5 c 3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 637 GACACATTGCCAG 650
Db 1 GACACATTGCCAG 14

RESULT 593
AX287202
LOCUS      16 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from Patent WO0168122.
ACCESSION AX287202
VERSION AX287202.1 GI:17049135
KEYWORDS   Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE     Homo sapiens
ORGANISM   Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
           Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen,K.H., Schlingensiepen,R., Apfel,R., Brysch,W.,
Jachimczak,P. and Bogdahn,U.
TITLE A method for reversing the immunosuppressive effects of the
melanoma inhibitory activity mla
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0168122-A 2 20-SEP-2001;
Biognostik Gesellschaft fuer Biomelekulare Diagnostik mbH (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 4 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 912 CTTGGAGAGACAT 925
Db 1 CTTGGAGAGACAT 14
RESULT 594
LOCUS AX326548 16 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2686 from Patent WO0192512.
ACCESSION AX326548
VERSION AX326548.1 GI:18097313
KEYWORDS Escherichia coli
SOURCE Escherichia coli
ORGANISM Escherichia coli
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kmiec,B.B., Camper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 2686 06-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 4 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 637 GACACATTGCCAG 650
Db 1 GACAGCATTGCCAG 14
RESULT 595
LOCUS AX634483 16 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1622 from Patent BP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634483
VERSION AX634483.1 GI:28470097
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
McSwiggen,J.A., Nodak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
Woolf,I.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related

Genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1622 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 1 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1055 ACACCTGCTCCCTAC 1069
Db 1 ACACCTGCTCCCAAC 14
RESULT 596
LOCUS AX741111/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 10-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent WO03027322.
ACCESSION AX741111
VERSION AX741111.1 GI:30523957
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Nakamura,Y. and Furukawa,Y.
TITLE Hepatocellular carcinoma-related genes and polypeptides, and method
for detecting hepatocellular carcinomas
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03027322-A 15 03-APR-2003;
The President of the University of Tokyo (JP) ; Oncotherapy
Science, Inc. (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16
BASE COUNT 3 a 8 c 1 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGA 917
Db 14 GAGGAGATCTTGA 1
RESULT 597
LOCUS AX741117 15 bp DNA linear PAT 10-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent WO03027322.
ACCESSION AX741117
VERSION AX741117.1 GI:30523963
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Nakamura,Y. and Furukawa,Y.
TITLE Hepatocellular carcinoma-related genes and polypeptides, and method
for detecting hepatocellular carcinomas
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03027322-A 21 03-APR-2003;
The President of the University of Tokyo (JP) ; Oncotherapy
Science, Inc. (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1. .16

/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="an artificially synthesized oligonucleotide"
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGA 917
Db 3 GAGGAGATCTTGA 16
RESULT 598
BD057359/c
LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Protein complementation in transgenic plants.
ACCESSION BD057359
VERSION BD057359.1 GI:22602965
KEYWORDS JP 2001512322-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Paul.W., Perez.P., Huttner,E. and Betzner,A.S.
TITLE Protein complementation in transgenic plants
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001512322-A 3 21-AUG-2001;
GENE SHEARS PTY LTD
COMMENT PN JP 2001512322-A/3
PD 21-AUG-2001
PF 20-FEB-1998 JP 1998536400
PR 21-FEB-1997 GB 9703681.8
PI WYATT PAUL, PASCUAL PEREZ, ERIC HUTTNER, ANDREAS STEFAN BETZNER
PC AG1HS/00, C12N5/10, C12N9/22, C12N15/09//C12Q1/68, C12N15/00, C12N5/ PC
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CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC /note="Figure 1A: B4 primer"
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 6 g 3 t
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 813 CAGGCCCTTGGCTG 826
Db 15 CAGGCCCTCGCTG 2
RESULT 599
AX687723/c
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 455 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687723
VERSION AX687723.1 GI:29410419
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and

mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 455 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 4 c 7 g 1 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 61
Db 14 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 1
RESULT 600
AR039979
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 827 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039979
VERSION AR039979.1 GI:5959342
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 827 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
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BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 4 g 8 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1191 CCTGTGTTGCACTG 1204
Db 3 CCTGTGTTGCACTG 16
RESULT 601
AR039981
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 829 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039981
VERSION AR039981.1 GI:5959344
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 829 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
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/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 4 g 7 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1191 CCTGTGTTGCACTG 1204
Db 2 CCTGTGTTGCACTG 15

RESULT 602
LOCUS AR045519 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 312 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR045519
VERSION AR045519.1 GI:5966984
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myc ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 312 06-OCT-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 6 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1601 AAGGTAATCTGCAG 1614
Db |||||
1 AAGGTAATCTGCAG 14
RESULT 603
LOCUS AR057443 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1647 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057443
VERSION AR057443.1 GI:5983020
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1647 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068
Db |||||
2 ACACGTGCCCTAC 15
RESULT 604
LOCUS AR057598 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1802 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057598
VERSION AR057598.1 GI:5983175
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes

JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1802 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068
Db |||||
2 ACACGTGCCCTAC 15
RESULT 605
LOCUS AR115201 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1647 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115201
VERSION AR115201.1 GI:14095523
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1647 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068
Db |||||
2 ACACGTGCCCTAC 15
RESULT 606
LOCUS AR115356 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1802 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115356
VERSION AR115356.1 GI:14095678
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1802 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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BASE COUNT 4 a 8 c 2 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1055 ACACGTGCCCTAC 1068
Db |||||
2 ACACGTGCCCTAC 15

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related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 3978 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 8 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 948 GGACTTACAGGAG 961
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Db 4 GGACTTCCAGGAG 17
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RESULT 610
ARI88491
LOCUS ARI88491 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3979 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI88491
VERSION ARI88491.1 GI:20234456
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 3979 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 8 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 948 GGACTTACAGGAG 961
|||||
Db 3 GGACTTCCAGGAG 16
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RESULT 611
ARI90208
LOCUS ARI90208 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5696 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI90208
VERSION ARI90208.1 GI:20236173
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 5696 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 3 a 4 c 5 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 GCCCTTGCTGAGC 829
|||||
Db 4 GCCCTTGATGAGC 17
|||||

related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2621 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
BASE COUNT 8 a 2 c 3 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 325 GAGCTATTACAAA 338
|||||
Db 4 GAGCTAGTTACAAA 17
|||||

RESULT 608
ARI87134
LOCUS ARI87134 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2622 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI87134
VERSION ARI87134.1 GI:20233099
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2622 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
BASE COUNT 6 a 2 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 325 GAGCTATTACAAA 338
|||||
Db 1 GAGCTAGTTACAAA 14
|||||

RESULT 609
ARI88490
LOCUS ARI88490 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3978 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI88490
VERSION ARI88490.1 GI:20234455
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
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RESULT 612
AR191910
LOCUS AR191910 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7398 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR191910
VERSION AR191910.1 GI:20237875
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7398 12-FEB-2002;
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Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 8 a 3 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 327 GCTATTTCACAAACC 340
Db 4 GCTATTTCACAAACC 17
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7399 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 2 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 327 GCTATTTCACAAACC 340
Db 3 GCTATTTCACAAACC 16
RESULT 614
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LOCUS AR191912 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7400 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR191912
VERSION AR191912.1 GI:20237877
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

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JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7400 12-FEB-2002;
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BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 2 g 5 t
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 327 GCTATTTCACAAACC 340
Db 2 GCTATTTCACAAACC 15
RESULT 615
AR191933
LOCUS AR191933 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7421 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR191933
VERSION AR191933.1 GI:20237898
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7421 12-FEB-2002;
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BASE COUNT 3 a 6 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 111 CACCGTGTCATGGCA 124
Db 1 CACCGTGTCATGGCA 14
RESULT 616
AR192301
LOCUS AR192301 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7789 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192301
VERSION AR192301.1 GI:20238266
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7789 12-FEB-2002;
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BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1389 AAGCTTCTCACCAG 1402
Db 4 AAGCTTCTCACCAG 17

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RESULT 617
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LOCUS AR192302 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7790 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192302
VERSION AR192302.1 GI:20238267
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7790 12-FEB-2002;
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source Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 5 a 6 c 2 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1389 AAGCTTCTCATCAG 1402
Db 3 AAGCTTCTCACCAG 16
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AR192308
LOCUS AR192308 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7796 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192308
VERSION AR192308.1 GI:20238273
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7796 12-FEB-2002;
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source Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 2 g 8 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1363 TACATGTCATGAGTT 1376
Db 4 TACATGTCATGAGTT 17
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LOCUS AR204887 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6368823.
ACCESSION AR204887
VERSION AR204887.1 GI:21502327
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Brill,A.Michel,Alain., Calmels,T.Paul.Gerard.,
Faivre,J.-F.Simon,Pierre., Javre,J.-L. and Rouanet,S.
TITLE Kv potassium channel polypeptides and polynucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6368823-A 7 09-APR-2002;
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BASE COUNT 6 a 9 c 1 g 1 t
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1355 CACCCACCTCATG 1368
Db 1 CACCCACACATG 14
RESULT 620
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LOCUS AR183650 17 bp DNA linear PAT 06-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1403 from Patent WO0142511.
ACCESSION AR183650
VERSION AR183650.1 GI:15134971
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Daly,M., Hudson,T.J., Lander,E.S., Rioux,J. and Siminovitch,K.
TITLE Ibd-related polymorphisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0142511-A 1403 14-JUN-2001;
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Ellipsis
Biotherapeutics Corporation (CA)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 3 a 1 c 11 t 1 others
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 928 AAAATGAATTCCTTA 942
Db 15 AAAAANGAATTCATA 1
RESULT 621
AR216886
LOCUS AR216886 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2328 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AR216886
VERSION AR216886.1 GI:15526947
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 2328 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAG 1354
Db 4 CAGAGATGCTGGAG 17

RESULT 622
AX217567 AX217567 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS Sequence 3009 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION AX217567
ACCESSION AX217567.1 GI:15527628
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3009 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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/mol_type="mRNA"
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/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 6 g 6 t
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 184 GGAATCCCTTTTGC 197
Db 4 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 17

RESULT 623
AX217905 AX217905 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS Sequence 3347 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION AX217905
ACCESSION AX217905
VERSION AX217905.1 GI:15527966
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3347 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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BASE COUNT 2 a 4 c 5 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 184 GGAATCCCTTTTGC 197
Db 4 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 17

RESULT 624
AX217906 AX217906 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS Sequence 3348 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION AX217906
ACCESSION AX217906
VERSION AX217906.1 GI:15527967
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3348 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 184 GGAATCCCTTTTGC 197
Db 2 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 15

RESULT 625
AX217907 AX217907 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS Sequence 3349 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION AX217907
ACCESSION AX217907
VERSION AX217907.1 GI:15527968
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3349 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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/mol_type="mRNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT 2 a 5 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 184 GGAATCCCTTTTGC 197
Db 1 GGAGTCCCTTTTGC 14

RESULT 626
AX218140/c

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LOCUS       AX218140                      17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 3592 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION   AX218140
VERSION     AX218140.1  GI:15528201
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
            nogo gene expression
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0159103-A 3592 16-AUG-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
            McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT  7 a 0 c 4 g 6 t
            Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
            Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1463 CCCATTTTTAAAA 1476
Db 14 CTCATTTTTAAAA 1

RESULT 627
AX218290/c
LOCUS       AX218290                      17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 3732 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION   AX218290
VERSION     AX218290.1  GI:15528351
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
            nogo gene expression
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0159103-A 3732 16-AUG-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
            McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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            Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 712 TCTGTTCTTTT 725
Db 15 TCTGTTCTTTT 2

RESULT 628
AX227366
LOCUS       AX227366                      17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 738 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION   AX227366
VERSION     AX227366.1  GI:15556507
KEYWORDS

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SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Bocher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
            1) enzyme
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0157206-A 738 09-AUG-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT  7 a 2 c 3 g 5 t
            Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
            Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 791 TTCTGGTGAAGAAA 804
Db 2 TTCTAGTGAGAAA 15

RESULT 629
AX227475
LOCUS       AX227475                      17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 847 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION   AX227475
VERSION     AX227475.1  GI:15556616
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Bocher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
            1) enzyme
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0157206-A 847 09-AUG-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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            /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT  6 a 2 c 4 g 5 t
            Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
            Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
            Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 791 TTCTGGTGAAGAAA 804
Db 4 TTCTAGTGAGAAA 17

RESULT 630
AX273213/c
LOCUS       AX273213                      17 bp  mRNA  linear  PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 782 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION   AX273213
VERSION     AX273213.1  GI:16545950
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and
            Ellis,J.H.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
            Patent: WO 0162911-A 782 30-AUG-2001;

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    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

  Qy 1673 CCACCTCTTCC 1686
  Db 14 CCACCTCTTCC 1

RESULT 631
AX347985
LOCUS      AX347985      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from Patent EP1172444.
ACCESSION  AX347985
VERSION     AX347985.1 GI:18614095
KEYWORDS    synthetic construct
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
  AUTHORS    Schreiber,S., Hampe,J. and Mascheretti,S.
  TITLE      Diagnostic use of polymorphisms in the gene coding for the tnfr
             receptor II and method for detecting non-responders to anti-tnf
             therapy
  JOURNAL    Patent: EP 1172444-A 18 16-JAN-2002;
             Conaris Research Institute GmbH (DE)
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  BASE COUNT      5 a      3 c      8 g      1 t

    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

  Qy 1689 GAAGGACAGTGAGGA 1702
  Db 1 GAGGACAGTGAGGA 14

RESULT 632
AX422207/c
LOCUS      AX422207/c      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 543 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX422207
VERSION     AX422207.1 GI:21525589
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
             Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
  AUTHORS    Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
             Randi,A.M.
  TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
  JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0188124-A 543 22-NOV-2001;
             RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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BASE COUNT      3 a      7 c      5 g      2 t

    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

  Qy 627 CTGGTCCAGGACA 640
  Db 17 CTGGTCCAGGACA 4

RESULT 633
AX422406/c
LOCUS      AX422406/c      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 742 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX422406
VERSION     AX422406.1 GI:21525788
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
             Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
  AUTHORS    Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
             Randi,A.M.
  TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
  JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0188124-A 742 22-NOV-2001;
             RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

  Qy 983 TTCTGGGCACTGTG 996
  Db 14 TTCTGGGCACTGTG 1

RESULT 634
AX422524/c
LOCUS      AX422524/c      17 bp      mRNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 860 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX422524
VERSION     AX422524.1 GI:21525906
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
             Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
  AUTHORS    Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
             Randi,A.M.
  TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
  JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0188124-A 860 22-NOV-2001;
             RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

  Qy 1420 GTGATAGGAGACCA 1433

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Db      15 GTGATAGGACCCA 2
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RESULT 635
AX422525/c
LOCUS      17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 861 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX422525
VERSION    AX422525.1 GI:21525907
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0188124-A 861 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1420 GTGATAGGACCA 1433
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Db      14 GTGATAGGACCCA 1
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RESULT 636
AX422891/c
LOCUS      17 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1227 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX422891
VERSION    AX422891.1 GI:21526273
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
            Randi,A.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0188124-A 1227 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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BASE COUNT 6 a 7 c 2 g 2 t
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      983 TTCTGGGCACTGTG 996
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Db      16 TTCTGGGCACTGTG 3
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RESULT 637
AX474851
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 364 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474851
VERSION    AX474851.1 GI:22214428
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1

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DEFINITION Sequence 72 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474851
VERSION    AX474851.1 GI:22214136
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Zhang,J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0224750-A 72 28-MAR-2002;
            Aecmica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 7 g 2 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1241 TAGGAGGACACGAC 1254
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Db      4 TAGGAGGACACGAC 17
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RESULT 638
AX474855
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 76 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474855
VERSION    AX474855.1 GI:22214140
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Zhang,J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0224750-A 76 28-MAR-2002;
            Aecmica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 5 a 3 c 9 g 0 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1242 AGGAGGACACGACG 1255
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Db      1 AGGAGGACACGACG 14
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RESULT 639
AX475143
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 364 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475143
VERSION    AX475143.1 GI:22214428
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1

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AUTHORS Zhang,J.
 TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 364 28-MAR-2002;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 7 a 3 c 4 g 3 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACA 1023
 DB 4 TGCTGCAGAAAACA 17

RESULT 640
 AX475486/c
 LOCUS AX475486 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 707 from Patent WO0224750.
 ACCESSION AX475486
 VERSION AX475486.1 GI:22214771
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Zhang,J.
 TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 707 28-MAR-2002;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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QY 1281 CCTGGACTTGATG 1294
 DB 17 CCTGGACTTGATTG 4

RESULT 641
 AX498856
 LOCUS AX498856 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 163 from Patent EPI229046.
 ACCESSION AX498856
 VERSION AX498856.1 GI:23381149
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Zhan,J.
 TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 163 07-AUG-2002;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

BASE COUNT 2 a 7 c 6 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 745 CTCTCCACCGGCGC 758
 DB 4 CTCTGCCACCGGCGC 17

RESULT 642
 AX498860
 LOCUS AX498860 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 167 from Patent EPI229046.
 ACCESSION AX498860
 VERSION AX498860.1 GI:23381153
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Zhan,J.
 TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 167 07-AUG-2002;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 2 a 8 c 5 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 TCTTCCACCGGCGC 759
 DB 1 TCTGCCACCGGCGC 14

RESULT 643
 AX498577/c
 LOCUS AX498577 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 884 from Patent EPI229046.
 ACCESSION AX498577
 VERSION AX498577.1 GI:23381870
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Zhan,J.
 TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 884 07-AUG-2002;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT 2 a 10 c 3 g 2 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 72 GGCTTGGGGGGCAC 85
 DB 17 GGGTTGGGGGGCAC 4

RESULT 644
AX499581/c
LOCUS AX499581 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 888 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX499581
VERSION AX499581.1 GI:23381874
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 888 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGGCA 84
Db 14 CGGTTGGGGGGCA 1
RESULT 645
AX500052/c
LOCUS AX500052 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1359 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500052
VERSION AX500052.1 GI:23382345
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1359 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 3 g 9 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1683 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 1696
Db 17 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 4
RESULT 646
AX500053/c
LOCUS AX500053 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1360 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500053
VERSION AX500053.1 GI:23382346
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1360 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 4 g 8 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1683 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 1696
Db 16 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 3
RESULT 647
AX500054/c
LOCUS AX500054 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1361 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500054
VERSION AX500054.1 GI:23382347
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1361 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT 1 a 4 c 4 g 8 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1683 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 1696
Db 15 TGCCAAGAGGCAG 2
RESULT 648
AX500055/c
LOCUS AX500055 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1362 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500055
VERSION AX500055.1 GI:23382348
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1362 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
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Db	16	TTTTTAAATGAGG	3						
RESULT 651									
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DEFINITION									
AX500470									
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VERSION									
KEYWORDS									
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AUTHORS									
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Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
QY	1468	TTTTTAAAGAGGG	1481						
Db	15	TTTTTAAATGAGG	2						
RESULT 652									
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LOCUS									
DEFINITION									
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VERSION									
KEYWORDS									
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REFERENCE									
AUTHORS									
TITLE									
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BASE COUNT	6	a	4	c	2	g	5	t	
Query Match									
Best Local Similarity	92.9%;								
Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
QY	1468	TTTTTAAAGAGGG	1481						
Db	17	TTTTTAAATGAGG	4						
RESULT 650									
AX500469/c									
LOCUS									
DEFINITION									
AX500469									
ACCESSION									
VERSION									
KEYWORDS									
SOURCE									
ORGANISM									
REFERENCE									
AUTHORS									
TITLE									
JOURNAL									
FEATURES									
source									
BASE COUNT	6	a	4	c	3	g	4	t	

LOCUS AX527131 17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 161 from Patent WO0226818.
ACCESSION AX527131
VERSION AX527131.1 GI:25171746
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
TITLE Human nedd-1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0226818-A 161 04-APR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT 4 a 3 c 4 g 6 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1397 CATCAGCATGAAA 1410
Db |||||
15 CATCAGCATGAAA 2
RESULT 654
AX527132/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
LOCUS AX527132
DEFINITION Sequence 162 from Patent WO0226818.
ACCESSION AX527132
VERSION AX527132.1 GI:25171747
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
TITLE Human nedd-1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0226818-A 162 04-APR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1397 CATCAGCATGAAA 1410
Db |||||
14 CATCAGCATGAAA 1
RESULT 655
AX532442 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS AX532442
DEFINITION Sequence 1951 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532442
VERSION AX532442.1 GI:25256658
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1951 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
a 3 a 2 c 9 g 3 t
BASE COUNT 3 a 2 c 9 g 3 t
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 516 CGTGGTGGTGGGA 529
Db |||||
4 CGTGGTGGTGGGA 17
RESULT 656
AX532443 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS AX532443
DEFINITION Sequence 1952 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532443
VERSION AX532443.1 GI:25256660
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1952 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT 2 a 2 c 9 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 516 CGTGGTGGTGGGA 529
Db |||||
3 CGTGGTGGTGGGA 16
RESULT 657
AX532444 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS AX532444
DEFINITION Sequence 1953 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532444
VERSION AX532444.1 GI:25256662
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1953 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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BASE COUNT      2 a      2 c      9 g      4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 516 COTGGTGGTGGGA 529
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Db 2 COTGGTGGTGGGA 15

RESULT 658
AX532445
LOCUS AX532445 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1954 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532445
VERSION AX532445.1 GI:25256664
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1954 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      2 a      1 c      10 g      4 t
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 516 COTGGTGGTGGGA 529
|||||
Db 1 COTGGTGGTGGGA 14

RESULT 659
AX538529/c
LOCUS AX538529 17 bp DNA linear PAT 23-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 309 from Patent WO02072846.
ACCESSION AX538529
VERSION AX538529.1 GI:25270989
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Drocourt,D., Reynes,J.P. and Tiraby,G.
TITLE Synthetic genes and bacterial plasmids devoid of cpg
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02072846-A 309 19-SEP-2002;
CAVLA (FR)
FEATURES
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QY 1390 AGCTTCTCATCAGA 1403
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Db 17 AGCTTCTCTCAGA 4

RESULT 660
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DEFINITION Sequence 19 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX578181
VERSION AX578181.1 GI:27647383
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., Mckenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.
and Grupe,A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 19 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)
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QY 804 AGGTGATGTCAGC 817
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Db 4 AGGTGATGTCAGC 17

RESULT 661
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DEFINITION Sequence 1370 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX579532
VERSION AX579532.1 GI:27648734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., Mckenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.
and Grupe,A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1370 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)
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LOCUS AX615329 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 136 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX615329
VERSION AX615329.1 GI:28446228
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 136 04-DEC-2002;
Neomica, Inc. (US)
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DEFINITION Sequence 137 from Patent EP1262488.
ACCESSION AX615330
VERSION AX615330.1 GI:28446229
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Human lcc1-domain containing protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1262488-A 137 04-DEC-2002;
Neomica, Inc. (US)
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RESULT 664
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LOCUS AX634516 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1655 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634516
VERSION AX634516.1 GI:28470130
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisch, K., Matulic-Adamic, J.,
Mcsweeney, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M.,
Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and
Woolf, T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1655 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
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Db 2 ACACGTGTCCTAC 15
RESULT 665
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LOCUS AX634647 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1786 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634647
VERSION AX634647.1 GI:28470261
KEYWORDS unclassified
SOURCE unclassified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisch, K., Matulic-Adamic, J.,
Mcsweeney, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M.,
Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and
Woolf, T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1786 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
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Db 2 ACACGTGTCCTAC 15
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LOCUS AX648741 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 581 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648741
VERSION AX648741.1 GI:29151559
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisch, K., Matulic-Adamic, J.,
Mcsweeney, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M.,
Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and
Woolf, T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1786 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
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Db 2 ACACGTGTCCTAC 15
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 581 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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LOCUS AX648742 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 582 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648742
VERSION AX648742.1 GI:29151560
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 582 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1682 TTCCCAAGAAGGCA 1695
Db 16 TTCCCAAGAAGGCA 3
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AX648743/c 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
LOCUS AX648743 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 583 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648743
VERSION AX648743.1 GI:29151561
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 583 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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DEFINITION Sequence 584 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648744
VERSION AX648744.1 GI:29151562
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 584 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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LOCUS AX649075 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
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ACCESSION AX649075
VERSION AX649075.1 GI:29151893
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 915 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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AX648744/c 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
LOCUS AX648744 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 584 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648744
VERSION AX648744.1 GI:29151562
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 584 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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LOCUS AX649075 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 915 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649075
VERSION AX649075.1 GI:29151893
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gu, Y.
TITLE Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 915 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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VERSION    AX672347.1 GI:29330695
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SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03004526-A 792 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      872 TCATGGTCTACTGC 885
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Db      3 TCATGGTCTACTGC 16
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RESULT 672
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LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1746 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673301
VERSION    AX673301.1 GI:29331649
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03004526-A 1746 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      282 TCCTATGTGCACCC 295
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Db      3 TCCTATGTGCACCC 16
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RESULT 673
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LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3211 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674766
VERSION    AX674766.1 GI:29333114
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03004526-A 2820 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY      842 CTGCTGGTGCAAA 855
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Db      4 CTGCTGGTGCAAA 17
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RESULT 674
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LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2820 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674375
VERSION    AX674375.1 GI:29332723
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03004526-A 2820 16-JAN-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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BASE COUNT 4 a 1 c 7 g 5 t

QY 1369 TATGAGTTTCAGTA 1382
Db 1 TATGAGTTTCAGGA 14

RESULT 680
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LOCUS AX687720 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 452 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687720
VERSION AX687720.1 GI:29410416
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 452 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 61
Db 17 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 4

RESULT 681
AX687721/c
LOCUS AX687721 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 453 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687721
VERSION AX687721.1 GI:29410417
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 453 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
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QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 61
Db 17 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 4

RESULT 682
AX687722/c
LOCUS AX687722 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 454 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687722
VERSION AX687722.1 GI:29410418
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 454 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 48 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 61
Db 15 CCTGGCCACTCTCT 2

RESULT 683
AX722575/c
LOCUS AX722575 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 262 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722575
VERSION AX722575.1 GI:30423076
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 262 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
6 a 4 c 4 g 3 t
BASE COUNT 6 a 4 c 4 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1167 GTCACTCTCTGTGA 1180
Db 16 GTCACTCTCTGTGA 3
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RESULT 684
AX722713/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 400 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX722713
VERSION        AX722713.1  GI:30423214
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM       Mus musculus (house mouse)
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025176-A 400 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/db_xref="taxon:10090"
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1490 AAGAGGAGATCAGA 1503
Db 16 AAGAGGACATCAGA 3

RESULT 685
AX723024/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 711 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX723024
VERSION        AX723024.1  GI:30423525
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM       Mus musculus (house mouse)
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025176-A 711 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source
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/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT     1 a      8 c      2 g      6 t
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1487 CAGAGAGGAGATC 1500
Db 14 CAGAGAGGGGATC 1

RESULT 686
AX723465
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 1152 from Patent WO03025176.

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ACCESSION      AX723465
VERSION        AX723465.1  GI:30423966
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM       Mus musculus (house mouse)
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025176-A 1152 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT     5 a      3 c      2 g      7 t
Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1497 GATCAGACTTAGCA 1510
Db 1 GATCAGACTTATCA 14

RESULT 687
AX723954/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 1641 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX723954
VERSION        AX723954.1  GI:30503297
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM       Mus musculus (house mouse)
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025176-A 1641 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES       Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
BASE COUNT     10 a      2 c      4 g      1 t
Query Match    0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 CTGTTCTTGTTTG 726
Db 17 CTCTTCTTGTTTG 4

RESULT 688
AX724661/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 2348 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX724661
VERSION        AX724661.1  GI:30504004
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM       Mus musculus (house mouse)

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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE

Teleman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL
source

Patent: WO 03025176-A 2348 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
source

Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090" 1 t

BASE COUNT

3 a 5 c 6 g 1 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 620 CCTGCGCTGGTC 633

Db 14 CCTGCGCTGGATC 1

RESULT 689

AX724707/c

LOCUS AX724707 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2394 from Patent WO03025176.

ACCESSION AX724707

VERSION AX724707.1 GI:30504050

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE

Teleman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL
source

Patent: WO 03025176-A 2394 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
source

Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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BASE COUNT

1 a 7 c 3 g 6 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1487 CAGAAGAGGAGATC 1500

Db 14 CAGAAGAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 690

AX725231

LOCUS AX725231 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2918 from Patent WO03025176.

ACCESSION AX725231

VERSION AX725231.1 GI:30504574

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE

Teleman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour

reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines

Patent: WO 03025176-A 2918 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
source

Location/Qualifiers
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BASE COUNT

5 a 3 c 4 g 5 t

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1497 GATCAGACTTAGCA 1510

Db 1 GATCAGACTTAGCA 14

RESULT 691

AX725315

LOCUS AX725315 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3002 from Patent WO03025176.

ACCESSION AX725315

VERSION AX725315.1 GI:30504658

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE

Teleman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL

Patent: WO 03025176-A 3002 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
source

Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090" 3 a 6 c 4 g 4 t

BASE COUNT

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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 46 ATCTGGCCTCTCT 59

Db 2 ATCTGGCCTCTCT 15

RESULT 692

AX726884

LOCUS AX726884 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4571 from Patent WO03025176.

ACCESSION AX726884

VERSION AX726884.1 GI:30506227

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

ORGANISM

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE

Teleman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.

Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL

Patent: WO 03025176-A 4571 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers

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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1187 ATCCCTTGGTTGC 1200
Db 2 ATCCCTTGGTTGC 15

RESULT 693
AX727183
LOCUS AX727183 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4870 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727183
VERSION AX727183.1 GI:30506526
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4870 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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6 a 3 c 5 g 3 t

BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 966 CAGAGAGTGTCAAC 979
Db 4 CAGAGAGTGTCAAC 17

RESULT 694
AX727480
LOCUS AX727480 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5167 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727480
VERSION AX727480.1 GI:30506823
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 5167 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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BASE COUNT

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Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 252 GAGCTTTGTGAAGA 265
Db 1 GATCTTTGTGAAGA 14

RESULT 695
AX727540/C
LOCUS AX727540 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5227 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727540
VERSION AX727540.1 GI:30506883
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 5227 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/db_xref="taxon:10090"
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BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1487 CAGAGAGGAGATC 1500
Db 14 CAGAGAGGAGATC 1

RESULT 696
AX728543
LOCUS AX728543 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 177 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728543
VERSION AX728543.1 GI:30507886
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 177 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source 1..17
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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BASE COUNT
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1388 CCAAGCTTCATCA 1401
Db 4 CAACTTCATCA 17

RESULT 697
LOCUS AX729330
DEFINITION Sequence 964 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729330
VERSION AX729330.1 GI:30508673
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 964 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 3 a 3 c 8 g 3 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1573 CCCCTGCGCAGA 1586
Db 16 CCCCTGCGCAGA 3

RESULT 698
LOCUS AX729400
DEFINITION Sequence 1034 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729400
VERSION AX729400.1 GI:30508743
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1034 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 6 a 5 c 1 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1463 CCCATTATAA 1476
Db 4 CCCATTATAA 17

RESULT 699
LOCUS AX729460
DEFINITION Sequence 1094 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729460
VERSION AX729460.1 GI:30508803
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1094 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 4 a 5 c 4 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCATGC 885
Db 3 TCATGGTTCATGC 16

RESULT 700
LOCUS AX731203
DEFINITION Sequence 2837 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731203
VERSION AX731203.1 GI:30510546
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2837 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1..17
Location/Qualifiers
BASE COUNT 2 a 3 c 7 g 5 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 430 CCGGTGATGGTGTG 443
Db 4 CCGGTGATGGTGTG 17

RESULT 701
LOCUS AX732396
DEFINITION Sequence 4030 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732396

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VERSION      AX732396.1  GI:30511739
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 5162 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     source
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              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   6 a      3 c      5 g      3 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1553 ACCCCAATGGGCAA 1566
Db      2 ATCCCAATGGGCAA 15

RESULT 702
AX732943
LOCUS      AX732943      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4577 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX732943
VERSION     AX732943.1  GI:30512286
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 4577 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     source
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              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   2 a      8 c      3 g      4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      282 TCCTATGTGCACCC 295
Db      3 TCCTATGTGCCCC 16

RESULT 703
AX733528
LOCUS      AX733528      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5162 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX733528
VERSION     AX733528.1  GI:30512871
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 5162 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     source
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              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   5 a      6 c      4 g      2 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      963 CCCGAGAGAGATC 976
Db      4 CCCGAGAGAGATC 17

RESULT 704
AX734106
LOCUS      AX734106      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5740 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX734106
VERSION     AX734106.1  GI:30513449
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 5740 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     source
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              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   4 a      3 c      5 g      5 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      842 CTGCTGGTGCAAA 855
Db      4 CTGCTGGTGCAAA 17

RESULT 705
AX735063
LOCUS      AX735063      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 653 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX735063
VERSION     AX735063.1  GI:30514340
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines

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thereof as medicaments					
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025177-A 653 27-MAR-2003;				
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)				
SOURCE	Location/Qualifiers				
BASE COUNT	3 a	5 c	5 g	4 t	
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;				
Matches	13; Conservative	0; Mismatches	1; Indels	0; Gaps	0;
QY	838 ATCACTGCTGGGTG	851			
Db	2 ATCACTCCTGGGTG	15			
RESULT 706					
AX735297/c					
LOCUS	AX735297 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003				
DEFINITION	Sequence 887 from Patent WO03025177.				
ACCESSION	AX735297				
VERSION	AX735297.1 GI:30514574				
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.				
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments				
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025177-A 887 27-MAR-2003;				
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)				
SOURCE	Location/Qualifiers				
BASE COUNT	2 a	10 c	3 g	2 t	
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;				
Matches	13; Conservative	0; Mismatches	1; Indels	0; Gaps	0;
QY	546 GGCATCTGGGGT	559			
Db	15 GGCAGCTGGGGT	2			
RESULT 707					
AX735446					
LOCUS	AX735446 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003				
DEFINITION	Sequence 1036 from Patent WO03025177.				
ACCESSION	AX735446				
VERSION	AX735446.1 GI:30514723				
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.				
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments				
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025177-A 1036 27-MAR-2003;				
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)				
SOURCE	Location/Qualifiers				
BASE COUNT	1 a	17			
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;				
Matches	13; Conservative	0; Mismatches	1; Indels	0; Gaps	0;
QY	282 TCCTATGTGCACC	295			
Db	3 TCCTATGTGCCCC	16			
RESULT 708					
AX735478					
LOCUS	AX735478 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003				
DEFINITION	Sequence 1068 from Patent WO03025177.				
ACCESSION	AX735478				
VERSION	AX735478.1 GI:30514755				
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.				
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments				
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025177-A 1068 27-MAR-2003;				
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)				
SOURCE	Location/Qualifiers				
BASE COUNT	1 a	4 c	3 g	9 t	
Query Match	0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;				
Best Local Similarity	92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;				
Matches	13; Conservative	0; Mismatches	1; Indels	0; Gaps	0;
QY	782 TCATTCTCTTTCTG	795			
Db	3 TCTCTTCTCTTCTG	16			
RESULT 709					
AX735613					
LOCUS	AX735613 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003				
DEFINITION	Sequence 1203 from Patent WO03025177.				
ACCESSION	AX735613				
VERSION	AX735613.1 GI:30514890				
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)				
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.				
TITLE	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments				
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025177-A 1203 27-MAR-2003;				
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)				
SOURCE	Location/Qualifiers				
BASE COUNT	1 a	5 c	5 g	6 t	


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Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 493 CTGGCCCTTGCTGC 506
Db 4 CTGAGAAATGCTCA 17

RESULT 710
AX737696          17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3286 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION
AX737696
VERSION
AX737696.1 GI:30516984
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 3286 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      9 a 2 c 4 g 2 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1398 ATCAGACATGAAC 1411
Db 2 ATCAGAAATGAAC 15

RESULT 711
AX738087          17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3677 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION
AX738087
VERSION
AX738087.1 GI:30517375
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 3677 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      7 a 3 c 3 g 4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1229 CTGAGAAATGCTTA 1242
Db 4 CTGAGAAATGCTCA 17

RESULT 712
AX738110          17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3700 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION
AX738110
VERSION
AX738110.1 GI:30517398
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 3700 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      6 a 3 c 4 g 4 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1024 CCTGAGAGCTTCA 1037
Db 4 CCTGAGAGATTC A 17

RESULT 713
AX738239          17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3829 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION
AX738239
VERSION
AX738239.1 GI:30517527
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03025177-A 3829 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT      2 a 5 c 5 g 5 t

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1483 GCCTCAGAGAGGA 1496
Db 16 GCCTCAGAGAGGA 3

RESULT 714

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AX738952/c
LOCUS       AX738952               17 bp    DNA        linear    PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 4542 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION   AX738952
VERSION     AX738952.1  GI:30518242
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
  AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
  TITLE    Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  JOURNAL  reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
  of thereof as medicaments
  PATENT   WO 03025177-A 4542 27-MAR-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
  source    1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  4 a 2 c 7 g 4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  1108 CCAATGCAGTTGAT 1121
    |||||
Db   15 CCAATGCACITGAT 2

RESULT 715
AX739299/c
LOCUS       AX739299               17 bp    DNA        linear    PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 4889 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION   AX739299
VERSION     AX739299.1  GI:30518596
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
  AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
  TITLE    Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  JOURNAL  reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
  of thereof as medicaments
  PATENT   WO 03025177-A 4889 27-MAR-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
  source    1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT  7 a 1 c 4 g 5 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  1465 CCATTTTAAAGA 1478
    |||||
Db   16 CCCTTTTAAAGA 3

RESULT 716
BD067536
LOCUS       BD067536               17 bp    RNA        linear    PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION   Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION   BD067536

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BD067536.1  GI:22613139
KEYWORDS    JP 2001511003-A/376.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unidentified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
  AUTHORS   Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
  TITLE    Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  JOURNAL  to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
  PATENT   JP 2001511003-A 376 07-AUG-2001;
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT     OS Unidentified
            PN JP 2001511003-A/376
            PD 07-AUG-2001
            PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
            PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
            SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
            C12N9/00,C07K14/71
            CC Strandedness: Single;
            CC Topology: Linear;
            CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
            related to
            CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..17
            /organism="Unidentified".
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
  source    1..17
            /organism="unidentified"
            /mol_type="genomic RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT  3 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  555 GGGATTCTTCAGCA 568
    |||||
Db   4 GGGCTTCTTCAGCA 17

RESULT 717
BD067537
LOCUS       BD067537               17 bp    RNA        linear    PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION   Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION   BD067537
VERSION     BD067537.1  GI:22613140
KEYWORDS    JP 2001511003-A/377.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unidentified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
  AUTHORS   Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
  TITLE    Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
  JOURNAL  to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
  PATENT   JP 2001511003-A 377 07-AUG-2001;
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT     OS Unidentified
            PN JP 2001511003-A/377
            PD 07-AUG-2001
            PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
            PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
            SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
            C12N9/00,C07K14/71
            CC Strandedness: Single;
            CC Topology: Linear;
            CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
            related to
            CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..17

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FT          Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES   1..17 /organism='Unidentified'.
source     1..17 /organism='Unidentified'
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 3 a 5 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 555 GGGATTCTTCAGCA 568
Db 3 GGGCTTCTTCAGCA 16

RESULT 718
LOCUS BD067538 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067538
VERSION BD067538.1 GI:22613141
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/378.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 378 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/378
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Unidentified'.
FT 1..17 /organism='Unidentified'
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
BASE COUNT 2 a 6 c 5 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 555 GGGATTCTTCAGCA 568
Db 1 GGGCTTCTTCAGCA 14

RESULT 719
LOCUS BD089853/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002.
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089853
VERSION BD089853.1 GI:22635463
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/2097.
SOURCE synthetic construct

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ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Soeda,E
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 2097 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/2097
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FT 1..17 /organism='Artificial Sequence'
Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES source 1..17 /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
BASE COUNT 6 a 3 c 7 g 1 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 202 CCGCTCTTGGACC 215
Db 15 CCGCTTCTTGGACC 2

RESULT 720
LOCUS I52571 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 312 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION I52571
VERSION I52571.1 GI:2473772
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 312 08-JUL-1997;
Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES source 1..17 /organism="unknown"
BASE COUNT 5 a 2 c 6 g 4 t
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1601 AAGGTTATCTGCAG 1614
Db 1 AAGTTTATCTGCAG 14

RESULT 721
LOCUS AB068196/c 17 bp DNA linear SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human SFS sts-D1S2694
at 1p36.
ACCESSION AB068196
VERSION AB068196.1 GI:15129000
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct

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ORGANISM    synthetic construct
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
              Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
              Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
              and Soeda,E.
TITLE        A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
              chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL      Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE      21269192
PUBMED       11374902
REFERENCE    2 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Horii,A.
TITLE        Direct Submission
JOURNAL      Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
              Medicine, Molecular Pathology, 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
              Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
              Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES     source
              1..17
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
misc_feature 1..17
              /notes="forward primer for human STS sts-DLS2694 at 1p36
              sts-DLS2694 obtained from clones B279HN/6, B332B8,
              B156C13, B370L6, B185M23, B60J11, B220K2, Human BAC
              library RPCI-11"
BASE COUNT   6 a      3 c      7 g      1 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 92.4%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
              Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 202 CGCCTCTTGGACC 215
Db 15 CGCCTCTTGGACC 2

RESULT 722
AX217358
LOCUS        AX217358 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 2800 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION    AX217358
VERSION      AX217358.1 GI:15527419
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0159103-A 2800 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1..17
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Nucleic Acid"
BASE COUNT   6 a      2 c      7 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481
Db 1 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 17

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RESULT 723
AX732263
LOCUS        AX732263 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 3897 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION    AX732263
VERSION      AX732263.1 GI:30511606
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 3897 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1..17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"
BASE COUNT   5 a      3 c      5 g      4 t
              Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
              Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
              Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1027 GAAGAGTTCAAGCTGA 1043
Db 1 GATCAGTTGAGCTGA 17

RESULT 724
AX217357
LOCUS        AX217357 17 bp mRNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 2799 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION    AX217357
VERSION      AX217357.1 GI:15527418
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0159103-A 2799 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              1..17
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Nucleic Acid"
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QY 1464 CCCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480
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RESULT 725
AX687722
LOCUS        AX687722 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 454 from Patent EP1281758.

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ACCESSION AX687722
VERSION AX687722.1 GI:29410418
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon, M., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 454 05-FEB-2003;
Aemica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 764 CTGAGAGTGGCGTGGCC 780
Db 1 CAGAGAGTGGCAGGCC 17
Search completed: February 4, 2004, 10:50:07
Job time : 32 secs

GenCore version 5.1.6
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: February 4, 2004, 10:54:33 ; Search time 33 Seconds
(without alignments)
1.609 Million cell updates/sec

Title: us-09-920-394-3

Perfect score: 1728

Sequence: 1 tgcgccttcacgatgtgg.....catagagctgtgaatgaaga 1728

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC

Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 831 segs, 15367 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1662

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 842 summaries

Database : rng.seq:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

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2	40	2.3	40	1	Triacylglycerol hy
3	39.5	2.3	50	1	Human SNP oligonuc
4	35.2	2.0	40	1	Triacylglycerol hy
5	30	1.7	30	1	Human CES1 gene pr
6	25	1.5	26	1	Human CEH Tagman p
7	25	1.4	25	1	Triacylglycerol hy
8	22	1.3	22	1	Human CES1 gene pr
9	21	1.2	21	1	Human CES1 gene pr
10	20	1.2	20	1	Human acyl coenzym
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Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
Human CEH antisens
Triacylglycerol hy
Mouse acyl coenzym
PCR primer and pro
Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
Human GDMPLP-1 25-m
Human CEH sense PC
Human PRO1382 reve
Primer #65 used in
Human peroxidase 9
Mouse acyl coenzym
Mouse acyl coenzym
Human G-protein co
Human IGF-II antis
Antisense oligonuc
Mouse acyl coenzym
GEF containing NEX
Human and rat neur
Probe for acetylch
Human shearing fac
GEF containing NEX
Starting "grid" ol
PCR primer used to
L. mexicana kinase
Human eosinophil p
Eosinophil peroxid
Human eosinophil p
Low adenosine anti
Human oestrogen re
Immunogenic Cpg ol
Human BCAS1 anise
Human wild-type an
Potato genomic sub
Nematode infection
Human c-myc hamme
Mouse IL-2 recepto
Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
PCR primer used to
Human TNFalpha ant
Human SACL gene-sp
Polymorphic fragme
Human ASH1J intro
Human acyl coenzym
Human multdrug re
Human Notch-3 muta
Zmaxi gene region
PCR primer used to
Oligonucleotide hy
Human/mouse casein
Human hepsin antis
Human clusterin in
Human Zmaxi CDNA r
Sense PCR primer,
Barley microsatell
Human chromosome 1
Human HBM SPS mark
Human familial bip
Mouse acyl coenzym
Mouse acyl coenzym
Mouse acyl coenzym
Mouse acyl coenzym
Human HKR1 phospho
Hybrid plasmid DNA
HIV RT fragment af
Probe #3 for 23S r
Salmonella 23S rRN
HEV strain Burma-1
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C 323	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAA20895	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 324	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAK53696	Human adenosine A1
C 325	13.8	0.8	17	1	AAK14650	Triple helix formi
Human B-raf subst						
Human A-Raf subst						
Human adenosine A1						
Low adenosine anti						
Oestrogen receptor						
Human adenosine A1						
Human Chk1 ribozym						
Human Chk1 ribozym						
Human CD20 Hammerh						
Human CD20 DNAmerh						
Human CYP4501A2 pr						
HBVtDPDL hepatitis						
Human KTM01a porti						
Human GMPLP-1 17-m						
Human GMPLP-1 17-m						
Human GMPLP-1 17-m						
Human HER2 DNAYyme						
Sequence of domain						
Methylphosphonate						
Murine male enhanc						
Human stromelysin						
Probe HBR270 for						
Probe HBR276 for						
Probe HBR278 for						
ISTR analysis reve						
Humanised variable						
Antisense oligonuc						
Antisense oligonuc						
Oligomer 18rap use						
Human G-alpha-11 p						
Human IKB-Beta anti						
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Human adenosine A1						
Human adenosine A1						
Human adenosine A1						
Reverse primer #31						
Mouse zins3 gene P						
A. niger prtr cDNA						
Low adenosine anti						
Human adenosine A1						
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Human P7EN phospho						
Aspergillus niger						
Human P7EN antisen						
Pea blight resista						
Human P7EN antisen						
Human Her-2 anti						
HIV-1 related bind						
HIV-1 related bind						
Exemplary primer S						
Primer GAPDH(+) us						
Humanised variable						
Antisense oligonuc						
Antisense oligonuc						
PCR primer used to						
Human adenosine A1						
Human adenosine A1						
Human adenosine A1						
Integrase gene amp						
Chimeric 708 Vh co						
Vaccine 1 708 Vh c						
Human adenosine A1						
Human adenosine A1						
Low adenosine anti						

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C 413	13.6	0.8	20	1	AAAD13645	Human CS 198 EST-s	C 486	13.4	0.8	18	1	ACA60650	Antisense inhibiti
C 414	13.6	0.8	20	1	AAAD13647	Human CS 198 EST-s	C 487	13.4	0.8	18	1	ABSS6993	Implantation serin
415	13.4	0.8	15	1	AAAX64599	Human B7-1 hammerh	C 488	13.4	0.8	18	1	ABZ10548	Haematopoietic cel
C 416	13.4	0.8	15	1	AAZ63928	Substrate for hamr	C 489	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAQ36960	HSA exon 12(B) seq
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C 419	13.4	0.8	15	1	ABX00981	Hepatitis C virus	C 492	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA83288	cdk8 ribozyme bind
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C 424	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAV56697	Solanidine glucosy	C 497	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA85439	Cyclin A1 ribozyme
C 425	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAH44578	Human MACHR-6 anti	C 498	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAA86264	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
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C 429	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAAX59172	Human flh845 3' u	502	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAZ92545	Human Y-specific S
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C 431	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAV10001	Human C-raf target	504	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAAD17645	Human GCPII gene e
C 432	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAAZ5036	Oestrogen receptor	C 505	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH58450	Cell-cycle depende
C 433	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAZ60485	Primer TD2 used to	C 506	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH59089	Cyclin A2 ribozyme
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438	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABV78918	Human HTPL scannin	C 511	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH61426	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
439	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABV78919	Human HTPL scannin	C 512	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH61427	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
440	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABV78920	Human HTPL scannin	C 513	13.4	0.8	19	1	AAH61428	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
C 441	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABV79639	Human HTPL scannin	514	13.4	0.8	19	1	ABL43702	Human chromosome 1
C 442	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABV79640	Human HTPL scannin	C 515	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAQ56412	E7 consensus negat
C 443	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABV79641	Human HTPL scannin	C 516	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAQ56417	HPV E7 region nega
444	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABQ63297	Human KtOMia porti	C 517	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAAT44817	Human papillomavir
445	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABQ63298	Human KtOMia porti	C 518	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAAT77991	Primer WD70 for hu
446	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABQ63299	Human KtOMia porti	519	13.2	0.8	17	1	AAV17452	B7 CD28 receptor 1
447	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABQ63589	Human KtOMia porti	520	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAQ72961	Human growth hormo
448	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABQ63590	Human KtOMia porti	C 521	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAAT01379	Human TNF-alpha ha
C 449	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABQ63932	Human KtOMia porti	522	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAAT56720	Growth hormone rec
C 450	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABQ63933	Human KtOMia porti	523	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAV12424	Human growth hormo
C 451	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABQ63934	Human KtOMia porti	524	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAV38434	5' PCR primer used
C 452	13.4	0.8	17	1	AAAL5942	Human dystrophin-s	525	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAV36116	Wild type 18-mer o
453	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN06528	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	526	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAV09765	Transgenic mouse B
454	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN06529	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	527	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAH44579	Rat mACHR-6 antis
455	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN06530	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 528	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAZ01233	PCR primer for PGI
456	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN06767	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	529	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAAX8382	Oligonucleotide us
457	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN06771	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	530	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAAX59173	Human flh845 gene
458	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN07254	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 531	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAZ22974	Canine En-2 primer
459	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN07255	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	532	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAZ70897	Human biallelic ma
460	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN07256	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	533	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAZ71064	Human biallelic ma
C 461	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN10643	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 534	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAZ75413	Human biallelic ma
C 462	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABN10647	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	535	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAA28451	Random primer HAP-
C 463	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABK18927	Human ERG DNazyme	536	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAA38383	Human Ets-2 phosph
C 464	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABK19151	Human ERG DNazyme	C 537	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAA10842	G-alpha-i1 antisen
C 465	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABK19152	Human ERG DNazyme	538	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAZ44772	Human FADD primer
C 466	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABT34820	Tumour suppression	C 539	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAZ48491	Human TNFR1 mRNA i
C 467	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABT36005	Tumour suppression	C 540	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAZ44134	Human EGR-1 DNA an
C 468	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABT36555	Tumour suppression	541	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABAB2257	Zmaxi gene region
C 469	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABT37272	Tumour suppression	C 542	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAAF89339	Sample member clus
C 470	13.4	0.8	17	1	ABT37618	Tumour suppression	C 543	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAAS21644	Human Survivin ant
C 471	13.4	0.8	17	1	ACA06770	NFKB sub-unit modu	C 544	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAAF82104	HIV-1 gag/pol PCR

C 545	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX03794	DNA encoding secre	618	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAF19277	Human adenosine A1
546	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABQ82115	Rat ribosomal phos	619	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAA33140	Low adenosine anti
C 547	13.2	0.8	18	1	AAL49430	Cell adhesion mole	620	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAA33155	Low adenosine anti
C 548	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABT04937	TNFR1 expression m	621	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAA03499	Human adenosine A1
C 549	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABT05070	TNFR1 expression m	622	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAA03514	Human adenosine A1
C 550	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABN89865	Clostridium cluste	623	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAF32280	Streptomyces sp. c
C 551	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABL57842	White spot syndrom	624	12.8	0.7	16	1	ABL34580	Human VRI antisens
C 552	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABL41955	Nucleotide sequenc	625	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ32011	Pro-UK probe t2 (T
C 553	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABL89287	HIV-1 related bind	626	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ55402	Sodium ion/glucose
C 554	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX23054	Human Zmax1 cDNA r	627	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ66711	Primer to amplify
C 555	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX24054	B7-related protein	628	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ53495	Rat ICAM hammerhea
C 556	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABL44878	Human chromosome 1	629	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ80412	Hu-1FN-alpha-001 p
C 557	13.2	0.8	18	1	ACC45637	Human HBM STS mark	630	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ98518	Chromosome 14 Alzh
C 558	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX11857	Human muscarinic a	631	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ53741	Rat ICAM hammerhea
C 559	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABX77384	Human lrb gene 5'	632	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV5041	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C 560	13.2	0.8	18	1	ABT15919	B7-related PCR pri	633	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV73006	Mouse fit-1 VEGF r
C 561	13.2	0.8	18	1	AB210730	Haematopoietic cel	634	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV71306	Human KDR VEGF rec
C 562	13	0.8	13	1	ABF93180	Oligonucleotide SE	635	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV70114	Human fit1 VEGF re
C 563	13	0.8	13	1	ABF93181	Oligonucleotide SE	636	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV70091	Human fit1 VEGF re
C 564	13	0.8	13	1	ABH50344	Oligonucleotide SE	637	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV62822	Delta-9 desaturase
C 565	13	0.8	13	1	ABH50345	Oligonucleotide SE	638	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV62315	Granule bound star
C 566	13	0.8	14	1	AAV06875	One from an array	639	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV62315	Granule bound star
C 567	13	0.8	14	1	ABQ83264	Expressed gene ide	640	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV76602	Delta-9 desaturase
C 568	13	0.8	15	1	AAV52092	Human ICAM hammerh	641	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV76602	Primer #3 amplifie
C 569	13	0.8	15	1	AAV64598	Human B7-1 hammerh	642	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV94862	Mouse IL-2 recepto
C 570	13	0.8	15	1	AAV31629	Tag sequence of a	643	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV94866	Mouse IL-2 recepto
C 571	13	0.8	15	1	AAV59289	Human NR8 gene pro	644	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV95918	Solanidine glucosy
C 572	13	0.8	15	1	AAV20891	Human NR8 gene pro	645	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV7334	Antisense oligonuc
C 573	13	0.8	15	1	AAV30924	Human NR8 gene pro	646	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV73303	Antisense oligonuc
C 574	13	0.8	15	1	AAV50541	M. ulcerans/W. mar	647	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV17284	Aryl hydrocarbon n
C 575	13	0.8	15	1	AAV53309	IGF-I oligonucleot	648	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV17505	Aryl hydrocarbon n
C 576	13	0.8	15	1	AAV53310	IGF-I oligonucleot	649	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV18579	Human TIE-2 substr
C 577	13	0.8	15	1	AAV53311	IGF-I oligonucleot	650	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV20461	Human TIE-2 substr
C 578	13	0.8	15	1	ABL57178	Primer for FV gene	651	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV20896	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 579	13	0.8	15	1	ABK72265	Human HTRA gene a	652	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV21264	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 580	13	0.8	15	1	ABN80567	Human P450(cytochr	653	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV21265	Integrin alpha 6 s
C 581	13	0.8	15	1	ABD26043	Human apolipoprote	654	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV28886	Integrin subunit b
C 582	13	0.8	15	1	ABT199100	Human PCDH2 ASO PC	655	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV86620	Probe for acetylch
C 583	13	0.8	15	1	ABK32553	Human pancreatic c	656	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV53711	Human adenosine A1
C 584	13	0.8	15	1	AAV54398	Human gene oligomer	657	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV53711	Human adenosine A1
C 585	13	0.8	17	1	AAV71563	Human KDR VEGF rec	658	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV93368	Human B-raf substr
C 586	13	0.8	17	1	AAV97537	Human EGF-R target	659	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN86967	Hepatitis C virus
C 587	13	0.8	17	1	AAV01955	Hammerhead ribozym	660	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN87024	Hepatitis C virus
C 588	13	0.8	17	1	AAV01956	Hammerhead ribozym	661	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV19245	Human adenosine A1
C 589	13	0.8	17	1	ABA81164	UGT1 mutation corr	662	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV19276	Human adenosine A1
C 590	13	0.8	17	1	ABA81165	UGT1 mutation corr	663	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV02089	Hammerhead ribozym
C 591	13	0.8	17	1	ABX01736	Human Nogo Zinzyne	664	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV04304	Hammerhead ribozym
C 592	13	0.8	17	1	ABX02025	Human Nogo Zinzyne	665	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAV04752	Hammerhead ribozym
C 593	13	0.8	17	1	ABX02282	Human Nogo DNazyme	666	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33123	Low adenosine anti
C 594	13	0.8	17	1	ABK86191	Cinnamoyl co-reduc	667	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33154	Low adenosine anti
C 595	13	0.8	17	1	ABQ63935	Human KTM1a porti	668	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33154	Human genomic SNP
C 596	13	0.8	17	1	ABQ63936	Human KTM1a porti	669	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA34957	Oestrogen receptor
C 597	13	0.8	17	1	ABN01180	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	670	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA25637	Oestrogen receptor
C 598	13	0.8	17	1	ABN01185	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	671	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA25638	Oestrogen receptor
C 599	13	0.8	17	1	ABN06531	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	672	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA25980	Oestrogen receptor
C 600	13	0.8	17	1	ABN06552	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	673	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33482	Human adenosine A1
C 601	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07190	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	674	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAA33513	Human adenosine A1
C 602	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07191	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	675	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABA77973	BRCA1 mutation cor
C 603	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07192	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	676	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABA77974	BRCA1 mutation cor
C 604	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07193	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	677	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABA78201	BRCA2 mutation cor
C 605	13	0.8	17	1	ABN07194	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	678	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABA78202	BRCA2 mutation cor
C 606	13	0.8	17	1	ABT38260	Tumour suppression	679	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH94715	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 607	13	0.8	18	1	AAV20968	Human PRCC-TPE3 co	680	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH94746	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 608	13	0.8	18	1	AAH86618	Probe for acetylch	681	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH94748	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 609	13	0.8	18	1	AAH08683	Drosophila mus101	682	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH95114	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 610	13	0.8	18	1	ABL54889	PCR primer BV-a5	683	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH95630	Human Chk1 ribozym
C 611	13	0.8	18	1	ABL94635	Rat VRI antisense	684	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAH23927	Human interferon H
C 612	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAV32661	Ineffective anti-H	685	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK00492	Human Nogo Hamnerh
C 613	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAV47335	Antisense oligonuc	686	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK01093	Human Nogo Inozyme
C 614	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAV47335	Antisense oligonuc	687	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK02240	Human Nogo DNazyme
C 615	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAV53712	Human adenosine A1	688	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK02799	Human Cb20 Hamnerh
C 616	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAV53697	Human adenosine A1	689	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK02801	Human Cb20 Hamnerh
C 617	12.8	0.7	16	1	AAF19262	Human adenosine A1	690	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK03235	Human Cb20 Inozyme

691	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK03741	Human CD20 Ambery	c 764	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAK00132	Human antibody PCR
692	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV90380	Human POSH1L1 scann	765	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ69582	Human biallelic ma
693	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV90381	Human POSH1L1 scann	766	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ73045	Human biallelic ma
694	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV91109	Human POSH1L1 scann	767	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ73665	Human biallelic ma
695	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV91110	Human POSH1L1 scann	768	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ74105	Human biallelic ma
696	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV91312	Human POSH1L1 scann	769	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ76172	Human biallelic ma
697	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV91313	Human POSH1L1 scann	770	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAF19227	Human adenosine A1
698	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV95152	Human pp-GaNTase 1	771	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAF19275	Human adenosine A1
699	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV95153	Human pp-GaNTase 1	772	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ63134	Novel strand displ
700	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABV95880	Human actinA5 acti	773	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ64813	Novel strand displ
701	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABQ35392	Human K10M1a porti	774	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ65157	Novel strand displ
702	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN97612	Human NEDD-1 scann	775	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ65203	Allele-specific st
703	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN97613	Human NEDD-1 scann	776	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ65224	Allele-specific st
704	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK56074	Human CLCA1 gene e	777	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA63123	Antisense oligonuc
705	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK56753	Human CLCA1 gene e	778	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA6617	Cdc 2 kinase hamme
706	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABL94582	Human VR1 antisens	779	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA0684	PCR primer for hum
707	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABL94583	Human VR1 antisens	780	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAA50157	Mouse zins3 Gene P
708	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN01341	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	781	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ5570	TPAF3 antisense ol
709	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN01342	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	782	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ5570	Low adenosine anti
710	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN02505	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	783	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ5570	Low adenosine anti
711	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN02506	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	784	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ5570	G-alpha-12 antisen
712	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06233	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	785	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ5570	Human adenosine A1
713	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06234	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	786	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ5570	Human adenosine A1
714	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06276	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	787	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human adenosine A1
715	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06277	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	788	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	PCR primer VIRV.
716	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06758	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	789	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human Smad1 antise
717	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN06759	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	790	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human Smad3 phosph
718	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN07583	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	791	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Phospholipase A2 9
719	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN07584	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	792	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Nucleotide sequenc
720	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN08319	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	793	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human Survivin ant
721	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN08321	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	794	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human Survivin ant
722	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN08324	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	795	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Nucleotide sequenc
723	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN08325	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	796	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human SEBK1 DNA PC
724	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN09114	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	797	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human inducible NO
725	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABN09116	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	798	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human inducible NO
726	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK17530	Human ERG hammerhe	799	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human inflamatory
727	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABK18212	Human ERG hammerhe	800	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Cdc 2 kinase hamme
728	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT34524	Tumour suppression	801	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Antisense oligonuc
729	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT36515	Tumour suppression	802	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human integrin bet
730	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT38306	Tumour suppression	803	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Primer #2. Synthe
731	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT38767	Tumour suppression	804	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Primer #4. Synthe
732	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABT39075	Tumour suppression	805	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human L chain V re
733	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ22218	Mouse chromosome t	806	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human L chain V re
734	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ22225	Transposon inserti	807	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human Smad7 phosph
735	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ24145	Human H-Ras DNazym	808	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Bacterial 16S rRNA
736	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ61707	Human H-Ras DNazym	809	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Novel strand displ
737	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ64688	Human HER2 DNazyme	810	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Novel strand displ
738	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ64916	Human HER2 DNazyme	811	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human Her-3 mRNA i
739	12.8	0.7	17	1	ABZ65037	Human HER2 DNazyme	812	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human light chain
740	12.8	0.7	17	1	AAQ10845	Variable gamma hea	813	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	HIV-1 LTR lucifera
741	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ32611	HCV antigen primer	814	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human DAP3 targett
742	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ82415	Chromosome 11 (loc	815	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Steroid receptor c
743	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAQ84398	Human stromelysin	816	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	ABK98077
744	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ70325	Human flt1 VEGF re	817	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	ABK98099
745	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAV02900	Human HMGI-C gene	818	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	ABK82025
746	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ86913	ISTR analysis forw	819	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human Smad6 antise
747	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAV47333	Antisense oligonuc	820	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human SRC-2 antise
748	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAV47285	Antisense oligonuc	821	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human SR-2 antise
749	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAV24287	Chimeric antibody	822	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human VR1 antisens
750	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAV22589	Antisense oligonuc	823	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Joint disease rela
751	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ31875	Human G-alpha-13 a	824	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	ABL30632
752	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ41090	Human ELK-1 phosph	825	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human HLA Genotypi
753	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ06605	ELK-1 expression m	826	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Human IL-10 RT-PCR
754	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ08026	GTP cyclohydrolase	827	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Toxicologically re
755	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ17868	RT-PCR primer spec	828	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Angiogenesis inhib
756	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ17867	RT-PCR primer spec	829	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	PCR primer used to
757	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ18060	HB gene MSX 1 spec	830	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	PCR primer A2241 u
758	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ57956	PCR primer for G	831	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	PCR primer #1 for
759	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ35181	PCR primer used am	832	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ58911	Murine Endothelial
760	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ53662	Human adenosine A1	833	12.8	0.7	21	1	AAZ58911	Human multiclrug re
761	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ53710	Human adenosine A1	834	12.6	0.7	13	1	AAZ58911	Oligonucleotide SE
762	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ22846	ISTR primer F9. S	835	12.6	0.7	13	1	AAZ58911	Oligonucleotide SE
763	12.8	0.7	18	1	AAZ22832	ISTR primer ISTR7	836	12.6	0.7	15	1	AAZ58911	ASO probe #17 to d

837 12.6 0.7 15 1 ABA93392 Human ACA1 gene p
 838 12.6 0.7 18 1 AA228828 Rat membrane metal
 c 839 12.6 0.7 20 1 AAQ63600 Starting "grid" ol
 840 12.2 0.7 17 1 ABK02800 Human CD20 Hammerh
 841 12.2 0.7 17 1 ABT38260 Tumour suppression
 842 12.2 0.7 17 1 ABR02799 Human CD20 Hammerh

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
 ID ABZ74886 standard; DNA; 50 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ74886;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 probe #6.
 XX
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;
 KW quantitative real-time PCR; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent reporter dye FAM"
 FT modified_base 50
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent quencher dye TAMRA"
 XX
 PN WO2003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
 XX
 PS Example 13; Page 87; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1 probe used in quantitative real-time PCR with primers
 CC ABZ74884-ABZ74885 in an exemplification of the present invention. The
 CC invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human
 CC or mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene, which
 CC inhibit its expression. A series of oligonucleotides (ABZ74897-ABZ74942)
 CC were designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl
 CC coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their
 CC effect on mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. GAPDH
 CC (Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) mRNA levels were measured as a control.
 CC Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the
 CC synthesis of cholesterol esters from free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA,

CC and are also involved in regulating the concentration of cellular free
 CC sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the
 CC predominant ACAT isoform in the liver, and the gene encoding it is
 CC located on chromosome 1q25, although a subsequent study has indicated
 CC that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced
 CC from genes on two different chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel
 CC RNA recombination mechanism involving trans-splicing of the two
 CC discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The oligonucleotides of the invention are
 CC useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
 CC acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, such as atherosclerosis
 CC involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis
 CC or cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and
 CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1.

XX Sequence 50 BP; 14 A; 13 C; 16 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 50; DB 1; Length 50;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e-06;
 Matches 50; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1601 AAGGTTATCTGCAGATTGTCACACACCCAGCGGCCGACAGCTGAAG 1650
 DB 1 AAGGTTATCTGCAGATTGTCACACACCCAGCGGCCGACAGCTGAAG 50

RESULT 2

RAF75811 standard; DNA; 40 BP.

XX ID RAF75811

XX AC RAF75811;

XX DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Triacylglycerol hydrolase, TGH, oligonucleotide P-TGHI.

XX KW TGH; triacylglycerol hydrolase; carboxylesterase; EST-1; VLDL; rat;
 KW very low density lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW hyperbetalipoproteinemia; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;
 KW coronary arterial disease; peripheral vascular disease; pancreatitis;
 KW obesity; mixed dyslipidaemia; cerebro-vascular disease; mouse; pig; ss.

XX OS Mus sp.

XX OS Rattus sp.

XX OS Sus scrofa.

XX PN WO200116358-A2.

XX PD 08-MAR-2001.

XX PF 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP08262.

XX PR 28-AUG-1999; 99GB-0020334.

XX PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX PA (UTAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.

XX PI Borg-Capra CS, Lehner RJ, Vance DE;

XX DR WPI; 2001-235119/24.

XX PT Identifying compounds for treating elevated circulating levels of
 PT triglyceride, very low density lipoprotein/low density
 PT lipoprotein-cholesterol and ApoB-100, comprises identifying
 XX triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors -
 PS Disclosure; Page 10; 28pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds
 CC useful in the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating
 CC levels of: triglycerides, apoB-100, and/or very low density lipoproteins
 CC (VLDL)/ low density lipoproteins (LDL)-cholesterol. The method comprises
 CC determining whether the compound inhibits triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH)

CC activity. TGH has previously been known as carboxylesterase EST-1. It is
 CC thought that TGH may participate in the mobilisation of triacylglycerides
 CC for assembly into VLDL. Inhibitors of TGH are useful for treating
 CC atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia,
 CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), coronary arterial
 CC disease, peripheral vascular disease, pancreatitis, obesity, mixed
 CC dyslipidaemia and cerebro-vascular disease. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which was used to clone human TGH (see AAB73263). The
 CC present sequence was designed using conserved sites between mouse, rat
 CC and pig TGH coding sequences.

XX Sequence 40 BP; 10 A; 10 C; 13 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 2.3%; Score 40; DB 1; Length 40;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.00064;

Matches 40; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 548 GCATCTGGGGATCTTCAGCACAGGGGATGACACAGCCG 587

Db 1 GCATCTGGGGATCTTCAGCACAGGGGATGACACAGCCG 40

RESULT 3

AAL33656/c

ID AAL33656 standard; DNA; 50 BP.

XX AC AAL33656;

XX DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human SNP oligonucleotide #6864.

XX Immunosuppressive; immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 XX neuroprotective; antimicrobial; gene therapy; vaccine; amyase; cancer;
 XX amyloid protein; angiotensin; apoptosis related protein; cadherin;
 XX cyclin; polymerase; oncogene; histone; kinase; colony stimulating factor;
 XX complement related protein; cytochrome; kinesin; cytokine; interferon;
 XX interleukin; G-protein coupled receptor; thioesterase; inflammation;
 XX multifactorial disease; autoimmune disease; infection;
 XX nervous system disease; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200147944-A2.

XX PD 05-JUL-2001.

XX PF 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US35498.

XX PR 28-DEC-1999; 99US-0173419.

XX PR 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-0173419.

XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX PI Shimkets RA, Leach M;

XX DR WPI; 2001-465210/50.

XX PT Polymorphic nucleic acids encoding e.g. amylases, cyclins, polymerases,
 PT oncogenes and histones, useful for diagnosing and treating, e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune diseases and infections -

XX PS Claim 1; Page 3345; 4143pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides encoding polymorphic
 CC variants of proteins related to amylases, amyloid proteins, angiotensin,
 CC apoptosis related proteins, cadherin, cyclin polymerase, oncogenes,
 CC histones, kinases, colony stimulating factors, complement related
 CC proteins, cytochromes, kinesins, cytokines, interferons, interleukins,
 CC G-protein coupled receptors and thioesterases. The present sequence is
 CC one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides and the peptides encoded
 CC by them may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of
 CC diseases associated with inappropriate expression of the proteins listed

CC above. Disorders that may be prevented, diagnosed and/or treated include
 CC multifactorial diseases with a genetic component, such as autoimmune
 CC diseases (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes,
 CC systemic lupus erythematosus and Grave's disease), inflammation, cancer
 CC (e.g. cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon and kidney, pathogenic
 CC leukaemia), diseases of the nervous system and an infection of organisms.

SQ Sequence 50 BP; 16 A; 14 C; 10 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 2.3%;

Score 39.5; DB 1; Length 50;

Best Local Similarity 98.0%; Pred. No. 0.001; 0; Indels 1; Gaps 1;

Matches 50; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 1089 GGAGTTGGCTGGTGTGATTCGATGAGTATCCACTCTCCGA 1139

Db 50 GGAGTTGGCTGGTGTGATTCGATGAGTATCCACTCTCCGA 1

RESULT 4

AAF75812/c

ID AAF75812 standard; DNA; 40 BP.

XX AC AAF75812;

XX DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Triacylglycerol hydrolase, TGH, oligonucleotide P-TGHII.

XX TGH; triacylglycerol hydrolase; carboxylesterase; EST-1; VLDL; rat;
 XX very low density lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia;
 XX hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;
 XX coronary arterial disease; peripheral vascular disease; pancreatitis;
 XX obesity; mixed dyslipidaemia; cerebro-vascular disease; mouse; pig; ss.

XX Mus sp.

OS Rattus sp.

OS Sus scrofa.

XX PN WO200116358-A2.

XX PD 08-MAR-2001.

XX PF 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP08262.

XX PR 28-AUG-1999; 95GB-0020334.

XX PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX PA (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.

XX PI Borg-Capra CS, Lehner RJ, Vance DE;

XX DR WPI; 2001-235119/24.

XX Identifying compounds for treating elevated circulating levels of

PT triglyceride, very low density lipoprotein/low density

PT lipoprotein-cholesterol and ApoB-100, comprises identifying

PT triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors -

XX Disclosure; Page 10; 28pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds
 CC useful in the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating
 CC levels of: triglycerides, apoB-100, and/or very low density lipoproteins
 CC (VLDL)/ low density lipoproteins (LDL)-cholesterol. The method comprises
 CC determining whether the compound inhibits triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH)
 CC activity. TGH has previously been known as carboxylesterase EST-1. It is
 CC thought that TGH may participate in the mobilisation of triacylglycerides
 CC for assembly into VLDL. Inhibitors of TGH are useful for treating
 CC atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia,
 CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), coronary arterial
 CC disease, peripheral vascular disease, pancreatitis, obesity, mixed
 CC dyslipidaemia and cerebro-vascular disease. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which was used to clone human TGH (see AAB73263). The
 CC present sequence was designed using conserved sites between mouse, rat
 CC and pig TGH coding sequences.

XX SQ Sequence 40 BP; 10 A; 9 C; 9 G; 12 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 2.0%; Score 35.2; DB 1; Length 40;
 Best Local Similarity 92.5%; Pred. No. 0.0076;
 Matches 37; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1504 CTTACACAGATGATGAATTCGGCCACACTTTGCTC 1543
 |||||
 DB 40 CTCACAAATGGTGATGAATCTGGCCACACTTTGCTC 1

RESULT 5

ABT04547
 ID ABT04547 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX AC ABT04547;

XX DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human CES1 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 13.

XX XX Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN JP2002142780-A.

XX PD 21-MAY-2002.

XX PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-0257338.

XX PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0267163.

XX PA (SAXA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.

XX DR WPI; 2002-552472/59.

XX PT Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of
 PT drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it

XX PS Claim 4; Page 18; 36pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the
 CC measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of
 CC an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism.
 CC The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 30 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.7%; Score 30; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.087;
 Matches 30; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1006 ATGCTGCTGCTGAACACCTGAAGAGCTT 1035

DB 1 ATGCTGCTGCTGAACACCTGAAGAGCTT 30

RESULT 6

ABZ69755
 ID ABZ69755 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX AC ABZ69755;

XX DT 04-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human CEH Tagman probe.

XX XX Human; ABC-A1; expression promoter; pioglitazone; LXRalpha; ABC-G1;

KW ACAT-1; CEH; cardiant; antianginal; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic;
 KW cerebroprotective; hepatotropic; antidiabetic; dermatological;
 KW cytotatic; nephrotropic; vasotropic; antiinflammatory; antilipemic;
 KW anticoagulant; haemolytic; protozoacide; cholesterol; probe; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200287580-A1.

XX PD 07-NOV-2002.

XX XX 24-APR-2002; 2002WO-JP04072.

XX XX 25-APR-2001; 2001JP-0128222.

XX PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX PI Sugiyama Y, Fuse H, Hirakata M, Tozawa R;

XX XX WPI; 2003-148283/14.

XX PT ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter comprises pioglitazone e.g. for
 PT controlling cholesterol distribution

XX ES Example 4; Page 84; 117pp; Japanese.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter
 CC comprising pioglitazone. Also included are ABC-A1 mRNA, LXRalpha mRNA,
 CC ABC-G1 mRNA, ACAT-1 mRNA and CEH mRNA expression promoters. The novel
 CC promoters of the invention have cardiant, antianginal,
 CC antiarteriosclerotic, cerebroprotective, hepatotropic, antidiabetic,
 CC dermatological, cytotatic, anorectic, nephrotropic, vasotropic,
 CC antiinflammatory, antilipemic, anticoagulant, haemolytic, and
 CC protozoacide activity. The promoters are useful for controlling
 CC cholesterol distribution in vivo and for treating and preventing e.g.
 CC diseases associated with low blood high density lipoprotein, Tangier
 CC disease, coronary vascular disorders (such as myocardial infarction and
 CC angina pectoris), arteriosclerosis, cerebral vascular disorders (such as
 CC cerebral infarction), fatty liver, liver sclerosis, diabetic
 CC complications, dermatological disorders, leukaemia, joint disease,
 CC peripheral vascular disorders, obesity, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis,
 CC glomerular nephritis, restenosis (e.g. after bypass surgery),
 CC pancreatitis, hyperlipidaemia, deep vein thrombosis and cerebral
 CC malaria. The present sequence represents a probe used in the
 CC invention to identify the human CEH cDNA.

XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.61;
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TGCTATCACTGCTGGTGCAAAACCA 859

DB 1 TGCTATCACTGCTGGTGCAAAACCA 26

RESULT 7

AAF75814/c
 ID AAF75814 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC AAF75814;

XX DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Triacylglycerol hydrolase, TGH, oligonucleotide hCE3'Rev.

XX KW TGH; triacylglycerol hydrolase; carboxylesterase; EST-1; VLDL;
 KW very low density lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;
 KW coronary arterial disease; peripheral vascular disease; pancreatitis;
 KW obesity; mixed dyslipidaemia; cerebro-vascular disease; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200116358-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP08262.
XX
XX 28-AUG-1999; 99GB-0020334.
XX
XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.
XX
XX Borg-Capra CS, Lehner RJ, Vance DE;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-235119/24.
XX
XX Identifying compounds for treating elevated circulating levels of
XX triglyceride, very low density lipoprotein/low density
XX lipoprotein-cholesterol and ApoB-100, comprises identifying
XX triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 28pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds
XX useful in the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating
XX levels of: triglycerides, apoB-100, and/or very low density lipoproteins
XX (VLDL)/ low density lipoproteins (LDL)-cholesterol. The method comprises
XX determining whether the compound inhibits triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH)
XX activity. TGH has previously been known as carboxylesterase EST-1. It is
XX thought that TGH may participate in the mobilisation of triacylglycerides
XX for assembly into VLDL. Inhibitors of TGH are useful for treating
XX atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia,
XX non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), coronary arterial
XX disease, peripheral vascular disease, pancreatitis, obesity, mixed
XX dyslipidaemia and cerebro-vascular disease. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which was used to clone human TGH (see AAB73263). The
XX present sequence corresponds to the 3' end of human carboxylesterase I
XX (hCEI).
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.4%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.98;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1710 CCAGACAGAACACATAGAGCTGTGA 1734
DB 25 CCAGACAGAACACATAGAGCTGTGA 1
RESULT 8
ABT04612
ID ABT04612 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT04612;
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CES1 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 78.
XX
XX Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JF2002142780-A.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-0257338.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0267163.
XX
XX

PA (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-552472/59.
XX
XX Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of
XX drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it -
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 26; 36pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the
XX measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of
XX an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism.
XX The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.3%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 965 CCAGAGAGAGTCAACCCCTTCT 986
DB 1 CCAGAGAGAGTCAACCCCTTCT 22
RESULT 9
ABT04613/c
ID ABT04613 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT04613;
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CES1 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 79.
XX
XX Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2002142780-A.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-0257338.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0267163.
XX
XX (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-552472/59.
XX
XX Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of
XX drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it -
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 26; 36pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the
XX measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of
XX an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism.
XX The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.2%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.7;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1071 GGTGGATTAAACAAGCAGGA 1091
DB 21 GGTGGATTAAACAAGCAGGA 1
RESULT 10

```
ABZ74884
ID ABZ74884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ74884;
XX
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 PCR primer #4.
XX
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;
XX quantitative real-time PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003012144-A1.
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Example 13; Page 87; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74884-ABZ74885 represent human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 PCR primers used in quantitative real-time PCR with
CC probe ABZ74886 in an exemplification of the present invention. The
CC invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human
CC or mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene, which
CC inhibit its expression. A series of oligonucleotides (ABZ74897-ABZ74942)
CC were designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl
CC coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their
CC effect on mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. GAPDH
CC (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) mRNA levels were measured as a control.
CC Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the
CC synthesis of cholesterol esters from free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA,
CC and are also involved in regulating the concentration of cellular free
CC sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the
CC predominant ACAT isoform in the liver, and the gene encoding it is
CC located on chromosome 1q25, although a subsequent study has indicated
CC that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced
CC from genes on two different chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel
CC RNA recombination mechanism involving trans-splicing of the two
CC discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
CC acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, such as disorders
CC involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis
CC or cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1513 ATGGTGATGAATTCTGGGC 1532
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Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1685 CCAAGAAGCGAGTGGAGAG 1704
Db 20 CCAAGAAGCGAGTGGAGAG 1

RESULT 12
ABZ74897/c
ID ABZ74897 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ74897;
XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #17.
XX KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
XX KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
XX KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
XX KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX PN WO2003012144-A1.
XX PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX PF (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX PS Claim 3; Page 90; 117pp; English.
XX CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free

```

```

Query Match      1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 TGTGCGCCCTTCACGATGTGG 33
Db 20 TGTGCGCCCTTCACGATGTGG 1

RESULT 13
ABZ74898/c
ID ABZ74898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ74898;
XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #18.
XX KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
XX KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
XX KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
XX KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX PN WO2003012144-A1.
XX PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX PF (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX PS Claim 3; Page 90; 117pp; English.
XX CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free

```

```
DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis
PS
PS Claim 3; Page 90; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 U; 0 other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 61 TCTGCTTCGCGCGCTGGGG 80
DB 20 TCTGCTTCGCGCGCTGGGG 1
RESULT 14
ABZ74899/C
ID ABZ74899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ74899;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #19.
XX
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiac; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
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FT /*tag= c
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FN WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US222896.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
XX liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
XX subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
XX chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
XX involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 121 GGCAAAAGTGTCTGGGAGTT 140
DB 20 GGCAAAAGTGTCTGGGAGTT 1
RESULT 15
ABZ74900/C
ID ABZ74900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ74900;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #20.
XX
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
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lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

Homo sapiens.

Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

modified_base 1..5
/tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

modified_base 16..20
/tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

WO2003012144-A1.

13-FEB-2003.

17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.

01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;

WPI; 2003-239532/23.

New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g. atherosclerosis

Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.

Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analyzed for their effect on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) enzymes catalyze the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.28; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

261 GAAGAATGCCACCTCGTACC 280

Db 20 GAAGAATGCCACCTCGTACC 1

RESULT 16
ABZ74901/c
ID ABZ74901 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ74901;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #21.
XX
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified_base 1..5
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/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified_base 16..20
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/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

WO2003012144-A1.

13-FEB-2003.

17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.

01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;

WPI; 2003-239532/23.

New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism, e.g. atherosclerosis

Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.

Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analyzed for their effect on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) enzymes catalyze the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 431 CGGTGATGGTGGATCCAC 450
 Db 20 CGGTGATGGTGGATCCAC 1
 RESULT 17
 ABZ74902/c
 ID ABZ74902 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ74902;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #22.
 DE
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
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 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
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 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
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 PN W02003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 DR
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT

PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 551 TCTGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 570
 Db 20 TCTGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 1
 RESULT 18
 ABZ74903/c
 ID ABZ74903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ74903;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #23.
 DE
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
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 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
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 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
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 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
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ABZ74905/c
 ID ABZ74905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ74905;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #25.
 XX
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
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 FT modified_base 16..20
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 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX
 PN WO2003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PP 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 741 GAACCTCTTCCACGGGCCA 760
 Db 20 GAACCTCTTCCACGGGCCA 1
 XX
 RESULT 21
 ABZ74906/c
 ID ABZ74906 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ74906;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #26.
 XX
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
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 FT modified_base 16..20
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 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
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 PN WO2003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PP 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted

CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 831 AATTGCTATCAGTCTGGGT 850
 |||||
 DB 20 AATTGCTATCAGTCTGGGT 1

RESULT 22

ABZ74907/c
 ID ABZ74907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ74907;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #27.
 DE Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

XX WO2003012144-A1.

PN 13-FEB-2003.

XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.

XX

XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis RW;

PI WPI; 2003-239532/23.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl

PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a

PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,

PT e.g. atherosclerosis

XX Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.

XX Sequences ABZ74997-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted

CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1

CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were

CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme

CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect

CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by

CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase

CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free

CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the

CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A

CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the

CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a

CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different

CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism

CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and

CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol

CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or

CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.

CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the

CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 881 ACTGCTCTCGACACAGACG 900

|||||

DB 20 ACTGCTCTCGACACAGACG 1

RESULT 23

ABZ74908/c

ID ABZ74908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ74908;

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #28.

XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;

XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;

XX free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;

XX lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;

XX cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;

XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

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FT modified_base /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20 /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT
FT
XX WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
XX liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
XX subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
XX chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
XX involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 981 CCTTCGGGCACTGTGATTG 1000
XX |||||
XX Db 20 CCTTCGGGCACTGTGATTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 24
XX ABZ74909/c
XX ID ABZ74909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ74909;
XX

```

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DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #29.
XX
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
XX free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
XX lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
XX cadiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20 /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX modified_base 1..5 /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX modified_base 16..20 /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
XX liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
XX subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
XX chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
XX involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
XX liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
XX subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
XX chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
XX involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX

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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1071 GGTCCGAATTACACGAGG 1090
Db 20 GGTCCGAATTACACGAGG 1

RESULT 25
ABZ74910/C
ID ABZ74910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ74910;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #30.
XX
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
PN WO2003012144-A1.
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by

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CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1171 CTCCTGTGGAGTCTCTATCC 1190
Db 20 CTCCTGTGGAGTCTCTATCC 1

RESULT 26
ABZ74911/C
ID ABZ74911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ74911;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #31.
XX
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
PN WO2003012144-A1.
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by

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PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1-2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1231 GAGAAATACCTAGGAGGAAC 1250
DB 20 GAGAAATACCTAGGAGGAAC 1

RESULT 27
ABZ74912/c
ID ABZ74912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ74912;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #32.
DE Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX Chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
XX free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
XX lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
XX cardiac; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

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```

FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis
XX
XX Example 15; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1-2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1311 TGCCCATCTGCTGATTGTGG 1330
DB 20 TGCCCATCTGCTGATTGTGG 1

RESULT 28
ABZ74913/c
ID ABZ74913 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ74913;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #33.
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;

```


CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 11;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1512 GATGGTGATGAATCTGGG 1531
 DB 20 GATGGTGATGAATCTGGG 1
 RESULT 30
 ABZ74915/C
 ID ABZ74915 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ74915;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #35.
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX
 PN WO2003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl

PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 XX e.g. atherosclerosis
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
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 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 11;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1610 TGCAGATTGGTGCCAAACACC 1629
 DB 20 TGCAGATTGGTGCCAAACACC 1
 RESULT 31
 ABZ74916/C
 ID ABZ74916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ74916;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #36.
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

```
FT XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
PN WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
PP
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74997-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from two different
CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1711 CAGACAGAACACATAGAGCT 1730
DB 20 CAGACAGAACACATAGAGCT 1
RESULT 32
ABZ74917/c
ID ABZ74917 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ74917;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #37.
DE
XX
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiac; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
```

```
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
PN WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74997-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from two different
CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1721 ACATAGAGCTGTGAATGAAG 1740
DB 20 ACATAGAGCTGTGAATGAAG 1
```

RESULT 33
ABZ74929/c
ID ABZ74929 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ74929;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #49.
XX
KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiac; expression inhibition;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
PN WO2003012144-A1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US23696.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 550 ATCTGGGGATTCTTCAGCAC 569
Db 20 ATCTGGGGATTCTTCAGCAC 1
RESULT 34
ABN04110
ID ABN04110 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN04110;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4102.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268606P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 4102; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 20;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1637 CCCAGAGCTGAGGACAAAGAG 1660
 Db 2 CCCAGATAGAGGACAAAGAG 25

RESULT 35
 ABN04111
 ID ABN04111 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN04111;
 XX
 AC
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4103.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024923.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 4103; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 20;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1637 CCCAGAGCTGAGGACAAAGAG 1660
 Db 1 CCCAGATAGAGGACAAAGAG 24

RESULT 36

ABZ69754/c
 ID ABZ69754 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ69754;
 XX
 DT 04-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CEH antisense PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Human; ABC-A1; expression promoter; pioglitazone; LXRAalpha; ABC-G1;
 KW ACAT-1; CEH; cardiant; antianginal; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic;
 KW cerebroprotective; hepatotropic; antidiabetic; dermatological;
 KW cytosstatic; nephrotropic; vasotropic; antiinflammatory; antilipemic;
 KW anticoagulant; haemolytic; protozoacide; cholesterol; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200287580-A1.
 XX
 XX
 PD 07-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 24-APR-2002; 2002WO-JP04072.
 XX
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001JP-0128222.
 XX
 PR (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 PA
 XX
 PI Sugiyama Y, Fuse H, Hirakata M, Tozawa R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-148283/14.
 DR
 XX

XX ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter comprises pioglitazone e.g. for
 PT controlling cholesterol distribution -

PS Example 4; Page 84; 117pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter comprising pioglitazone. Also included are ABC-A1 mRNA, LXRAalpha mRNA, ABC-G1 mRNA, ACAT-1 mRNA and CEH mRNA expression promoters. The novel promoters of the invention have cardiant, antianginal, antiarteriosclerotic, cerebroprotective, hepatotropic, antidiabetic, dermatological, cytostatic, anorectic, nephrotropic, vasotropic, antiinflammatory, antilipemic, anticoagulant, haemolytic, and prozoacide activity. The promoters are useful for controlling cholesterol distribution in vivo and for treating and preventing e.g. diseases associated with low blood high density lipoprotein, Tangier disease, coronary vascular disorders (such as myocardial infarction and angina pectoris), arteriosclerosis, cerebral vascular disorders (such as cerebral infarction), fatty liver, liver sclerosis, diabetic complications, dermatological disorders, leukaemia, joint disease, peripheral vascular disorders, obesity, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, CC glomerular nephritis, restenosis (e.g. after bypass surgery), CC pancreatitis, hyperlipidaemia, deep vein thrombosis and cerebral malaria. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the CC invention to amplify the human CEH cDNA.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 17;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 ATGGTTCACTGCTCGGAC 892
Db 19 ATGGTTCACTGCTCGGAC 1

RESULT 37
AAF75813
ID AAF75813 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC AAF75813;

XX DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Triacylglycerol hydrolase, TGH, oligonucleotide hCB5'For.

XX TGH; triacylglycerol hydrolase; carboxylesterase; EST-1; VLDL;
KW very low density lipoprotein; arteriosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW hyperbetalipoproteinemia; non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;
KW coronary arterial disease; peripheral vascular disease; pancreatitis;
KW obesity; mixed dyslipidaemia; cerebro-vascular disease; human; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200116358-A2.

XX PD 08-MAR-2001.

XX PF 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP08262.

XX PR 28-AUG-1999; 99GB-0020334.

XX PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX PA (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.

XX PI Borg-Capra CS, Lehner RJ, Vance DE;

XX DR WPI; 2001-235119/24.

XX Identifying compounds for treating elevated circulating levels of
PT triglyceride, very low density lipoprotein/low density
PT lipoprotein-cholesterol and ApoB-100, comprises identifying
PT triacylglycerol hydrolase inhibitors

XX PS Disclosure; Page 11; 28pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for identifying compounds
CC useful in the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating
CC levels of: triglycerides, apoB-100, and/or very low density lipoproteins
CC (VLDL)/ low density lipoproteins (LDL)-cholesterol. The method comprises
CC determining whether the compound inhibits triacylglycerol hydrolase (TGH)
CC activity. TGH has previously been known as carboxylesterase EST-1. It is
CC thought that TGH may participate in the mobilisation of triacylglycerides
CC for assembly into VLDL. Inhibitors of TGH are useful for treating
CC atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperbetalipoproteinemia,
CC non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), coronary arterial
CC disease, peripheral vascular disease, pancreatitis, obesity, mixed
CC dyslipidaemia and cerebro-vascular disease. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which was used to clone human TGH (see AAB3263). The
CC present sequence corresponds to the 5' end of human carboxylesterase 1
CC (hCE1).

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 19;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 TGTGCGCCCTTCACGATGTG 32
Db 4 TGTGCGCCCTTCACGATGTG 22

RESULT 38
ABZ74928/c
ID ABZ74928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ74928;

XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #48.

XX KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;
KW phosphothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a

FT /*mod_base= OTHER

FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /*mod_base= OTHER

FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /*mod_base= OTHER

FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE

FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

XX PN WO2003012144-A1.

XX PD 13-FEB-2003.

XX PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.

XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis XM;

DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred.No. 24;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 470 GTCGGCATCAACCTATGAT 489
 Db 20 GTCGGCATCAACCTATGAT 1
 RESULT 39
 ID AAX60373
 XX AAX60373 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 AC AAX60373;
 DT 20-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer and probe for lactic acid bacteria.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; probe; lactic acid bacteria; identification;
 KW species specificity; fermented milk product;
 KW intestinal bacterial flora analysis; digestive tract disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP11151037-A.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 14-SEP-1998; 98JP-0260041.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-0355027.
 XX
 PA (HONS) YAKULT HONGSHA KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-388482/33.
 XX
 PT New primers and probes - useful for identifying and analyzing lactic
 PT acid bacteria
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 7; 18pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC AAX60358-78 represents PCR primers and probes for lactic acid bacteria.
 CC They are useful for the identification of lactic acid bacteria and

CC the detection of species specificity, especially comprising
 CC extraction of DNA in a sample and PCR using the above primers.
 CC The primers can be used for identification of lactic acid bacteria
 CC in fermented milk products without culture. The procedure can be also
 CC applied to analysis of intestinal bacterial flora for prevention and
 CC treatment of diseases of digestive tracts.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred.No. 31;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1117 TTGATGAGCTATCCACTCTC 1136
 Db 2 TTGATGAGCTTCCACTCTC 21
 RESULT 40
 ID ABN04109
 XX ABN04109 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABN04109;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4101.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2001192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00681.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00682.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 4101; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 33;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1637 CCAGAGCTGAAGGACAAAGAA 1659

DB 3 CCAGATAAGAGGACAAAGAA 25

RESULT 41

ID ABN04112 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ABN04112;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4104.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

DR

WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 4104; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 33;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGGACAAAGAA 1660

DB 1 CCAGATAAGAGGACAAAGAA 23

RESULT 42

ABZ69753
 ID ABZ69753 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ69753;

XX 04-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human CEH sense PCR primer.

XX Human; ABC-A1; expression promoter; pioglitazone; LXRA1pha; ABC-G1;
 KW ACAT-1; CEH; cardiac; antiangiogenic; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic;
 KW cerebroprotective; hepatotropic; antidiabetic; dermatological;
 KW cytosstatic; nephrotropic; vasotropic; antiinflammatory; antilipemic;
 KW anticoagulant; haemolytic; protozoacide; cholesterol; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200287580-A1.

XX 07-NOV-2002.

XX 24-APR-2002; 2002WO-JP04072.

XX 25-APR-2001; 2001JP-0128222.

XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX Sugiyama Y, Fuse H, Hirakata M, Tozawa R;

```

XX WPI; 2003-148283/14.
XX ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter comprises pioglitazone e.g. for
XX controlling cholesterol distribution
XX Example 4; Page 84; 117pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a novel ABC-A1 mRNA expression promoter
XX comprising pioglitazone. Also included are ABC-A1 mRNA, LXRalpha mRNA,
XX ABC-G1 mRNA, ACAR-1 mRNA and CEH mRNA expression promoters. The novel
XX promoters of the invention have cardiant, antianginal,
XX antiarteriosclerotic, cerebroprotective, hepatotropic, antidiabetic,
XX dermatological, cytostatic, anorectic, nephrotropic, vasotropic,
XX antiinflammatory, antilipemic, anticoagulant, haemolytic, and
XX protozoacide activity. The promoters are useful for controlling
XX cholesterol distributed in vivo and for treating and preventing e.g.
XX diseases associated with low blood high density lipoprotein, fanger
XX disease, coronary vascular disorders (such as myocardial infarction and
XX angina pectoris), arteriosclerosis, cerebral vascular disorders (such as
XX cerebral infarction), fatty liver, liver sclerosis, diabetic
XX complications, dermatological disorders, leukaemia, joint disease,
XX peripheral vascular disorders, obesity, cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis,
XX glomerular nephritis, resensitis (e.g. after bypass surgery),
XX pancreatitis, hyperlipidaemia, deep vein thrombosis and cerebral
XX malaria. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
XX invention to amplify the human CEH cDNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.08; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 27;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 815 AGCCCTTGCGGTGACAAA 832
Db 1 AGCCCTTGCGGTGACAAA 18

RESULT 43
AAA37241
ID AAA37241 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC AAA37241;
XX
XX 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO1382 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:222.
XX
XX Human: PRO polypeptide; membrane bound protein; receptor; diagnosis;
XX transmembrane; secretion; immunoadhesion; pharmaceutical; screening;
XX PCR primer; hybridisation; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200012708-A2.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US20111.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071.
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687.
XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679.
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711.
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002.
XX 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104.
XX 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169.
XX 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266.
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693.
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807.

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PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0108464.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker K, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Smith V, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2000-237871/20.
XX
XX New mammalian DNA sequences encoding transmembrane, receptor or
XX secreted PRO polypeptides, useful for screening of potential peptide or
XX small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interactions
XX
XX Example 66; Page 429; 773pp; English.
XX
XX AAA37022 to AAA37144 encode the new isolated human transmembrane,
XX receptor or secreted PRO polypeptides given in AAY99340 to AAY99462. The
XX transmembrane and receptor PRO proteins can be used for screening of
XX potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant
XX receptor/ligand interactions. The polypeptides and nucleotide sequences
XX encoding them have various industrial applications, including uses as
XX pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. AAA37145 to AAA37330 represent
XX PCR primers and hybridization probes used in the isolation of the PRO
XX polypeptides from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 39;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 900 GGAAGAGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 920
DB |||||||
2 GGAAGAGGAGCCCTTGGAGTC 22
XX
RESULT 44
AAF54360
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 39;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 900 GGAAGAGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 920
DB |||||||
2 GGAAGAGGAGCCCTTGGAGTC 22
XX
RESULT 45
ABZ25248
ID ABZ25248 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABZ25248;
AC ABZ25248;
XX
XX 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human peroxidase 9.90 PCR primer #2.
XX
```

```
ID AAF54360 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAF54360;
XX
XX 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer #65 used in the identification of proteins.
XX
XX Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200078961-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US04342.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037.
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758.
XX
XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US20111.
XX
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US28313.
XX
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28551.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US30095.
XX
XX 03-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00219.
XX
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00376.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Rotstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Pan J, Pooni N, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D;
XX Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2001-071395/08.
XX
XX Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO,
XX useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene
XX therapy -
XX
XX Example 66; Page 443; 787pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.
XX These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization
XX probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of
XX anti-sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used to generate either
XX transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for
XX development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents.
XX The nucleic acids may also be used in gene therapy.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 39;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 900 GGAAGAGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 920
DB |||||||
2 GGAAGAGGAGCCCTTGGAGTC 22
XX
RESULT 45
ABZ25248
ID ABZ25248 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABZ25248;
AC ABZ25248;
XX
XX 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human peroxidase 9.90 PCR primer #2.
XX
```

KW Human, peroxidase 9.90; enzyme; cancer; HIV infection; cytostatic;
KW anti-HIV; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX CN1360029-A.
XX
XX 24-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000CN-0135148.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000CN-0135148.
XX
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-733654/80.
XX
XX Polypeptide-human peroxidase protein 9.90 and polynucleotide for coding
XX it -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human peroxidase 9.90 (see ABP59112).
XX The peroxidase is useful for treating diseases such as cancer and HIV
XX infection. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an
XX example from the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1495 GAGATCAGACTTACGAGATGGTG 1518
Db 1 GAGACCAAGCTGACATATGGTG 24
RESULT 46
ID ABZ74925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ74925;
XX
XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #45.
XX
XX Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER

XX
XX WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74937-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 41;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 121 GCGAAAGTGCTGGGGAAGT 139
Db 19 GCGAAAGTGCTGGGGAAGT 1
RESULT 47
ABZ74935/c
ID ABZ74935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ74935;
XX
XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #55.
XX
XX Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER

```

FT modified_base /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
PN W02003012144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 41;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1526 TCTGGGCCAAGCTTCTCTG 1544
DB 20 TCTGGGCCAAGCTTCTCTAG 2

RESULT 48
ABN84137/c
ID ABN84137 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABN84137;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DE Human G-protein coupled receptor 9.46 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX G-protein coupled receptor 9.46; receptor; human; androgenic;

```

```

KW endocrine; osteopathic; antithyroid; ophthalmological;
KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX CN1333283-A.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0119411.
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0119411.
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX WPI; 2002-352965/39.
XX
XX Novel human G protein coupled receptor 9.46 useful for treating, e.g.,
XX adrenalin receptor dysfunction related disease, hyperparathyroidism,
XX hypoparathyroidism and acromegaly
XX
XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human G-protein coupled
XX receptor 9.46 (see ABZ79478). The receptor and its coding
XX sequence are useful for treating adrenalin receptor dysfunction
XX related disease, hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism
XX (calcitonin/parathormone/parathyroid hormone related peptide
XX receptor), acromegaly, hyperthyroidism, familial male pubertal
XX precocity, enchondromatosis, congenital night blindness,
XX retinitis pigmentosa and McCune-Albright syndrome. The present
XX sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the
XX CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 53;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1259 CTGTCAAAAGAAAGACCTGTT 1280
DB 23 CTGTCAAAAGAAAGACCTGTT 2

RESULT 49
AAZ48073/c
ID AAZ48073 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ48073;
XX
XX 08-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IGF-II antisense oligonucleotide GTI4016.
XX
XX Human; IGF-II; insulin-like growth factor II; cell growth modulation;
XX tumour; inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate;
XX metastasis; antitumour; antiproliferative; angiogenesis; apoptosis;
XX tumour cell migration; proliferative disease; atherosclerosis;
XX psoriasis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base=
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX W09955854-A2.

```

XX	04-NOV-1999.
PD	
XX	
XX	23-APR-1999; 99WO-CA00323.
PF	
XX	
XX	23-APR-1998; 98US-0082791.
PR	
XX	(GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX	
XX	Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2000-062027/05.
XX	
XX	Antisense oligonucleotides against mRNA of insulin-like growth factor
PT	II, for treating tumors and other proliferative diseases -
PT	
XX	Disclosure; Page 19; 72pp; English.
XX	
XX	AAZ48041 to AAZ48070 represent specifically claimed antisense
CC	oligonucleotides (I) complementary to the mRNA of human insulin-like
CC	growth factor II (IGF-II). The present invention also describes a method
CC	for inhibiting growth or metastasis of mammalian tumours by
CC	administering (I). (i) have antitumour and antiproliferative activity,
CC	and inhibits: (i) the autocrine and paracrine functions of IGF-II which
CC	promote tumour-induced angiogenesis and tumour cell migration; and (ii)
CC	autocrine growth of tumour cells, possibly including induction of
CC	apoptosis. (II) may also function as ribozymes. (I) are used for
CC	inhibiting growth and metastasis of mammalian tumours, also: (i) for
CC	treatment of other proliferative diseases, e.g. atherosclerosis and
CC	psoriasis; (ii) when labeled, as probes for detecting IGF-II mRNA; and
CC	(iii) as molecular weight markers. (I) that bind to the 5'-untranslated
CC	region of the foetal transcript (the form present in tumour cells) should
CC	not affect the adult transcript. They are effective against
CC	drug-resistant tumours. The present sequence represents a human IGF-II
CC	antisense oligonucleotide.
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
SQ	
	Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred No. 55;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	1547 ATGGAAACCCCAATGGGAA 1566
Db	20 ATGGGAATCCCAATGGGAA 1
RESULT 50	
ABV7238/c	
ID	ABV7238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ABV72238;
XX	
DT	05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human IGF-II mRNA.
XX	
KW	Antisense oligonucleotide; insulin-like growth factor II; IGF-II;
KW	tumour growth; proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;
XX	atherosclerosis; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	US6417169-B1.
PN	
PD	09-JUL-2002.
XX	
XX	22-APR-1999; 99US-0295593.
PF	
XX	23-APR-1998; 98US-0082791P.
PR	
XX	(GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX	
XX	

CC The sequences given in AAC85493-96 are primers which were used to
 CC clone the 5'-flanking region for the human and rat murine neuro-
 CC peptide FF (NPFF) gene. The NPFF gene is expressed in specific regions
 CC of the brain and in the spinal cord and is induced upon inflammatory
 CC stimulus. Binding sites were found for the inflammation related
 CC transcription factor, NFkappaB, and for the nuclear factor of
 CC activated T-cells (NFAT). A binding site was also found for heat
 CC shock factor 1 (HSF1) which is activated in cells at elevated
 CC temperatures and other environmental stress conditions. The
 CC AC-dinucleotide repeat is thought to add additional regulatory
 CC effects. The human NPFF gene is located in the human chromosome
 CC locus 12q13 which is known to be involved in Allogrove syndrome
 CC (triple-A syndrome) which is characterised by a triad of adreno-
 CC corticotropic hormone (ACTH), resistant adrenal insufficiency,
 CC achalasia and alacrima, hypoglycaemia and sensory impairment and
 CC autonomic neuropathy. The NPFF promoter region may be useful for
 CC treating genetic diseases such as those associated with deficient
 CC regulation of autonomic function, pain conditions or hormonal
 CC dysfunction which are associated with the promoter area of the
 CC NPFF gene whose expression is modulated through the regulatory sites.
 CC It is also useful in the screening of the genetic diseases associated
 CC with the promoter area of the NPFF gene by modulation of activation or
 CC inhibition of NPFF gene expression through the regulation sites in the
 CC promoter area, and is used in gene therapy and DNA analysis.

XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 62;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 267 TGGCACCCTCGTACCCCTTA 286
 |||||
 DB 3 TGGCACCACCTACCCCTCTTA 22

RESULT 54
 AAX86619
 ID AAX86619 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX86619;
 DT 15-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe for acetylcholinesterase protein/scfv fusion protein cDNA.
 XX
 KW Acetylcholinesterase; AchE; fusion protein; ligand receptor;
 KW monomer; ligand detection; marker enzyme; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN FR2773802-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JUL-1999.
 XX
 FF 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.
 XX
 PR 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.
 XX
 PA (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
 PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
 XX
 FI Bon C, Choumet V, Cousin X;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-471239/40.
 XX
 PR A fusion protein comprising an acetyl cholinesterase and ligand
 PR receptor, useful for detection of ligands
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 86; 114pp; French.
 XX

CC The present sequence represents a probe used to isolate cDNA encoding an
 CC acetylcholinesterase protein (AchE)/scfv fusion protein of the invention.

CC The specification describes a fusion protein comprising an AchE monomer
 CC and a specific ligand receptor. The AchE fusion protein is useful for the
 CC production of an AchE monomer in a soluble format. The AchE fusion
 CC polypeptide is useful for detection of ligands in samples. AchE is used
 CC as a marker enzyme, in a similar manner to peroxidase, alkaline
 CC phosphatase and beta-galactosidase. By having AchE fused to a receptor
 CC protein, various ligands can be detected by their binding to the receptor
 CC portion of the fusion polypeptide.

XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 3 G; 4 T; 12 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 65;
 Matches 12; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 367 TCTGAAGACTGCTTTACCTCAAT 390
 |||||
 DB 1 DSHGARGAYTCYTTAYHTNAA 24

RESULT 55
 ABN85114/c
 ID ABN85114 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN85114;
 XX
 DT 06-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human shearing factor 10.23 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; shearing factor 10.23; embryonic development deformity; tumour;
 KW protein metabolism disorder; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN CN1333267-A.
 XX
 PD 30-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0117074.
 XX
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0117074.
 XX
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-305587/35.
 XX

XX New human shearing factor 10.23 polypeptide and encoding
 PT polynucleotide, useful for treating tumor and protein metabolic
 PT disturbance related disease -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 19 (Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human shearing factor 10.23 (see
 CC AB83391). The shearing factor and its coding sequence are useful for
 CC treating several diseases, such as embryonic development deformity,
 CC various tumours and protein metabolism disorders. The present sequence is
 CC a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 65;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 294 CCAAGATCCCAAGCGGGGC 313
 |||||
 DB 24 CCAAGATCCCAAGCGGGGC 5

RESULT 56

AAA27899/c
 ID AAA27899 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA27899;
 DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX GEF containing NEK-like kinase substrate (sgnk) PCR primer 21499.
 DE
 XX Human; sgnk; GEF containing NEK-like kinase; gnk substrate;
 XX vascularization; vasculogenesis; blood vessel; angiogenesis;
 KW inflammation; arthritis; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; cardiac; antiinflammatory;
 KW antidiabetic; ophthalmological; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200036097-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29989.
 XX
 PR 18-DEC-1998; 98US-0113003.
 XX
 PA (IMNV) IMMUNEX CORP.
 XX
 PI Bird TA, Peschon JJ, Sims JE, Virca CD, Willis CR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-442384/38.
 XX
 PT Substrate for GEF-containing NEK-like Kinase (sgnk) nucleic acids,
 PT encoded proteins and antibodies, useful for modulation of
 PT vascularization and treatment of disorders such as arthritis, diabetic
 PT retinopathy, inflammation, and psoriasis -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 48; 100pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present sequence is that of primer 21499, which is based on a
 CC human genomic expressed sequence identified in a database screening
 CC using rabbit sgnk. sgnk is the physiological substrate of
 CC GEF-containing NEK-like kinase (GNK), a protein kinase involved in
 CC vascular development. Primers 21499 and 21497 (see AAA27898) were
 CC used to screen cDNA libraries for sequences homologous to the
 CC genomic expressed sequence, and positive clones were identified in
 CC human Raji (B cell), Clone 22 (T cell), KB (epithelial cell),
 CC natural killer, HDF (human dermal fibroblast) and W126 (lung,
 CC fibroblasts) cDNA libraries. A full-length sequence (see AAA27896)
 CC for human sgnk (see AA95293) was obtained from overlapping Raji and
 CC HDF clones following further rounds of screening and PCR
 CC amplification. sgnk and GNK can be used to treat vascularization
 CC abnormalities.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 65;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1635 GGCCAGAGGCTGAAGGA 1652
 DB 19 GGCCAGAGGCTGAAGGA 2
 RESULT 57
 ID AAA27899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA27899;
 XX
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-JUN-1994 (first entry)
 XX

DE Starting "grid" oligonucleotide used in detection method.
 XX
 KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; detection; amplification; ASPE;
 KW allele specific primer extension; discrimination; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO9325563-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-DEC-1993.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US05133.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-1992; 92AU-0022511.
 PR 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US05133.
 XX
 PA (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.
 XX
 PI Wallace RB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-007441/01.
 XX
 PT New primer for detecting specific target nucleic acid in sample -
 PT has 3' end complementary to target which is adjacent to
 PT nucleotide and 5' end complementary to preselected sequence
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 15; 40pp; English.
 CC
 CC Two primers TYR 1 and 2 (AAQ53923-24) were used to amplify the TYR
 CC locus for use as a template. An allele specific primer (AAQ53925) was
 CC then used to amplify the template molecule, the first base
 CC incorporated into the extension products being radioactively
 CC labelled. Individuals homozygous for the TYR allele gave one
 CC extension product and those heterozygous for the allele gave two
 CC extension products. The extension products were captured on a grid
 CC by hybridisation with one synthetic oligonucleotide to which the 5'
 CC end of the allele specific primer was made complementary. This is
 CC an example of a starting "grid" oligonucleotide which is randomised
 CC to produce other grid oligonucleotides (AAQ53926-45). All grid
 CC oligonucleotides were synthesised with a 50% G-C ratio so all
 CC hybridisation reactions can be performed at a single temperature.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 68;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1459 GGGGCCCCCTTTTAAAA 1476
 DB 2 GGGGCCCCCTTTTAAAA 19
 RESULT 58
 ID AAA27899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA27899;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 FN WO9927105-A2.
 XX

CC induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-reactive airways.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 CTCGTCTCTGTTTG 726
 |||||
 Db 1 CTCGTCTCTGTTTG 16

RESULT 61
 AAX53935
 ID AAX53935 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX53935;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Eosinophil peroxidase antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
 XX
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 46; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, Gene
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX5180-271) can be used for the
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,

CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 CTCGTCTCTGTTTG 726
 |||||
 Db 1 CTCGTCTCTGTTTG 16

RESULT 62
 AAF19497
 ID AAF19497 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF19497;
 XX
 DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human eosinophil peroxidase polynucleotide fragment #1064.
 XX
 KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200062736-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.
 XX
 PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 XX
 XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 145; 1592pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system

CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiratory vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF18435 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 711 CTCTGTTCTGTTTGG 726
 Db 1 CTCTGTTCTGTTTGG 16

RESULT 63
 AAA33375
 ID AAA33375 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAA33375;
 XX
 XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1064.
 XX
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 DR
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers -
 XX
 XX Claim 18; Page 398; 1343pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,

CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
 CC asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32331 to AAA33312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
 CC given in the sequence listing.

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 7 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 711 CTCTGTTCTGTTTGG 726
 Db 1 CTCTGTTCTGTTTGG 16

RESULT 64
 AAH57030/c
 ID AAH57030 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH57030;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha search PCR primer 55.
 XX
 KW Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;
 KW glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;
 KW MR; proxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;
 KW progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;
 KW thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;
 KW transactivation; Eralpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200142307-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP08553.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1999; 99JP-0348022.
 PR 27-DEC-1999; 99JP-0370667.
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000JP-0207011.
 PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-0220508.
 PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000JP-034053.
 PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-035460.
 PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-035461.
 PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0235463.
 XX
 XX (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
 XX
 XX Saito K, Ohe N, Satoh H;
 XX WPI; 2001-367866/38.
 DR
 XX

PT Ligand dependent transcriptional factors, nucleic acids encoding them
PT and cells comprising them and a specified reporter gene, useful for
PT screening agents for the treatment of breast cancer -
XX
XX Example 9; Page 225; 276pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to ligand dependent transcriptional factors
XX including oestrogen receptor (ER) alpha and beta protein, glucocorticoid
XX receptor protein (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor protein (MR),
XX peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein (PPAR), progesterone
XX receptor protein (PR), pregnane X receptor protein (PXR), thyroid hormone
XX receptor protein (TR) and vitamin D receptor protein (VDR), the nucleic
XX acids encoding them and cells comprising them and a specified reporter
XX gene for the ligand dependent transcriptional factor. These proteins are
XX useful in the modulation of ligand dependent transcriptional factor
XX activity. The cells, mutant ERalpha and the polynucleotide encoding it
XX may be used in assays for qualitatively analysing an activity for
XX transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha, for screening
XX mutant ligand dependent transcriptional factors, for evaluating an
XX activity for transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha and/or
XX for screening a compound useful for treating a disorder of a mutant
XX ERalpha, especially breast cancer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 91;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 704 AAAGTGCTCTGTTCTGT 722
XX DB |||||
XX 19 AAAGTGCTGTGATCTGT 1
XX
XX RESULT 65
XX AAC80719
XX ID AAC80719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC80719;
XX XX
XX DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide, SEQ ID NO:139.
XX XX
XX KW CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; unmethylated; antigen-presenting cell;
XX immunogenic; cytokine release; natural killer cell; NK cell activation;
XX cell-mediated immune response; T-cell response; humoral response;
XX B-cell response; antibody production; immune response induction;
XX vaccine; allergy; asthma; infection; bacterial; viral; fungal; protozoal;
XX parasitic; tuberculosis; AIDS; autoimmune disease; lupus erythematosus;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; solid tumour; cancer;
XX immune deficiency; biological warfare agent; cytostatic; antiarthritic;
XX antimicrobial; anti-allergic; protozoacide; tuberculostatic;
XX antiasthmatic; dermatological; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FN WO2000061151-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09839.
XX XX
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128898.
XX XX
XX PA (KLIN/) KLINMAN D.
XX PA (ISHI/) ISHII K.
XX PA (VERT/) VERTHELYI D.
XX PI Klinman D, Ishii K, Verthelyi D;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-006880/01.
XX XX

PT Novel oligonucleotides useful for the prevention and treatment of
PT allergies, cancer, and autoimmune disorders and for ameliorating
PT symptoms resulting from exposure to a bio-warfare agent -
XX
XX PS Claim 4; Page 45; 46pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to novel immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotides
XX (AAC80581-680723). The oligonucleotide are at least 10 bases long
XX and comprise one of the generic sequences 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' or
XX 5'-RV-CpG-RY-3'. The central CpG motif is unmethylated, and the
XX oligonucleotides optionally have phosphorothioate linkages which make
XX them more resistant to degradation. The invention also relates to an
XX oligonucleotide delivery complex comprising an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention and a targeting agent, and a pharmaceutical composition
XX comprising the oligonucleotide delivery complex. The oligonucleotides
XX are able to induce either a cell-mediated (T-cell) response or a humoral
XX (B-cell, antibody) response, with oligonucleotides of the sequence
XX 5'-RV-CpG-RY-3' being able to induce a cell-mediated response, and those
XX of the sequence 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' being able to induce a humoral
XX response. It is thought that after administration, the oligonucleotide
XX acts on antigen-presenting cells (e.g., macrophages and dendritic
XX cells), which then release cytokines, leading to activation of natural
XX killer (NK) cells. A cell-mediated or humoral response can then occur by
XX activation of T- or B-cells. The induction of an immune response is
XX useful for treating, preventing or ameliorating an allergic reaction
XX (preferably asthma), or an infection, where an immunogenic CpG
XX oligonucleotide is administered either alone or in combination with an
XX anti-allergic agent or anti-infectious agent. The allergic conditions
XX which may be treated include eczema, allergic rhinitis, hayfever,
XX urticaria, food allergies and other atopic conditions, and the
XX infections which may be treated include viral, bacterial, fungal and
XX protozoal infections such as tuberculosis, AIDS, leishmania and
XX schistosomiasis. Immune response induction may also be used in the
XX treatment of an autoimmune disorder (e.g., lupus erythematosus,
XX rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis), a disease associated with
XX immune system deficiency, and symptoms resulting from exposure to an
XX agent of biological warfare. An immunogenic CpG oligonucleotide, either
XX alone or in combination with an anti-cancer agent, is useful for treating
XX solid tumour cancer. The induction of an immune response is used in
XX antisense therapy and to improve the efficacy of a vaccine. The
XX oligonucleotide is preferably administered to lymphocytes ex vivo,
XX producing activated lymphocytes which are then administered to the host.
XX The present sequence represents an immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide
XX of the invention.
XX
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 13 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 91;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 441 GTGGATCCACGAGGGGGG 459
XX DB 2 GTGGATCGATGAGGGGGG 20
XX
XX RESULT 66
XX AAD38119
XX ID AAD38119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD38119;
XX XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human BCAS1 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 127464.
XX XX
XX KW Human; BCAS1; breast cancer amplified sequence 1; AIBC1; inflammation;
XX amplified in breast cancer 1; NABCI; novel amplified in breast cancer 1;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast; prostate; cancer; prophylaxis;
XX infection; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense;
XX tumour; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT modified_base 1..5 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT modified_base 15..20 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT modified_base 3 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 4 /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 10 /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 11 /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 13 /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16 /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 17 /tag= j
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 19 /tag= k
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 20 /tag= l
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX WO200231136-A1.
 PN XX
 PD 18-APR-2002.
 XX XX
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31484.
 XX XX
 PR 11-OCT-2000; 2000US-0689255.
 XX XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX XX
 XX Cowser LM, Freier SM;
 PI XX
 XX WPI; 2002-444179/47.
 DR XX
 XX New antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 FT BCAS1, useful for treating diseases or conditions associated with
 FT BCAS1, such as hyperproliferative disease, particularly breast or
 FT prostate cancer -
 XX XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 87; 104pp; English.
 XX XX

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of BCAS1 (breast cancer amplified sequence
 CC 1, also known as ABC1 for amplified in breast cancer 1 and NABC1 for
 CC novel amplified in breast cancer 1). The antisense compounds of the
 CC invention are useful for treating an animal having a disease or
 CC condition associated with BCAS1, such as hyperproliferative disorders
 CC including breast or prostate cancer. These compounds are also used as
 CC research reagents and diagnostics; to distinguish between functions of
 CC various members of a biological pathway; in the treatment of a disease

CC or disorder, which can be treated by modulating the expression of BCAS1;
 CC as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation; and as probes or primers. These antisense compounds
 CC are used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to human BCAS1 DNA. This sequence is used in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No.91;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 736 GCCAAGAACCTCTCCACC 754
 DB 2 GCCAGGAACCTCATCCACC 20
 RESULT 67
 AAF27207
 ID AAF27207 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX XX
 AC AAF27207;
 XX XX
 DT 06-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX XX
 DE Human wild-type antithrombin fragment-encoding DNA.
 XX XX
 KW Antithrombin; human; thrombolytic; thrombotic disease; poisoning;
 KW pregnancy; heparin-independent protease activity; ds.
 XX XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX
 PN WO200078811-A1.
 XX XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX XX
 PF 22-JUN-2000; 2000WO-JP04101.
 XX XX
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99JP-0176967.
 XX XX
 PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA LTD.
 PA (KOID/) KOIDE T.
 XX XX
 PI Koide T;
 XX XX
 DR WPI; 2001-080822/09.
 XX XX
 DR P-PSDB; AAB60336.
 XX XX
 PT Human anti-thrombin variants with high protease activity even in
 PT absence of heparin, useful for treating thrombotic diseases and
 PT poisoning during pregnancy -
 XX XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 21pp; Japanese.
 XX XX
 CC The invention relates to mutants of human antithrombin having
 CC at least one amino acid substitution at position 78, 278, 378 or 380.
 CC When compared with the wild-type sequence of natural human antithrombin.
 CC The invention also relates to DNA encoding the human antithrombin
 CC mutants. The human antithrombin mutants have high protease activity even
 CC in the absence of heparin, and may be used in treating thrombotic
 CC diseases and poisoning during pregnancy. The present sequence represents
 CC DNA encoding residues 377-383 of wild-type human antithrombin.
 XX XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred.No.95;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1687 AAGAGGCGAGTGGAGAGC 1705
 DB 2 AAGAGGCGAGTGGAGAGC 20

RESULT 68

AA58351/c
ID AAX58351 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX58351;
XX
XX DT 02-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Potato genomic subclone primer 3-4w.
XX
XX KW PTAP; phosphatase; potato; transgenic plant; phosphate; phytate;
XX KW primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Solanum tuberosum.
XX
XX PN WO9920746-A2.
XX
XX PD 29-APR-1999.
XX
XX PF 21-OCT-1998; 98WO-CA00979.
XX
XX PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0955138.
XX
XX PA (PERF-) PERFORMANCE PLANTS INC.
XX
XX PI Gellatly KS, Lefebvre DD;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-288299/24.
XX
XX PT Plant polynucleotides and proteins useful for production of crops
XX PT with altered phosphate metabolism
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 13A; 120pp; English.
XX
XX CC This is the sequence of primer 3-4w, used in the identification of
XX CC potato phosphatase sequences. The invention includes genes (see
XX CC AAX58339-43) that encode potato and rice phosphatases whose
XX CC transcription is inducible by phosphate. The phosphatases include
XX CC potato tuber acid phosphatase PTAP (see AAY05881), related potato
XX CC phosphatases PAP3, PAP7 and PAP11 (see AAY05882-84), and related rice
XX CC phosphatase RAP (see AAY05885). Vectors, host cells, and transgenic
XX CC plants and their seeds are claimed, as well as methods for
XX CC modulating phosphatase levels, and for decreasing phytate levels,
XX CC in transgenic plants.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTGATTGT 1328
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 22 GTATCCCATCTGTATTGT 4

RESULT 69

ABK84903/c
ID ABK84903 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK84903;
XX
XX DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Nematode infection cycle study RT-PCR primer #28.
XX
XX KW Nematode resistance; expression cassette; FGAM synthase;
XX KW phosphoribosylformylglycinamide synthase; cyst forming nematode;
XX KW nematode infection cycle; nematocide; suppressor of FGAM activity;
XX KW reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200242478-A2.

XX 30-MAY-2002.

XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44054.

XX 21-NOV-2000; 2000US-252214P.

XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX Mackenzie SA, Baghchhipawala Z, Bassuner R;

XX WPI; 2002-463635/49.

XX Conferring nematode resistance to a plant, comprises transforming the
XX PT plant with a polynucleotide whose expression results in suppression of
XX PT phosphoribosylformylglycinamide synthase activity -

XX Example 1; Page 44; 94pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of conferring nematode resistance to a
XX CC plant, comprising transforming the plant with an expression cassette
XX CC comprising, operatively linked in a 5'-3' order a nematode infection
XX CC inducible promoter, a polynucleotide, expression of which suppresses
XX CC phosphoribosylformylglycinamide (FGAM) synthase activity, and a
XX CC termination signal. The method is useful for conferring resistance to a
XX CC nematode, in particular to a cyst forming nematode, such as Globodera
XX CC pallida, Globodera rostochiensis, Heterodera glycines, Heterodera
XX CC schachtlii, Heterodera avenae, Heterodera carotae, Heterodera oryzae or
XX CC Globodera tabacum to a plant such as tomato, potato, soybeans, sugar beet,
XX CC rape, wheat, oats, barley, rice, carrot, Brassica and tobacco.
XX CC Preferably soybean plant. Plants produced using this method have
XX CC increased resistance to nematode infection when compared to the wild
XX CC type, especially to a cyst forming nematode. This sequence represents a
XX CC reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to identify genes expressed
XX CC during the nematode infection cycle.

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 99;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1626 CACCCAGGGGGCCAGAG 1644

||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 19 CACCAAGGCTGCCAGAG 1

RESULT 70

AAT81124
ID AAT81124 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT81124;
XX
XX DT 29-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human c-myc hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 789).
XX
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;
XX KW smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer;
XX KW c-myc; coronary angioplasty; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9531541-A2.

XX 23-NOV-1995.

XX 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US06368.

PR 13-JAN-1995; 95US-0373124.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Draper K, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb DT;
 XX WPI; 1996-010927/01.
 XX New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - which cleave RNA produced by
 XX e.g. c-myc, for treating restenosis or cancer
 XX Claim 1; Page 66; 128pp; English.
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the human c-myc sequence at the base position indicated in the
 CC descriptor line. The c-myc sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and
 CC their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding
 CC arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the c-myc sequence and can be used to prevent
 CC smooth muscle cell hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after
 CC coronary angioplasty, and in cancers.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 97;
 Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1598 AGGAAGGGTATCTGCAG 1614
 DB ||||| :|||
 1 AGGAAGGUUAUCGAC 17
 RESULT 71
 AAV94864/C
 ID AAV94864 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAV94864;
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 46.
 XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KW graft rejection; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 XX WO9824913-A2.
 XX 11-JUN-1998.
 XX 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
 XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.
 XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 XX cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
 XX Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.

XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
 CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune diseases, cancer, psoriasis,
 CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
 CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 97;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1643 AGCTGAAGGACAAAGAA 1659
 DB ||||| :|||
 17 AGCTGAAGGACTAAGAA 1
 RESULT 72
 ABNO6769
 ID ABNO6769 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABNO6769;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6761.
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6761; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 97;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 904 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 920
 Db 1 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 17

RESULT 73
 ABN10645/C
 ID ABN10645 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN10645;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10637.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 XX surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 10637; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as specific
 XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 XX invention.

XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 97;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 48 CCTGCCCACTCTCTCTG 64
 Db 17 CCTGCCCACTCTCTCTG 1

RESULT 74
 AAX92475/C
 ID AAX92475 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX92475;
 XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 XX Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX WO9927105-A2.
 XX 03-JUN-1999.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.

PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 PT Page 1514; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX94584-
 CC AAX95879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 791 TTCTGGTGAAGAGGT 807
 DB 20 TACTGGTGAAGAGGT 4

RESULT 75
 AAA40854/c
 ID AAA40854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA40854;
 XX
 XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 21729.
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
 KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200020645-A1.
 XX
 XX 13-APR-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23205.
 PF
 XX
 XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0166186.
 PR
 XX
 XX 18-MAY-1999; 99US-0313932.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MW, Shanahan WJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-303808/26.
 DR
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumour
 PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNFalpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
 PT nucleic acid encoding TNFalpha -
 XX
 XX Example 6; Page 58; 283pp; English.
 PS
 XX

CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
 CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
 CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
 CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
 CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
 CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
 CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
 CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
 CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
 CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
 CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
 CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
 CC disease associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, rejection.
 CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
 CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 ACAGGAGAGACCCAGAG 970
 DB 18 AGAGGAGAGACCCAGAG 2

RESULT 76
 AAS97650/c
 ID AAS97650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS97650;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #11.
 XX
 XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 KW protein replacement therapy.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200183749-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13387.
 PF
 XX
 XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.
 PR
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.
 PR
 XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-24743P.
 XX
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
 XX
 XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
 DR
 XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human
 PT SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for
 PT carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,
 PT diabetes, alcoholism -
 XX
 XX Claim 14; Page 83; 239pp; English.
 PS

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes.
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 133 GGGAGTTCGTCAGCTT 149

Db 17 GGGAGTTCGTCAGCTT 1

RESULT 77

AAZ18484/c

ID AAZ18484 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ18484;

XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Polymorphic fragment in ASTH1J intronic region.

XX ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; genetic locus;
 KW therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO937809-A1.

XX 29-JUL-1999.

XX 21-JAN-1999; 98WO-US01260.

XX 21-JAN-1999; 98WO-US01260.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH;

XX Galvin M, Miller A, North M;

XX WPI; 1999-479058/40.

XX Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a
 PT predisposition to development of asthma

XX Disclosure; Page 64; 195pp; English.

XX The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,
 CC mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are genes present
 CC within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p,
 CC and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The
 CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions
 CC and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of
 CC individuals predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation
 CC of gene activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The

CC ASTH1 protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in
 CC drug screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or
 CC expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a
 CC therapeutic. Sequences AAZ18366-Z18509 represent polymorphisms in the
 CC ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1513 ATGCGATCAAAATTCGGG 1531

Db 19 ATGCGATCAAAATTCGGG 1

RESULT 78

AAA80391/c

ID AAA80391 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAA80391;

XX 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Human ASTH1J intron a polymorphic site, SEQ ID NO:134.

XX ASTH1 locus; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; human; chromosome 11p; asthma;
 KW bronchial hyperreactivity; ets family; transcription factor;
 KW splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;
 KW drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6087485-A.

XX 11-JUL-2000.

XX 21-JAN-1998; 98US-0009913.

XX 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663.

XX 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432.

XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.

XX Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;

XX Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;

XX WPI; 2000-505109/45.

XX New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding
 PT ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression
 PT or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic
 PT predisposition to asthma

XX Examples; Column 43-44; 131pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human
 CC chromosome (11p). This locus comprises the ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes,
 CC which are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and
 CC bronchial hyperreactivity. The ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes are oriented in
 CC opposite directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of
 CC expression and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in
 CC trachea, lung and several other tissues. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are novel
 CC members of the ets family of transcription factors, which have been
 CC implicated in the activation of a variety of genes including the TCRA
 CC gene and cytokine genes known to be important in the aetiology of
 CC asthma. Both ASTH1I and ASTH1J mRNAs are alternatively spliced.
 CC Alternative splicing of transcripts has no effect on the open reading
 CC frame of ASTH1I, as the exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in
 CC exon b. In contrast, alternative splicing of ASTH1 transcripts results
 CC in 3 different ASTH1 isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse

CC asthma protein. The ASTH1 nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to
 CC identify a hereditary predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying
 CC ASTH1 related genes, for identifying expression of the gene in a
 CC biological specimen, and for generating genetically modified non-human
 CC animals or site specific gene modifications in cell lines. The encoded
 CC ASTH1 proteins are useful as immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in
 CC drug screening for compositions that mimic or modulate activity of
 CC expression of ASTH1 and/or ASTH1J (including altered forms of these
 CC encoded proteins, ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1 and
 CC anti-ASTH1J antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals
 CC predisposed to development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity
 CC in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1 or
 CC ASTH1J proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or
 CC reduce bronchial hyperreactivity. Sequences AAA80260-A80261 and
 CC AAA80264-A80416 represent polymorphic sites within the ASTH1J or ASTH1
 CC genes.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1513 ATGGTGTGAATTCCTGGG 1531

Db 19 ATGGATATKAATTCCTGGG 1

RESULT 79

ABS98407

ID ABS98407 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABS98407;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 polymorphic sequence #29.

XX Human; ds: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTP;
 XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;
 XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 XX cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 XX epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfortransferase thermolabile;
 XX STM; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 XX multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200257410-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44838.

XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0724389.

XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.

XX Guida M, Hall J;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human
 PT genes e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage
 PT markers for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes
 PT responsible for disorder-related traits -

PS Example 24; Page 152; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase
 CC activating protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12),
 CC histamine-N-methyl transferase (HNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC -N-methyl transferase (NNMT), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance
 CC 1 (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated
 CC protein 3 (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine
 CC muscarinic receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or
 CC CHMR5) sequence. The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the
 CC invention are useful as genetic linkage markers for locating and
 CC characterising the genes that are responsible for specific traits within
 CC the genome and eventually identifying the genes responsible for a
 CC variety of disorder-related traits as a result of their e.g.,
 CC overexpression, constitutive expression, mutation or underexpression,
 CC which may be used in diagnosing and/or treating the disorders. The
 CC nucleic acid molecules comprising the polymorphic sequences contained
 CC in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502E1, ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2,
 CC NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful
 CC for screening individuals for altered drug metabolism. The polymorphic
 CC sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may
 CC also be used to screen individuals for susceptibility to cancer.
 CC Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are used to screen for altered
 CC cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered susceptibility to
 CC colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central nervous system
 CC function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary, immunological or
 CC haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine protease activity in
 CC the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or haematological
 CC function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and peripheral
 CC nervous system function. The present sequence represents a polymorphic
 CC DNA sequence of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 29 TGTGGCTCCGTCGCTTT 45

Db 3 TGTGGCTCCGTCGCTGT 19

RESULT 80

ABZ74886/c

ID ABZ74886 standard; DNA; 50 BP.

XX ABZ74886;

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 probe #6.

XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiac; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;
 KW quantitative real-time PCR; probe; ss.


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XX PS Example 2; Column 57; 342pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
XX CC an oligonucleotide to hybridise to a (complementary) target nucleotide
XX CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
XX CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
XX CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
XX CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
XX CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
XX CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 11 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724
Db 20 CCACACGACACAAAAACAT 1

RESULT 85
ABS67903
ID ABS67903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABS67903;
XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human/mouse casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotide #54.
XX KW Human; mouse; casein kinase 2-alpha prime; diabetes mellitus;
XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;
XX KW liver cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
XX KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antimicrobial;
XX KW phosphorothioate; antisense therapy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX FN WO200262951-A2.
XX PD 15-AUG-2002.
XX PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US02772.
XX PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-0780173.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX FI McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-627539/67.
XX DR
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding casein
XX PT kinase 2-alpha prime, useful for diagnosing and/or treating a disease
XX PT or condition associated with expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime
XX PS Claim 3; Page 95; 129pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and
XX CC methods for modulating the expression of human or mouse casein
XX CC kinase 2-alpha prime. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful
XX CC for inhibiting the expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime, and
XX CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
XX CC expression of casein kinase 2-alpha prime. Such diseases include
XX CC diabetes mellitus, and hyperproliferative disorders (particularly
XX CC cancers e.g. breast cancer, prostate cancer, or liver cancer).
XX CC The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,

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XX CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
XX CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits,
XX CC and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
XX CC biological pathway. ABS67840-ABS67917 represent human or mouse
XX CC casein kinase 2-alpha prime antisense oligonucleotides which
XX CC comprise a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 616 GCTGCCCTCGCTGGTCCA 635
Db 1 GCTGCCCTCGCTGGTCTA 20

RESULT 86
AAD40665
ID AAD40665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD40665;
XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107121.
XX KW Human; antisense; hepsin; inflammation; tumour; gene therapy;
XX KW cytostatic; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PH
XX FT Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX FT modified_base 1..5 /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 16..20 /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 1 /tag= d
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 5 /tag= e
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 6 /tag= f
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 9 /tag= g
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 11 /tag= h
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 18 /tag= i
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT
XX FT WO200250248-A2.
XX PN
XX XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48431.
XX PF
XX XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0742703.
XX PR

```



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XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX Marcotte PA, Cowsert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519883/55.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides that modulate (particularly inhibit)
PT human hepsin, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with the expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumor growth -
XX
XX Example 15; Page 82; 101pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX targetted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human hepsin. The antisense
XX compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
XX human hepsin. The antisense compound or the pharmaceutical composition is
XX useful for treating animals and humans having a disease or condition
XX associated with the expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumour
XX growth. The antisense compounds are useful also for diagnostics,
XX prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
XX formation) or as research reagents and kits. The method is useful for
XX modulating, specifically inhibiting the expression of hepsin which may be
XX used in research, e.g. to distinguish between functions of various members
XX of a biological pathway. The invention is used in gene therapy. The
XX present sequence is human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 617 CTGCCCTGGCGTGGTCCAG 636
Db 1 CTGACCTGCACCTGGGTACAG 20

RESULT 87
AAB40847
ID AAD40847 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40847;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107121.
XX
XX Human; hepsin; antisense compound; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 5
FT /*tag= e

```

```

FT modified_base m5c
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250247-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US48341.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0742482.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowsert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519882/55.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targetted to nucleic acids encoding human
XX hepsin, useful for inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells
XX or tissues, and for treating humans having a disease associated with
XX human hepsin -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 95; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of hepsin. The compositions comprise
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targetted
XX to nucleic acids encoding hepsin. The antisense compound is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues. It is
XX also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with hepsin, by inhibiting expression of hepsin. It is useful
XX for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and
XX kits. It is also used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
XX antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human hepsin DNA. This sequence
XX is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 617 CTGCCCTGGCGTGGTCCAG 636
Db 1 CTGACCTGCACCTGGGTACAG 20

RESULT 88
ABN95740/C
ID ABN95740 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABN95740;
XX
XX 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 74.
XX
XX Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;
XX hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX

```

OS - Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200222635-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 21-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28235.
 XX
 PR 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-0659791.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Freier SM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-404805/43.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with
 PT clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of
 CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
 CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
 CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with
 CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;
 CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present
 CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and also
 CC contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e-02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1126 TATCCACTCTCCGAGGCA 1145
 DB 20 TCTCTACTCTCCGAGGGAA 1
 RESULT 89
 ABK22844/c
 ID ABK22844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK22844;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
 KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192891-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.
 XX
 PT Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
 PT corresponding wild type gene -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 38; 409pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal
 CC lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
 CC treatment, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
 CC development of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK3411 represent cDNA
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
 CC and adapters of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTCGAGAA 246
 DB 20 CTCACAGCAACCTCGAGAA 1
 RESULT 90
 AAD24927
 ID AAD24927 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD24927;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sense PCR primer, to analyse human Mac-2 BP gene expression modulation.
 XX
 KW Human; growth inhibitory gene; retinoid; retinoic acid response element;
 KW RARE site; therapy; promyelocytic leukaemia; cancer chemoprevention;
 KW cytostatic; Mac-2 binding protein; Mac-2 BP gene; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192578-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US17161.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207535P.
 XX
 PA (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
 XX
 PI Roninson IB, Dokmanovic M, Chang B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-075474/10.
 XX
 PT Expression construct encoding cellular genes, under control of a

CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1265 AAAGAAAGACCTGTCTCG 1284
 Db 1 AAAGACACCTGTCTCG 20

RESULT 93

ACC45427/c

ID ACC45427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ACC45427;

XX

DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #3.

XX

KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
 KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
 KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
 KW osteomalacia; rickets; Payer's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN WO200292764-A2.

XX

PD 21-NOV-2002.

XX

PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US14876.

XX

PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-290071P.

PR

PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-291311P.

PR

PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-353058P.

PR

PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-361293P.

XX

PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

PA

PA (AMRP) WYETH.

XX

PI Babi J P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;

XX

PI WPI; 2003-129278/12.

XX

DR New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone

XX

PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone

PT

PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by

PT

PT reduced bone density -

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 54; 603pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high

CC

CC bone mass (BHM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,

CC

CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or

CC

CC expressing an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control

CC

CC sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The

CC

CC transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone

CC

CC mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity.

CC

CC The polynucleotides of the invention may have a use in gene therapy.

CC

CC The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of

CC methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development, or
 CC characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAA 246
 Db 20 CTCACGACCACTGCAGAA 1

RESULT 94

ACA58224

ID ACA58224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ACA58224;

XX

DT 09-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human familial bipolar affective disorder chromosome marker primer #172.

XX

KW Human; genotype determination; familial bipolar affective disorder;

KW

KW chromosomal region linked; locus associated with resistance; D4S402;

KW

KW D4S424; D4S431; D4S404; D11S394; D11S29; chromosome marker;

KW

KW primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN US2002192655-A1.

XX

PD 19-DEC-2002.

XX

PF 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-0881012.

XX

PR 29-MAR-1996; 96US-014334P.

PR

PR 20-OCT-1997; 97US-062924P.

PR

PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0175158.

XX

PA (GINN/) GINN S I.

PA

PA (EGEL/) EGELAND J A.

PA

PA (PAUL/) PAUL S M.

XX

PI Ginn EI, Egeland JA, Paul SM;

XX

PI WPI; 2003-352708/33.

XX

DR Determining a genotype associated with increased or decreased

XX

PT resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder in a family comprises

PT

PT determining the genotype of e.g., chromosomal regions D4S402 and D4S424

PT

PS Disclosure; Page 11; 79pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method of determining a genotype

CC

CC associated with increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar

CC

CC affective disorder. The method comprises determining the genotype

CC

CC with at least one marker of at least one chromosomal region linked

CC

CC to a locus associated with resistance to bipolar affective disorder,

CC

CC where the chromosomal regions are included of and localised between

CC

CC D4S402 and D4S424, D4S431 and D4S404, or D11S394 and D11S29. The

CC invention also discloses a kit for determining a genotype associated

CC with increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective

CC disorder, where the kit comprises markers for two or more of the

CC chromosomal regions cited. The method and kit are useful for

CC determining a genotype associated with increased or decreased

CC resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder in a family

CC affected by bipolar affective disorder, for determining the

CC contribution of these chromosomal regions to bipolar affective

CC disorder in an affective family member, and for assessing an

CC increased or decreased risk of developing bipolar illness for a
 CC tested individual from an affected family. ACA58053-ACA58292
 CC represent primers used in the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 AC ABZ74926;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #46.
 XX
 KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
 KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
 KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX
 PN WO2003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were

CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 170 TGGCCATTTCCTCGGAATC 189
 DB 20 TGGCCGTCCTCTCGGAGTC 1
 RESULT 96
 ABZ74930/c
 ID ABZ74930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ74930;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #50.
 XX
 KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
 KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
 KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiant; expression inhibition;
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX
 PN WO2003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 610 CAGGTGGCTGCTGGCTGGT 629
DB 20 CAGGTGGCTGCTACCTG 1

RESULT 97
ABZ74931/c
ID ABZ74931 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ74931;
XX
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #51.
DE
XX Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiac; expression inhibition;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /mod_base= c
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
PN WO2003012144-A1.
XX

PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 620 CCTCGCTGGTCCAGGAC 639
DB 20 CACTACACTGGTCCAGGAC 1

RESULT 98
ABZ74934/c
ID ABZ74934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ74934;
XX
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #54.
DE
XX Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiac; expression inhibition;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT

```

FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT FT modified_base 16..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT FT
PN WO2030312144-A1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
XX cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
XX treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
XX acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
XX cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
XX They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
XX expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Watch 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps
XX
XX QY 1146 ACTGGACCAGACAGACCA 1165
XX Db 20 ATTGGACCAGATGAACGCCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 99
XX ABZ71058
XX ID ABZ71058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ71058;
XX
XX DT 28-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human HKR1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:86.
XX
XX KW Human; HKR1; cytostatic; HKR1 inhibitor; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; control;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.
XX

```

ID AAN30025 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAN30025;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 15-OCT-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hybrid plasmid DNA fragment for prodn. of beta-lipotropin.
 XX
 KW Gamma-MSH; ACTH; beta-End; beta-endorphin; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP58092695-A.
 PN JP58092696-A.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-1983.
 XX
 PF 26-NOV-1981; 81JP-0189625.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1981; 81JP-0048887.
 XX
 PA (MITU) MITSUBISHI CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1983-707753/28.
 DR WPI; 1983-707754/28.
 XX
 PT Hybrid plasmid for manifestation of a fused protein - e.g. human
 PT corticotropin beta-lipotropin
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 4pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC J58092695 (83-707753/28) and J58092696 (83-707754/28) contain the
 CC same figure (fig 2), illustrating the prodn. of a hybrid plasmid
 CC for the expression of gamma-MSH, ACTH and beta-endorphin. Such
 CC a hybrid plasmid contains the sequence represented here upstream
 CC from the structural gene. J58092695 describes the expression
 CC of beta-lipotropin and J58092696 describes the expression of
 CC beta-endorphin.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 169 GTGGCCATTTCCTGGGAAT 188
 DB 21 GTGGCCATTTCCTGGGAAT 2
 RESULT 101
 ID AAO53047/C
 ID AAO53047 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAO53047;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 31-MAY-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV RT fragment after the RIT 332 annealing site.
 XX
 KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; RT; reverse transcriptase;
 KW amplification; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
 KW AZT; ELISA; enzymic luminometric detection assay;
 KW mini-sequencing; primer extension; ELISA; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9323564-A1.
 XX

PD 25-NOV-1993.
 XX
 PF 12-MAY-1993; 93WO-EP01205.
 XX
 PR 12-MAY-1992; 92GB-0010168.
 XX
 PA (CEMU-) CEMUBIOTEKNIK AB.
 XX
 PI Nyren P, Uhlen M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-386594/48.
 XX
 PT Identifying base at target position in DNA - using polymerase
 PT reaction with incorporation of deoxy-nucleotide of
 PT di-deoxy-nucleotide and detecting pyrophosphate
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 18; 51pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primers (AAQ53043-46) complementary to regions encoding a part of the
 CC active site of the HIV reverse transcriptase gene bases 625 to 1165
 CC (Myers G. et al, Human Retroviruses and AIDS 1991 (Los Alamos
 CC National Laboratory, New Mexico 1991)) were synthesised.
 CC A HIV RT gene fragment from a patient showing AZT resistance was
 CC PCR-cloned and amplified.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1705 CCACCCGACAGACACACAT 1724
 DB 20 CCACCCGACAGACACACAT 1
 RESULT 102
 ID AAO61719
 ID AAO61719 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAO61719;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 21-OCT-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HEV strain BUR-121 primer R180.
 XX
 KW Hepatitis E virus; HEV; strain SAR-55; open reading frame; ORF; PCR;
 KW antibody; detection; diagnosis; primates; stool suspension; amplify;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; primer; Burma; strain BUR-121; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9406913-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-MAR-1994.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1993; 93WO-US08849.
 XX
 PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-0947263.
 XX
 PA (USSH) US SEC DEPT HEALTH.
 XX
 PI Emerson SU, Purcell RH, Tsarev SA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-118462/14.
 XX
 PT Purified hepatitis E strain SAR-55 virus - used to develop prods.
 PT for use in detection, diagnosis, vaccines and therapy of
 PT hepatitis E virus infection
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 38; 114pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ45198-200 and AAQ61687-777 are primers which
 CC were used in the isolation and amplification of the genomic sequence
 CC of the hepatitis E virus (HEV) strain SAR-55. These primers were
 CC based on sequences derived from the SAR-55 strain and a strain from
 CC Burma (BUR-121). The amplified sequence contains three open reading
 CC frames (ORFs). The proteins encoded by this sequence can be used to
 CC stimulate the production of protective antibodies upon injection into
 CC a mammal that would serve to protect the mammal upon challenge with
 CC wild type HEV. The proteins can be used for detection and diagnosis
 CC of HEV infection. This cDNA was isolated from primates inoculated
 CC with stool suspensions obtained from hepatitis E patients.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCCAAGAC 1418
 DB 2 TCAGACATAAACCTAAGTC 21
 RESULT 103
 AAT50785
 ID AAT50785 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT50785;
 XX
 DT 03-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe #3 for 23S rRNA.
 XX
 KW Probe; 23S rRNA; bacteria; precipitable metal salt; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP07265099-A.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-1995.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-1994; 94JP-0061466.
 XX
 PR 30-MAR-1994; 94JP-0061466.
 XX
 PA (NISE-) NIPPON SEIFUN KK.
 PA (ZENK-) ZENKOKU NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-388698/50.
 XX
 PT Detecting RNA in lysed bacteria without ptn. of metal salts - by
 PT adding chelate-forming cpd. to bacteria culture medium before lysing
 PT bacteria, then detecting RNA by hybridisation after lysing
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 4; 7pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC AAT50783-T50786 represent probes for 23S rRNA. These probes were used
 CC in the method of the invention. The method of the invention is for
 CC detecting RNA, and comprises adding a chelate forming compound (such as
 CC citric acid or ascorbic acid) to a liquid culture of bacteria containing
 CC precipitable metal salts. The bacteria are then lysed with an alkali,
 CC and the presence of a specific nucleic acid (such as 23S rRNA) is
 CC detected in the sample by a hybridisation method. The hybridisation
 CC method preferably makes use of two types of nucleic acid probes. The
 CC first type of probe (such as AAT50783 and AAT50784) is complementary to
 CC a region of the RNA to be detected. The second type of probe (such as
 CC this sequence, and AAT50786) is complementary to at least 10 bases,
 CC located in the vicinity of the binding site for the first probe type.
 CC The first probe is immobilised onto a carrier, as a capturing probe, and
 CC the second type is labelled. The sample containing the RNA is allowed to
 CC come into contact with both sets of probes, to effect hybridisation. By

CC detecting the labelled probe bound to the RNA of interest, the presence
 CC of that RNA in the sample can be detected. By using this method, after
 CC lysis of the bacteria, the precipitation of metal salts can be prevented,
 CC and the nucleic acid can be detected rapidly and easily in a highly
 CC sensitive manner.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1349 CTGGAGCACCACCTACATG 1368
 DB 2 CTGGACACACACCTACACG 21
 RESULT 104
 AAQ88881
 ID AAQ88881 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ88881;
 XX
 DT 21-NOV-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Salmonella 23S rRNA probe.
 XX
 KW Bacterial 23S ribosomal RNA; 23S rRNA; detection; target probe;
 KW capture probe; Salmonella; typhimurium; enteritidis;
 KW sandwich hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP07039398-A.
 XX
 PD 10-FEB-1995.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-1994; 94JP-0061467.
 XX
 PR 28-MAY-1993; 93JP-0127537.
 XX
 PA (NISE-) NIPPON SEIFUN KK.
 PA (ZENK-) ZENKOKU NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-117872/16.
 XX
 PT RNA detection using two kinds of adjacent nucleic acid probe(s) -
 PT provides simple and rapid method
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 11; 22pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The probes AAQ88879-Q88882 were used for specific detection of 23S
 CC rRNA from Salmonella by a novel sandwich hybridisation method. Of
 CC the various bacterial species tested (including E.coli, S.aureus,
 CC P.aeruginosa, K.pneumoniae), the probes only showed significant
 CC hybridisation to rRNA from Salmonella typhimurium Lr-2,
 CC S.typhimurium L-417 and S.enteritidis L-58.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1349 CTGGAGCACCACCTACATG 1368
 DB 2 CTGGACACACACCTACACG 21
 RESULT 105
 AAT27430
 ID AAT27430 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX

AC AAT27430;
 XX
 DT 27-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HEV strain Burma-121 derived reverse primer 180 (ORF-1).
 XX
 XX Hepatitis E virus; HEV; SAR-55 strain; antigenic transmission;
 KW structural region; antigen; detection; antibody; vaccine;
 KW immunisation; infection; Burma-121 strain; primer;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9610580-A2.
 XX
 XX 11-APR-1996.
 XX
 XX 03-OCT-1995; 95WO-US13102.
 XX
 XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316765.
 XX
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX
 XX Emerson SU, Purcell RH, Tsarev SA;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1996-209320/21.
 XX
 XX Isolated and purified hepatitis E virus strain SAR-55 DNA - encodes
 PT antigenic protein useful in diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of
 PT hepatitis E virus infection
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 41; 121pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a hepatitis E virus (HEV) strain Burma-121
 CC derived primer, used in the isolation of the HEV strain SAR-55
 CC cDNA. The HEV strain SAR-55 was implicated in an enterically
 CC transmitted non-A, non-B hepatitis in Pakistan. The protein encoded
 CC by the structural region of the virus (i.e. ORF-2), which is
 CC capable of forming HEV like particles, is useful for the detection
 CC of HEV antibodies (pref. IgG or IgM) in blood, plasma, sera,
 CC cerebrospinal fluid, tissue, urine or pleural fluid. The protein,
 CC and anti-HEV antibodies generated using the protein, can also be
 CC used in vaccines for immunising an animal against HEV infection.
 CC The protein is identified as a band of greater than 50 kD
 CC following SDS-PAGE of cell lysates of insect cells infected with
 CC a HEV ORF-2 contg. baculovirus, i.e. the claimed recombinant
 CC expression vectors pIC9-1779, -1780 and -1781.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1399 TCAGACATGAACCCCAAGAC 1418
 |||||
 Db 2 TCAGACATAAAACCTAAGTC 21
 RESULT 106
 AAT51593/C
 ID AAT51593 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT51593;
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE KSHV DNA polymerase specific oligonucleotide RDSWA.
 XX
 KW Retroperitoneal fibromatosis herpes virus; detection; infection;
 KW Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus; viral DNA; viral RNA; vaccine;
 KW antigen; antibody; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 XX
 DN WO9704105-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-1997.
 XX
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11688.
 PF
 XX 11-JUL-1996; 96US-0001148.
 PR
 XX 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001148.
 PR
 XX (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 PA
 XX Bosch ML, Rose TW, Strand K, Todaro GJ;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-132644/12.
 XX
 XX Herpes virus DNA polymerase and corresponding nucleotide sequence -
 PT used in the detection and treatment of herpes virus infection
 XX
 XX Claim 26; Page 93; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents oligonucleotide RDSWA which is
 CC specific for polynucleotides encoding DNA polymerases from Kaposi's
 CC sarcoma herpes virus (KSHV). The oligonucleotide may be used for
 CC detecting viral DNA or RNA in a sample of primate origin, especially
 CC in the diagnosis of herpes viral infection. Herpes virus DNA
 CC polymerases of this invention, may be used in vaccines for the
 CC protection against infection by a herpes virus of the RPHV/KSHV
 CC family. They may also be used in the design and screening of
 CC anti-viral drugs. Antibodies raised against the polymerase or
 CC fragments of it, may be used in the detection of herpes virus
 CC infection and for drug targeting for the therapy of herpes virus
 CC infection.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1378 CAGTACCGTCCCAAGCTTC 1397
 |||||
 Db 21 CAGTCCGTCCTCAAGAGTCTC 2
 RESULT 107
 AAT79622/C
 ID AAT79622 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT79622;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cholecystokinin-A receptor gene PCR primer.
 XX
 XX CCK-A; cholecystokinin A; type II diabetes; cholelithiasis; obesity;
 KW gall stone; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX JP09140398-A.
 PN
 XX 03-JUN-1997.
 PD
 XX 21-NOV-1995; 95JP-0328049.
 PF
 XX 21-NOV-1995; 95JP-0328049.
 PR
 XX (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
 PA
 XX WPI; 1997-344909/32.
 DR
 XX

PT Detection of the type II diabetes gene - by detecting the
PT cholecystokinin-A receptor; useful for the diagnosis of
PT cholelithiasis (gall stone formation) and obesity
XX
PS Example 10; Page 7; 10pp; Japanese.
XX
CC AAT79621-T79626 are PCR primers used to detect the cholecystokinin-A
CC (CKK-A) receptor gene in rats. The level of CKK-A receptor is used
CC as an index for detecting type II diabetes. It is also useful as an
CC indicator in the diagnosis of cholelithiasis (gall stone formation)
CC and obesity. The method can detect the rat type II diabetes gene
CC easily.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1673 CCAACCTCTTTGCCAAGAAG 1692
Db 21 CCAACCTGATGCCAAGAAG 2
RESULT 108
AAT77271/C
ID AAT77271 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT77271;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 25-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV reverse transcriptase gene wild-type codon 215 PCR primer 3W.
XX
KW Human immunodeficiency virus; zidovudine; AZT; anti-retroviral;
KW therapy; resistance; HIV RT; polymerase chain reaction; diagnosis;
KW pol gene; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5631128-A.
XX
PD 20-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0290311.
XX
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0290311.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-0683327.
XX
PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX
PI Kozal MJ, Merigan TC;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-288570/26.
XX
PT Evaluation of effectiveness of anti-retroviral therapy of
PT HIV-infected patient - by detecting mutation in HIV reverse
PT transcriptase gene
XX
PS Example; Column 7; 30pp; English.
XX
CC A mutation at codon 215 of the human immunodeficiency virus reverse
CC transcriptase gene correlates with refractoriness to treatment with
CC the anti-viral drug zidovudine (AZT). The mutation was found in
CC plasma HIV RNA some 1-8 months before it was detectable in
CC peripheral blood mononuclear cells. The codon 215 mutation was highly
CC predictive of subsequent immunological decline, which occurred 6-12
CC months after initial detection of the mutation in plasma. A PCR assay
CC can be used to detect mutations at codon 215. When a mutation has been
CC detected in a patient undergoing anti-retroviral therapy with AZT, an
CC alternative therapy should be considered. The present sequence is that
CC of a primer for amplifying HIV RT wild-type codon 215.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1705 CCACCCGACAGACACACAT 1724
Db 20 CCACACGACACAAAACAT 1
RESULT 109
AAT71581/C
ID AAT71581 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT71581;
XX
DT 06-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat cholecystokinin-A receptor precursor cDNA antisense PCR primer.
XX
KW Diabetes mellitus; type 2 diabetes; CKK-A receptor; cholelithiasis;
KW gallstone; diagnosis; deletion; mutation; LETO rat; OLETF rat;
KW Otsuka Long-Evans Tokushima Fatty; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP09065900-A.
XX
PD 11-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 29-DEC-1995; 95JP-0353546.
XX
PR 20-JUN-1995; 95JP-0178234.
XX
PA (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1997-220430/20.
XX
PT Genetic diagnosis of type II diabetes and cholelithiasis - by
PT analysing cholecystokinin-A receptor expression
XX
PS Example 2; Page 10; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The cholecystokinin (CKK)-A receptor gene of total length 10914 bp
CC was obtained from LETO rats and the sequences of all five exons,
CC together with partial, flanking intron sequences were determined.
CC Knowledge of the CKK-A receptor sequences is useful for genetic
CC diagnosis of type II diabetes, e.g. by identifying a deleted site
CC present in the CKK-A receptor gene of type II diabetes patients.
CC Also, expression of CKK-A receptor mRNA is lowered or absent in the
CC tissue of a cholelithiasis patient. PCR primers having the sequences
CC given in AAT71580 and AAT71581 were used for amplifying a 495 bp CKK-A
CC receptor cDNA fragment from a type II diabetes rat. In a control
CC amplification, rat beta 2 microglobulin sequences were amplified
CC using the primers given in AAT71582 and AAT71583.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1673 CCAACCTCTTTGCCAAGAAG 1692
Db 21 CCAACCTGATGCCAAGAAG 2
RESULT 110
AAV71640
ID AAV71640 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

```

XX AAV71640;
AC
XX
DT 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HEV ORF proteins encoding DNA amplifying primer R 180 B.
XX
KW Hepatitis E virus; HEV; SAR-55; diagnostic agent; vaccine; antibody;
KW passive immunisation; open reading frame; ORF; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX Hepatitis E virus.
XX
FN WO9846761-A1.
XX
PD 22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 09-APR-1998; 98WO-US07418.
XX
PR 11-APR-1997; 97US-0840316.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Emerson SU, Purcell RH, Robinson RA, Tsarev SA;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-568733/48.
XX
PT New hepatitis E virus DNA from Pakistani strain SAR-55 - used for,
PT e.g. developing products for diagnosis of, and vaccination against
PT hepatitis E virus infection
XX
PS Example 1; Page 43; 204pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAV71605 to AAV71698 represent primers used for PCR
CC amplification of the hepatitis E virus (HEV) DNA SAR-55 encoding the open
CC reading frame (ORF) proteins ORF-1, ORF-2 and ORF-3. A host organism
CC transformed or transfected with a recombinant expression vector
CC containing the SAR-55 nucleic acid can be used to produce the HEV
CC proteins, especially ORF-2 protein. The recombinant HEV proteins can be
CC used as diagnostic agents and as vaccines for use against HEV infection.
CC The detection of antibodies specific for HEV can be used for the
CC diagnosis of infection and diseases caused by HEV, and for monitoring the
CC progression of such disease. Such methods are also useful for monitoring
CC the efficacy of therapeutic agents during the course of treatment of HEV
CC infection and disease in a mammal. The antibodies can be used for
CC detection or for passive immunisation of mammals.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1399 TCAGACATGAAACCCCAAGAC 1418
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
2 TCAGACATGAAACCTTAGTC 21

RESULT 111
AAx86512/c
ID AAX86512 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAX86512;
XX
DT 01-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward primer used to construct multipurpose antibody derivatives.
XX
KW Multipurpose antibody derivative; heterodimer; heavy chain;
KW variable chain; constant light domain; variable light domain;
KW antigen-binding specificity; constant heavy 1 domain;
KW variable heavy domain; immunotoxin; cancer; infection; parasite;
KW autoimmune disease; thrombosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9937791-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 25-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00477.
XX
PR 23-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200193.
XX
PA (VLA-- ) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9937791-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 25-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00477.
XX
PR 23-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200193.
XX
PA (VLA-- ) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI Mertens N, Schoonjans R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-469139/39.
XX
PT New multipurpose antibodies, used for e.g. treatment and diagnosis
PT of cancer
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes multipurpose antibody derivatives,
CC comprising heterodimers of heavy and variable chain constructs. The
CC multipurpose antibody derivatives comprise the constant light (CL) and
CC variable light (VL) domains of a first antibody (Ab1) with a desired
CC antigen-binding specificity, the constant heavy 1 (CH1) and a variable
CC heavy (VH) domains of Ab1, interacting with CL and VL, and at least one
CC other molecule, with at least one additional function, coupled to one or
CC more of the Ab1 domains. The multipurpose antibody derivatives are used,
CC e.g. in the form of immunotoxins, for treatment of cancer, infections,
CC parasites, autoimmune disease and thrombosis. They may also be used for
CC diagnosis of these conditions. PCR primers AAX86512-13 were used in the
CC course of the invention to produce multipurpose antibody derivatives.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 CTTCCACCGGGCCATTCTG 766
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
21 CTTCCACCGGGCCCTTCAG 2

RESULT 112
AAx86516/c
ID AAX86516 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAX86516;
XX
DT 01-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward primer used to construct multipurpose antibody derivatives.
XX
KW Multipurpose antibody derivative; heterodimer; heavy chain;
KW variable chain; constant light domain; variable light domain;
KW antigen-binding specificity; constant heavy 1 domain;
KW variable heavy domain; immunotoxin; cancer; infection; parasite;
KW autoimmune disease; thrombosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9937791-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 25-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00477.
XX
PR 23-JAN-1998; 98EP-0200193.
XX
PA (VLA-- ) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.

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XX PI Mertens N, Schoonjans R;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-469139/39.
 XX PT New multipurpose antibodies, used for e.g. treatment and diagnosis
 XX PT of cancer
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 19; 80pp; English.
 XX CC The specification describes multipurpose antibody derivatives,
 CC comprising heterodimers of heavy and variable chain constructs. The
 CC multipurpose antibody derivatives comprise the constant light (CL) and
 CC variable light (VL) domains of a first antibody (Ab1) with a desired
 CC antigen-binding specificity, the constant heavy 1 (CH1) and variable
 CC heavy (VH) domains of Ab1, interacting with CL and VL, and at least one
 CC other molecule, with at least one additional function, coupled to one or
 CC more of the Ab1 domains. The multipurpose antibody derivatives are used,
 CC e.g. in the form of immunotoxins, for treatment of cancer, infections,
 CC parasites, autoimmune disease and thrombosis. They may also be used for
 CC diagnosis of these conditions. PCR primers AAX8516-17 were used in the
 CC course of the invention to produce multipurpose antibody derivatives.
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 747 CTTCACCGGGCCATTTCG 766
 DB 21 CTTCACCGGGCCCTTCAG 2
 RESULT 113
 AAV81277/c
 ID AAV81277 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AAV81277;
 XX DT 11-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer 3W used in PCR assay for HIV mutated reverse transcriptase DNA.
 XX KW HIV; Human immunodeficiency virus; infection; anti-retroviral; ARV;
 XX KW plasma; mutant; reverse transcriptase; immunological; therapy; PMNC;
 XX KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; pro-viral; zidovudine; didanosine;
 XX KW AZT; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.
 XX PN US5856086-A.
 XX PD 05-JAN-1999.
 XX PF 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0783786.
 XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0290311.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-0883327.
 XX PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0783786.
 XX PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 XX PI Kozal MJ, Merigan TC;
 XX WPI; 1999-105091/09.
 XX PT Monitoring treatment of HIV patients - by detecting mutation at
 PT codons 215 and/or 74 of HIV reverse transcriptase as an indication
 PT of immunological decline
 XX PS Disclosure; Column 7; 30pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to methods of monitoring, via PCR, the clinical
 CC progression of HIV infection and evaluating the effectiveness of anti-
 CC retroviral (ARV) therapy of an HIV-infected patient. One method comprises
 CC collecting a plasma sample from an HIV-infected patient, and determining
 CC whether the plasma sample comprises nucleic acid encoding HIV reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT) having a mutation at codons 215 and/or 74, where the
 CC presence of the mutations correlates positively with an accelerated
 CC immunological decline of the patient compared to patients who do not have
 CC the mutations. A similar method uses peripheral blood mononuclear cells
 CC (PBMC) from an HIV-infected patient to determine if the PBMC contains
 CC a mutated pro-viral DNA. The method can be used to predict immunological
 CC decline and to identify, at an early stage, patients whose infection has
 CC become resistant to a particular ARV drug regimen, e.g. treatment with
 CC zidovudine (AZT) or didanosine. A mutation at codon 215 of HIV RT occurs
 CC in AZT-treated patients which correlated with refractoriness to AZT
 CC treatment. The development of the codon 215 mutation in HIV RT
 CC correlates with immunological decline which occurs between 6 and 12
 CC months after the mutation is detectable in plasma HIV RNA. Mutations at
 CC codon 74 of HIV RT correlate with resistance to therapy with didanosine.
 CC The present sequence represents a primer used in PCR assay for mutation
 CC at codon 215 of HIV RT.
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1705 CCACCCAGACAGACACAT 1724
 DB 20 CCACCCAGACAAAAACAT 1
 RESULT 114
 AAZ76484/c
 ID AAZ76484 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AAZ76484;
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10840.
 XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX PF 21-APR-1999; 93WO-IB00822.
 XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome -
 XX PS Claim 9; Page 2541; 2745pp; English.
 XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA265979 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 GAAACGTCGTGTCGTGAC 530
 DB 21 GAAACGTCGTGTCGTGAC 2

RESULT 115

AAH75135
 ID AAH75135 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC AAH75135;

XX
 DT 13-NOV-2001 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer.

XX Human; CD34 gene; blast crisis; chronic myelogenous leukemia;
 KW nm23-H4 kinase gene; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200164946-A1.

XX 07-SEP-2001.

XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-JP01485.

XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0058043.

XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.

XX Mano H, Miyazato A, Ueno S, Yoshida K, Yamanaka T, Ikeda U;
 PI Shimada K, Hatake K, Ozawa K, Asada K, Kato I;

XX WPI; 2001-550191/61.

XX Method for detecting chronic myelogenous leukemia by comparing
 PT expression levels of CD34 and nm23-H4 genes -

XX Example 2; Page 15; 60pp; Japanese.

XX The specification describes a method of detecting blast crisis in chronic
 CC myelogenous leukemia. The method comprises comparing the amounts of
 CC expression of at least two genes in a sample, particularly CD34 gene
 CC and nm23-H4 kinase gene. The method allows the worsening stages of
 CC chronic myelogenous leukemia to be easily detected at a high
 CC reliability. PCR primers AAH75134-35 were used in the course of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 GTCAGCTTACAGGATTTCG 161
 DB 1 GTCGCTAGACATTTCG 20

RESULT 116

AAF95483
 ID AAF95483 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC AAF95483;

XX
 DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #244.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX Variation replace(11,A)
 XX FT /*tag= a
 XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.

XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947.

XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.

XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JU;

XX WPI; 2001-228749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis -

XX Examples; Page 66; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism
 CC and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 858 CACCACCTCTGCTGTCATGG 877

```
Db 1 CACCACAGAGCTGTCATGG 20
||||| | |||||
RESULT 117
AAF95811/C
ID AAF95811 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF95811;
XX
AC AAF95811;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #572.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,G)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Examples; Page 88; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism
XX and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1554 CCCAATGGGAGAGGCTGC 1573
||||| | |||||
Db 20 CCCATTGGTGAAGAGCTGC 1
```

```
RESULT 118
AAF96689
ID AAF96689 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF96689;
XX
AC AAF96689;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1450.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis -
XX
XX Examples; Page 146; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism
XX and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1023 ACCTGAGAGCTTCAAGCTG 1042
||||| | |||||
Db 1 ACCTGAGAGCGGTGATGCTG 20
||||| | |||||
RESULT 119
AAF76524
ID AAF76524 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
```

AC AAF76524;
 DT 11-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human EFEMP1 coding sequence PCR primer #27.
 XX
 KW Human; EGF-containing fibrillin-like extracellular matrix protein 1;
 KW EFEMP1; macular degeneration; chromosome 2; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200112823-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US14965.
 XX
 PR 28-MAY-1999; 99US-0322357.
 XX
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Stone EM, Sheffield VC;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-218354/22.
 XX
 PT Screening assays to identify compounds that modulate EGF-containing
 PT fibrillin like extracellular matrix protein 1 bioactivity, which are
 PT useful for treating or preventing macular degeneration -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 67; 92pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for identifying compounds which
 CC modulate the activity of epidermal growth factor-containing fibrillin
 CC like extracellular matrix protein 1 (EFEMP1). The human EFEMP1 coding and
 CC protein sequences are also provided. Compounds of the invention can be
 CC used in the treatment of macular degeneration and other diseases related
 CC to EFEMP1. The present sequence is a PCR primer for a fragment of the
 CC EFEMP1 gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 393 TTACACTCTGCTGACTTGA 412
 DB 2 TTACATTCTGTGGACTTGA 21
 RESULT 120
 ABV85009/c
 ID ABV85009 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV85009;
 XX
 DT 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human beta-actin sense RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:819.
 XX
 KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; human; chronic hepatitis C;
 KW CH; liver tissue; hepatocellular carcinoma; cancer; tumour; HCC;
 KW expression pattern; differential expression; reverse transcription-PCR;
 KW RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2002209591-A.
 XX
 PD 30-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-JAN-2001; 2001JP-0012328.
 XX

PR 19-JAN-2001; 2001JP-0012328.
 XX
 PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-631294/68.
 XX
 PT Human chronic hepatitis C tissue expression exasperating gene group
 PT comprises 100 high-ranking genes -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 132; 139pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags
 CC representing groups of genes which are differentially expressed in human
 CC chronic hepatitis C (CH) liver tissue or hepatitis C-induced
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) compared with normal human liver tissue.
 CC The SAGE tags of this invention consist of a sequence of 10 nucleotides
 CC located downstream of the 5'-CATG-3' sequence motif lying nearest to the
 CC polyA region of cDNAs derived from a variety of genes. These tags serve
 CC to uniquely identify each transcript and can thus be used to analyse the
 CC pattern of gene expression in particular cell types. The invention also
 CC relates to proteins encoded by the genes expressed in chronic hepatitis
 CC C liver tissue or HCC, antibodies against these proteins, and inhibitors
 CC of the expression of groups of genes that are overexpressed in chronic
 CC hepatitis C liver tissue or HCC. Groups of genes differentially expressed
 CC in chronic hepatitis C tissue or HCC may be used for the diagnosis and
 CC treatment of these diseases. Such genes, inhibitors of their expression
 CC or activity, and antibodies against the gene products may be used in the
 CC development of drugs to treat chronic hepatitis C and/or HCC. Sequences
 CC ABV84991-ABV85010 represent reverse transcription-PCR primers used in the
 CC SAGE protocol to determine gene expression patterns in chronic hepatitis
 CC C liver tissue and hepatocellular carcinoma compared with normal liver
 CC tissue.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTGC 161
 DB 20 GTCCGCTTAGAGCAATTGC 1
 RESULT 121
 ABA02305
 ID ABA02305 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA02305;
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human beta-actin quantitative real-time PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:12.
 XX
 KW Human; beta-actin; control; Dlk; Drosophila delta-like;
 KW myelodysplasia syndrome; MDS; diagnosis;
 KW quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001269174-A.
 XX
 PD 02-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0085153.
 XX
 PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0085153.
 XX
 PA (KIRI) KIRIN BREWERY KK.
 PA (MANO/) MANO H.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-054402/09.
 XX

PT Detection of increased expression of Dlk gene for diagnosing
PT myelodysplasia syndrome comprises comparison of expression with normal
PT tissue or use of a anti-Dlk antibody -
XX Example 4; Page 10; 15pp; Japanese.
CC The invention relates to a method for the diagnosis of myelodysplasia
CC syndrome (MDS) which enables MDS to be differentiated from leukaemia.
CC The method involves measuring the level of expression of the Dlk
CC (Drosophila delta-like, GenBank accession number U15979) gene in a test
CC sample and comparing it with Dlk expression in a normal control sample
CC and/or with a control gene. An increased level of Dlk expression is
CC indicative of MDS. The level of Dlk expression may be assessed using an
CC anti-Dlk antibody, or using a nucleic acid-based method (e.g.,
CC quantitative PCR). The invention also relates to an MDS diagnostic kit,
CC and a therapeutic agent containing an anti-Dlk antibody. Sequences
CC ABA02304-ABA02305 represent beta-actin PCR primers used as a control
CC for quantitative real-time PCR of Dlk mRNA levels in an exemplification
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 142 GTCAGCTTAGAGGATTGC 161
DB 1 GTCCGCTAGAAGCATTTGC 20
RESULT 122
ABL43272/C
ID ABL43272 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABL43272;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:316.
XX
XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
KW Genome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
XX
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
XX Arraying genome clones -
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 11; 52pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell

CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1294 GCAGATGTGATGTTGGTGT 1313
DB 20 GCAGTTGTGAGTTTGTGT 1
RESULT 123
AAH41523/C
ID AAH41523 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH41523;
XX
DT 14-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DE Rit1 related PCR primer #18.
XX
XX Mouse; human; combined DNA/RNA molecule; Rit1; tumour suppressor;
KW 2-3 type zinc finger structure; cancer; diagnosis; carcinogenesis;
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200132859-A1.
XX
PD 10-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP04765.
XX
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99JP-0310420.
XX
XX (MOCH) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Kominami R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-316438/33.
XX
XX New zinc finger protein and gene encoding it for detecting and
PT diagnosing cancer, estimating the risk of carcinogenesis, and for gene
PT therapy -
XX
XX Example; Fig 4; 119pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a combined DNA/RNA molecule designated
CC Rit1, which has a 2-3 type zinc finger structure and tumour suppressor
CC activity. Rit1 has cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy.
CC Genomic or cDNA encoding Rit1 can be used in the detection and diagnosis
CC of cancer, and the estimation of the risk of carcinogenesis. Rit1 and
CC its partial peptides are also used to detect and diagnose cancer, and
CC estimate the risk of carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents
CC a PCR primer which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGG 470
 |||||
 DB 15 GGGGCTGATGGTGG 1

RESULT 124
 AAX81991/C
 ID AAX81991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX81991;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for PDGF-B.
 KW Bone osteogenic accessory cell; density isolation; immune isolation;
 KW transforming growth factor beta II; TGF; bone; osteoprogenitor;
 KW preosteoblast; osteoblast; stimulatory factor; wound site; bone disease;
 KW osteoporosis; vitamin D deficiency; neurofibromatosis; osteomyelitis;
 KW osteitis deformans; PDGF; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9924557-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-MAY-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-NOV-1998; 98WO-US23884.
 XX
 PR 10-NOV-1997; 97US-0065173.
 XX
 PA (UNM) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 XX
 PI Long MW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-418429/35.
 XX
 PT Human bone accessory molecules and osteogenic stimulatory factors
 XX
 PS Examples; Page 72; 78pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of isolation of bone osteogenic
 CC accessory cells. The method comprises (a) providing a starting cell
 CC population; (b) subjecting the population to density isolation to obtain
 CC a low density cell fraction; (c) subjecting the low density bone cell
 CC fraction to immune isolation based on transforming growth factor (TGF)
 CC beta II receptor expression; and (d) subjecting the immune adherent
 CC cells to positive selection based on low cell complexity. Bone cells,
 CC such as osteoprogenitor cells, preosteoblasts or osteoblasts, can be
 CC stimulated to differentiate and/or mature by co-culture with accessory
 CC cells, such as CPl (cell population having (1) buoyant density of about
 CC 1.050 - 1.090 g/cm³; (2) absence of plastic adherence; and (3) presence of
 CC TGF beta II receptor expression) or stimulatory factors produced by the
 CC cells. The accessory cells or stimulatory factor can be injected into the
 CC bone forming tissue or wound site of an animal or human. The stimulatory
 CC factors can also be injected into a fracture site, at a bone-tooth
 CC interface or on bone tissue after surgery. The accessory cells and/or
 CC stimulatory factor can also be used for the treatment of bone disease,
 CC such as osteoporosis, vitamin D deficiency, neurofibromatosis not
 CC usually associated with bone disease, osteitis deformans or
 CC osteomyelitis. Sequences AAX81961-994 represent PCR primers used during
 CC the course of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 657 AGGGAACCCAGGCTC 671
 |||||
 DB 15 GGGGCTGATGGTGG 1

Db 19 AGGGAACCCAGGCTC 5

RESULT 125
 AAX56176/C
 ID AAX56176 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX56176;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human alpha-7 nicotinic receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:23.
 XX
 KW Human; alpha-7 nicotinic receptor; neuronal; hybridisation; probe;
 KW alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; schizophrenia;
 KW small cell lung carcinoma; breast cancer; nicotine-dependent illness;
 KW epilepsy; juvenile myoclonic epilepsy; Prader-Willi syndrome;
 KW Angelman's syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9920757-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-APR-1999.
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-1998; 98WO-US21762.
 XX
 PR 23-OCT-1997; 97US-0956518.
 XX
 PA (FREE/) FREEDMAN R.
 PA (LEON/) LEONARD S.
 XX
 PI Freedman R, Leonard S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-288306/24.
 XX
 PT Human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor and related
 PT polynucleotides
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 64; 104pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleotide sequence (I)
 CC encoding at least a portion of the human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic
 CC acetylcholine receptor (alpha7-hnAChR). Also described are: (1) a
 CC peptide encoded by (I); (2) a vector comprising (I); (3) a host cell
 CC transformed with a vector of (2); (4) a polynucleotide comprising at
 CC least 15 nucleotides which hybridises under stringent conditions to at
 CC least a portion of (I); (5) a method for detection of a polynucleotide
 CC encoding alpha 7-hnAChR in a biological sample; and (6) a method for
 CC amplification of nucleic acid from a sample suspected of containing
 CC nucleic acid encoding alpha 7-hnAChR. The primers and probes from the
 CC present invention can be used on brain tissue and blood samples of
 CC humans suspected of suffering from schizophrenia, small cell lung
 CC carcinoma, breast cancer and nicotine-dependent illness. This is
 CC particularly useful for diagnosis of schizophrenia. Other illnesses
 CC that can be studied/diagnosed are epilepsy (e.g. juvenile myoclonic
 CC epilepsy) and Prader-Willi and Angelman's syndromes.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1339 CACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353
 |||||
 DB 20 CACAGAGATGCTGGA 6

RESULT 126
 AAX75658/C
 ID AAX75658 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX75658;
 AC 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #117.
 XX
 DE Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 190; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1394 TCTCATCAGACATGAAC 1411
 DB 18 TCTCATCAGACATGAAC 1
 RESULT 127
 AAV12805/c
 ID AAV12805 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV12805;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Clonotypic IgH CDR3 sequences from the joining (J) gene pool segment.
 XX
 KW Rearrangement; gene; immunoglobulin H; IgH; T cell receptor; TCR;
 KW clonotypic rearrangement; haematopoietic cell; monitor; response;
 KW haematological cancer; multiple myeloma; Hodgkin's disease;
 KW acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; test; bone marrow; autologous transplant;

KW detection; clonotypic cell; premalignant; autoimmune; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9746706-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-1997.
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-1997; 97WO-US09534.
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-1996; 96US-0019106.
 XX
 PA (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.
 XX
 PI Belch AR, Pilarski LM, Szczepek AJ;
 XX WPI; 1998-042212/04.
 XX
 PT Detecting specific clonotypic nucleic acid rearrangement in
 PT haematopoietic cells - used to monitor treatment of haematological
 PT cancer or to screen bone marrow transplants
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 49; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC V127805-22 represent clonotypic immunoglobulin H (IgH) complementarity
 CC determining region 3 (CDR3) rearrangements. The rearrangement of
 CC immunoglobulin (Ig) H genes or the rearrangement of T cell receptor
 CC (TCR) genes in a clone is called its clonotypic rearrangement. The
 CC sequences are derived from BM plasma cells of patients suffering from
 CC multiple myeloma. A novel method is described that identifies clonotypic
 CC nucleic acid rearrangements in haematopoietic cells from a patient with
 CC (or at risk of) a haematological neoplastic disease. This method
 CC comprises isolating a neoplastic haematopoietic cell containing a target
 CC clonotypic rearrangement and amplifying a specific segment of the target.
 CC The amplified product is sequenced to determine if the clonotypic
 CC rearrangement is present. The method is especially used to monitor a
 CC patients' response to treatment of haematological cancer (e.g. multiple
 CC myeloma, Hodgkin's disease or acute lymphoblastic leukaemia). The method
 CC can also be used to test bone marrow samples, including stem cells,
 CC intended for autologous transplant. Other applications include detecting
 CC clonotypic cells in premalignant and autoimmune states, identifying cell
 CC types representative of the different stages in a malignant clone and
 CC development of therapies.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1572 GCCCCTGCGCCAGGTA 1589
 DB 18 GCCCCTGCGTCAAGTA 1
 RESULT 128
 AAH75784
 ID AAH75784 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH75784;
 XX
 DT 15-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOV 12 reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 KW NOV; olfactory; cytostatic; immunomodulator; vulnary; anti-HIV;
 KW antasthmatic; antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; neuroprotective;
 KW osteopathic; gene therapy; odorant receptor; olfactory receptor;
 KW G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; neuro-olfactory; trauma; PCR primer;
 KW neoplastic disorder; cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer;
 KW uterus cancer; immune response; AIDS; asthma; Crohn's disease;
 KW multiple sclerosis; Albright hereditary osteodystrophy; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 FN WO200155179-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02849.
 XX
 XX 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178370.
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178371.
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178406.
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178408.
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178409.
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178413.
 PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178414.
 PR 07-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180634.
 PR 24-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220516.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221408.
 PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221943.
 PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257593.
 PR 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260290.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 XX Prayaga SK, Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Li L, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM;
 PI Peyton JA, Macdougall J;
 XX WPI; 2001-514556/56.
 DR
 XX New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for treating or
 PT preventing a syndrome associated with a human disease (e.g. disorders
 PT of the neuro-olfactory system), as well as in gene therapy -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 229; 242pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to novel human NOVX proteins and coding
 CC sequences, where X is any number from 1 to 18 (see AAH75716-AAH75733, and
 CC AA64400 and AAG66322-AAG66338). NOVX are members of the
 CC odorant/olfactory receptor (OR) family, which are G-protein coupled
 CC receptors (GPCRs). The NOVX proteins and coding sequences are useful as
 CC therapeutics, particularly in the manufacture of a medicament for
 CC treating a syndrome associated with a human disease/disorders of the
 CC neuro-olfactory system, e.g. those induced by trauma, surgery and/or
 CC neoplastic disorders. Furthermore, the coding sequences and proteins are
 CC useful in treating cancer e.g. adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate cancer,
 CC uterus cancer, inappropriate immune response, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis or Albritch hereditary osteodystrophy. The
 CC coding sequences are also useful in gene therapy for treating the above
 CC conditions. The present PCR primer was used in an example from the
 CC present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1635 GCCCCAGAGCTGAAGGA 1652
 DB 1 GCCCCAGAGCTGAAGGA 18
 RESULT 129
 RAF26515/C
 ID AAF26515 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF26515;
 XX
 DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SRC-3 antisense oligonucleotide #19.
 XX
 KW Steroid receptor coactivator-3; SRC-3; antisense; infection;

KW inflammation; tumour; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6156571-A.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 15-NOV-1999; 99US-0440612.
 XX
 PR 15-NOV-1999; 99US-0440612.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 PI WPI; 2001-079549/09.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compound useful to prevent or delay infection,
 PT inflammation or tumor formation, specifically hybridizes with and
 PT inhibits the expression of human steroid receptor coactivator-3 -
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Column 40; 36pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide,
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human steroid receptor
 CC coactivator-3 (SRC-3). The invention is useful for inhibiting the
 CC expression of SRC-3 in human cells or tissues in vitro. It is
 CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as
 CC research reagents and kits. It is useful prophylactically, to
 CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1222 GAAGCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239
 DB 18 GAAGCCACTGAGAAAGAC 1
 RESULT 130
 AAH47598/C
 ID AAH47598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH47598;
 XX
 DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human Her-3 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS # 19613.
 DE
 XX Her-3; epidermal growth factor; EGF; receptor/tyrosine kinase; human;
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antibacterial; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6277640-B1.
 XX
 XX 21-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0630706.
 XX
 PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0630706.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 PI WPI; 2001-535134/59.
 DR
 XX

PT Antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Her-3,
 PT member of epidermal growth factor family of receptor/tyrosine kinases,
 PT useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Column 43-44; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides antisense compounds capable of inhibiting the
 CC expression of human Her-3, a member of epidermal growth factor (EGF)
 CC family of receptor/tyrosine kinases. The antisense oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of Her-3 in cells or tissues. They
 CC are commonly used as research reagents and in diagnostics for example, to
 CC elucidate the function of particular genes. The antisense compounds are
 CC also useful for distinguishing between functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway and for research use. They are also utilized for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and in kits. They are useful
 CC prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumor formation. Sequences AAH47532-47615 represent chimeric antisense
 CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap,
 CC used for the inhibition of Her-3 mRNA expression.
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 699 AGGAGAAAGTCTCTGT 716

DB 18 AGGAGAAAGTCAATGT 1

RESULT 131

AAH83092/C
 ID AAA83092 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA83092;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE cdk7 ribozyme binding site #13.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
 KW restenosis; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis. Cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1

XX Disclosure; Page 56; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAH82415 to AAH86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.

CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 TGAATTCCTATCTCTGG 949

DB 19 TGGTATTCCTATCTCTGG 2

RESULT 132

AAH58254/C

ID AAH58254 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH58254;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk7 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:678.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisticking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases -

XX Example 1; Page 121; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisticking,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic

CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity, and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 932 TGAATTCCTATCTCTGG 949
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 19 TGTATTCCTATCTCTGG 2

RESULT 133
 ABK93860
 ID ABK93860 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK93860;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate reverse Real Time-PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense; inhibitor of apoptosis; HIAP1; HIAP2; XIAP;
 KW cytostatic; cancer; ovarian cancer; adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; IAP;
 KW pancreatic cancer; embryonic development; viral pathogenesis;
 KW autoimmune disorder; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW lupus erythematosus; herpes virus infection; pox virus infection;
 KW adenovirus infection; proliferative disease; primer; real time PCR.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200226968-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-SEP-2001; 2001WO-CA01379.
 XX
 PR 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0672717.
 XX
 PA (UYOT-) UNIV OTTAWA.
 PA (AEGE-) AEGERA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Korneluk RG, Lacasse E, Baird S, Holcik M, Young S;
 DR WPI; 2002-479562/51.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense inhibitor of apoptosis nucleic acid useful for
 PT enhancing apoptosis in a cell, for treating cancer and other
 PT proliferative diseases -
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 42; 135pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) antisense
 CC nucleic acid (1) that inhibits IAP biological activity, regardless of
 CC length of the antisense nucleic acid, the IAP proteins may be mouse
 CC or human XIAP, HIAP1 or HIAP2. Also included are a pharmaceutical
 CC composition comprising a mammalian IAP antisense molecule and a method of
 CC enhancing apoptosis in a cell, comprising administering a negative
 CC regulator of the IAP anti-apoptotic pathway to the cell. The IAP
 CC antisense inhibitor is useful for enhancing apoptosis in a cell in a
 CC mammal diagnosed with a proliferative disease. The method is useful for
 CC treating a patient diagnosed with a proliferative disease like cancer.
 CC The IAP antisense molecule is useful to treat, ameliorate, improve,
 CC sustain or prevent proliferative diseases (e.g. ovarian cancer,
 CC adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, pancreatic cancer,) and also in diseases or
 CC conditions where apoptosis is involved or implicated (e.g. embryonic
 CC development, viral pathogenesis, autoimmune disorders, neurodegenerative
 CC diseases, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus and infection by herpes

CC virus, pox virus and adenovirus). The present sequence is a real
 CC time PCR primer used to measure mRNA levels in an experiment showing
 CC that the antisense molecules of the invention reduce the levels of IAP
 CC mRNA in a cell.

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAATTC 1527
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 AAGATGGTGATGGATTC 19

RESULT 134
 AAD30200/C
 ID AAD30200 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD30200;
 XX
 DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human UGT1 gene polymorphism detecting common PCR primer #7.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; diagnosis; pre-disposition;
 KW drug induced liver toxicity; screening; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase;
 KW UGT1; hepatotoxic reaction; sequence identification; drug metabolism;
 KW genotyping; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200206523-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP07524.
 XX
 PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0115353.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 PI Acuna G, Foerzler D, Leong DU;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179803/23.

PT Detecting predisposition to hepatotoxic reaction of human being caused
 PT by administration of a compound, by determining single nucleotide
 PT polymorphism in UDP-glucuronosyl transferase gene in sample of human
 PT being -
 XX
 PS Example; Page 22; 62pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method for diagnosing a pre-disposition to
 CC drug induced liver toxicity which involves determining at least one
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the UDP-glucuronosyl transferase
 CC (UGT1) gene. The method is useful for detecting a predisposition to a
 CC hepatotoxic reaction of a human being caused by administration of a
 CC pharmacologically active compound based on determination of a SNP in
 CC UGT1 gene in a sample of the human being. Nucleic acids containing
 CC polymorphism are useful for performing sequence identification. They
 CC are also useful in screening assays, to establish animal, cell and in
 CC vitro models for drug metabolism and for genotyping individuals. The
 CC present sequence is a common PCR primer used to detect human UGT1
 CC gene polymorphism.

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1017 GAAACACCTGAGAGCT 1034
|||||
Db 19 GAAACCCCTGAAGAGCT 2

RESULT 135

AAQ14985
ID AAQ14985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ14985;
XX

DT 24-FEB-1992 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide #13 for regulating HIV rev/CAR interaction.
XX

XX human immunodeficiency virus; RNA splicing; RNA transport;
KW RNA secondary structure; phosphorothioate linkage; retrovirus;
KW rev response element; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX

XX PN WO9117246-A.
XX

XX PD 14-NOV-1991.
XX

XX PF 14-NOV-1991; 91WO-US02558.
XX

XX PR 04-MAY-1990; 90US-0518929.
XX

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

XX PI Ecker DJ;
XX

XX DR WPI; 1991-353768/48.
XX

XX PT Modulating gene expression for HIV treatment - comprises binding
PT oligonucleotide(s) to RNA portions which have sec. structure

XX PS Example 2; Page 24; 40pp; English.
XX

XX CC This oligonucleotide and its analogue, having phosphorothioate bonds,
CC were designed to interact with the computer-predicted secondary
CC structure of the HIV-1 CAR element. The secondary structure of the CAR
CC element is not known for certain but the RNA is predicted to form 5
CC stem loops, each of which has the potential to interact with the rev
CC gene product. The inhibitory effect of the oligo and its analogue
CC has not yet been determined.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAGG 307
|||||
Db 1 GTCCTCCAGAACCCAGG 18

RESULT 136

AAQ53191
ID AAQ53191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ53191;
XX

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT

XX DT 09-JUN-1994 (first entry)
XX

XX DE Familial dysautonomia detection GSN primer.
XX

XX KW Probe; human chromosome 9; PD; gene; screening; ss.
XX

XX OS Synthetic.
XX

XX PN WO9324657-A2.
XX

XX PD 09-DEC-1993.
XX

XX PF 25-MAY-1993; 93WO-US04946.
XX

XX PR 29-MAY-1993; 92US-0890719.
PR

XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-0049678.
XX

XX PA (GHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX

XX PI Blumenfeld A, Breakefield XO, Gusella JF;
XX

XX DR WPI; 1993-405845/50.
XX

XX PT Detection of a gene associated with familial dysautonomia - by
PT analysing human chromosome 9 for DNA polymorphism linked to the
PT gene

XX PS Disclosure; Page 25; 50pp; English.
XX

XX CC The sequence is that of a primer specific for the GSN marker
CC polymorphism which may be used in the detection of a gene associated
CC with familial dysautonomia (PD). It may be used in a test kit for
CC screening of fetuses and individuals at risk through their family.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGGAAC 663
|||||
Db 3 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGGAAC 20

RESULT 137

AAQ74289/c
ID AAQ74289 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ74289;
XX

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT

XX DT 12-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX

XX DE Amyloid precursor protein exon 7 reverse PCR primer.
XX

XX KW Amyloid precursor protein; APP; exon 7 PCR primer;
KW beta-amyloidosis animal models; Down's syndrome;
KW Alzheimers disease; Yeast artificial chromosome; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX

XX PN WO9423049-A2.
XX

XX PD 13-OCT-1994.
XX

XX PF 01-APR-1994; 94WO-US03619.
XX

XX PR 02-APR-1993; 93US-0042390.
XX

XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX

XX PI Gearhart JD, Lamb ET;
XX

XX DR WPI; 1994-333207/41.
XX

XX PT Introduction and expression of large genomic sequences in
PT transgenic animals - which may be used as animal models of
PT beta-amyloidosis in Alzheimer's disease and Down's syndrome.

XX PS Example 3; Page 33; 60pp; English.

CC AAQ74288 and AAQ74289 are the forward and reverse PCR primers for

CC human amyloid precursor protein (APP) exon 7, these were used

CC to screen yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) libraries for APP.

CC Isolated APP clones were then injected into blastocysts, from the

CC same species as the embryonic cells which contained the YAC

CC library. Transgenic animals which could be used as models of

CC beta-amyloidosis (prevalent in individuals with Down's

CC syndrome and Alzheimers disease), were then generated from the

CC injected blastocysts.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 49 CTGGCCACACTCTCTGCT 66

DB 18 CTGGCCACACTCTCTGCT 1

RESULT 138

AAQ98006

ID AAQ98006 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAQ98006;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX DT 19-OCT-1995 (first entry)

DE Peptide nucleic acid oligomer targeting HIV rev gene.

XX KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus;

XX KW AIDS; antiviral; antisense; triple helix; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of

FT the backbone subunits are composed of N-acetyl

FT N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine peptide residues, the

FT nucleobase being attached covalently to the

FT acetyl group and the peptide linkage being

FT formed by condensation of the glycine

FT carboxy group of one residue with the amino

FT group of the 2-aminoethyl moiety in the next

FT residue"

XX PN WO9504068-A1.

XX PN 09-FEB-1995.

XX PF 28-JUL-1994; 94WO-US08517.

XX PR 29-JUL-1993; 93US-0099718.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Becker DJ;

XX DR WPI; 1995-082179/11.

XX Oligomer hybridisable to HIV sequence and contg. peptide nucleic

PT acid subunit - birds in complementary manner to DNA and RNA, and

PT useful for modulating HIV viral activity, e.g. in treating AIDS

XX PS Claim 2; Page 177; 186pp; English.

XX New peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers are provided which (a) consist

CC of naturally occurring nucleobases covalently bound to a polyamide

CC backbone and (b) hybridise to the translation initiation AUG region,

CC 5' untranslated region (5' UTR), 3' untranslated region (3' UTR),

CC splice junctions or coding sequence of a human immunodeficiency virus

CC gene chosen from env, gag, pol, rev and tat.

CC The PNAs can be used to target RNA and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to

CC produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. They have utility

CC as gene-targeted drugs for modulating HIV processes. Hence they

CC can be used to treat AIDS and other viral infections. They are also

CC useful in diagnostic applications and as research tools.

CC PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary single stranded DNA.

CC They are also able to form triple helices in which a first PNA strand

CC binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds with the resulting

CC double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no

CC significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates cellular

CC uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological amino acids,

CC they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by proteases.

CC The present sequence is a specifically claimed PNA sequence

CC (represented by the sequence of nucleobases) targeting the HIV rev gene.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAGG 307

DB 1 GCTCCCAAGAACCCCAAGG 18

RESULT 139

AA768342

ID AA768342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AA768342;

XX DT 11-AUG-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Loci-specific primer for assessing integrity of human Y chromosome.

XX KW Y chromosome; integrity; chromosome locus; primer; amplification;

XX KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; fertility; azoospermia; oligospermia;

XX KW infertile; diagnosis; DYS209; DYS4351; DYS211; DYS33; DYS1;

XX KW SMX; DAZ(1); DYS218; DYS219; DYS212; DYS351; DYS205; DYS281; MIC2;

XX KW DYS201; DYS241; DYS198; SRV; DYS197; DYS196; DYS240; DYS271; DYS221;

XX KW XA182; DAZ(2); DYS224; DYS226; DYS222; DYS227; DYS229; DYS230;

XX KW DAZ(3); DAZ(4); DAZ(5); SMCY; DYS217; DYS220; DYS223; DYS7; DYS237;

XX KW DYS215; DYS7; DYS237; DAZ(6); DAZ(7); DAZ(8); DAZ(9); DAZ(10);

XX KW DAZ(11); YRRM1; ZFY; BXM; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9641007-A1.

XX PD 19-DEC-1996.

XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US09421.

XX PR 18-SEP-1995; 95US-0531556.

XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0472416.

XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.

XX PI Agoulnik AI, First MK, Muallem A;

XX DR WPI; 1997-099942/09.

XX Assessing integrity of Y chromosome - by amplification of selected

PT human chromosome loci by multiplex PCR and comparison with normal

PT control DNA.
 XX Claim 2; Page 55; 111pp; English.
 PS AAT68337-T68346 are a set of primers used in a method for assessing the
 CC integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of priming the
 CC chromosome loci: DYS240, DYS271, DYS221, KAL182, DAZ(2) and MIC2.
 CC The method can be used to rapidly and reproducibly assess the
 CC integrity of specific regions of the Y chromosome that are associated
 CC with male fertility. It can be used to assess the integrity of the Y
 CC chromosome in males exhibiting azoospermia or oligospermia (no or very
 CC little spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess the genotype of infants
 CC of phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method can also be used
 CC in diagnosis and quality control.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCCA 199
 Db 1 TGGGAATCACTTTTGCAA 18
 RESULT 140
 AAV48386/c
 ID AAV48386 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAV48386;
 XX 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX NheI primer mNheI R6.
 XX ss; PCR; primer; amplification; NheI; ataxia; epilepsy.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX US5811244-A.
 XX 22-SEP-1998.
 XX 18-SEP-1996; 96US-0715142.
 XX 18-SEP-1996; 96US-0715142.
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX (JACK-) JACKSON LAB.
 XX Cox GA, Frankel WN, Lutz CM, Noebels JL;
 XX WPI; 1998-530864/45.
 XX Diagnosis of disorders associated with NheI gene product defect,
 PT e.g. epilepsy - based on inability of cells to regulate
 PT intracellular pH
 XX Disclosure; Column 8; 12pp; English.
 XX The primers AAV48365-V48390 were used in the method of the invention for
 CC diagnosis of disorders associated with NheI gene defect. An A to T
 CC transition at Nucleotide 1639 within the NheI gene results in both
 CC ataxia or epilepsy. This can be useful for the diagnosis of epilepsy
 CC (petit mal or grand mal) or ataxia associated with intention tremor or
 CC wobbliness.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 PT control DNA.
 XX Claim 2; Page 55; 111pp; English.
 PS AAT68337-T68346 are a set of primers used in a method for assessing the
 CC integrity of a Y chromosome. The primers are capable of priming the
 CC chromosome loci: DYS240, DYS271, DYS221, KAL182, DAZ(2) and MIC2.
 CC The method can be used to rapidly and reproducibly assess the
 CC integrity of specific regions of the Y chromosome that are associated
 CC with male fertility. It can be used to assess the integrity of the Y
 CC chromosome in males exhibiting azoospermia or oligospermia (no or very
 CC little spermatozoa in the semen) or to assess the genotype of infants
 CC of phenotypically ambiguous sexuality. The method can also be used
 CC in diagnosis and quality control.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1142 GGCAACTGGACGAGGA 1159
 Db 20 GGCAGCTGGACGAGGA 3
 RESULT 141
 AAV18313/c
 ID AAV18313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV18313;
 AC AAV18313;
 XX 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX Measles virus L protein PCR primer #33.
 XX L protein; attenuation; non-segmented; negative sense; vaccine; immunity;
 KW single stranded RNA virus; Mononegavirales; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Measles virus.
 XX WO9813501-A2.
 XX 02-APR-1998.
 XX 19-SEP-1997; 97WO-US16718.
 XX 27-SEP-1996; 96US-0026823.
 XX (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX Murphy BR, Randolph VB, Sidhu MS, Tatem JM, Udem SA;
 XX WPI; 1998-230710/20.
 XX Recombinantly-generated, attenuated, non-segmented, negative-sense,
 PT single stranded RNA virus of order Mononegavirales - having
 PT attenuating mutation in 3' genomic promoter region and RNA
 PT polymerase gene, useful as vaccine to immunise against such virus
 XX Example 1; Page 53; 426pp; English.
 XX AAV18281-V18325 are PCR primers used in the amplification of measles
 CC virus L protein. This protein is used in a method which involves the
 CC isolation of recombinantly-generated, attenuated, non-segmented,
 CC negative-sense, single stranded RNA virus of the order Mononegavirales
 CC which have at least 1 attenuating mutation in the 3' genomic promoter
 CC region and at least 1 attenuating mutation in the RNA polymerase gene.
 CC This RNA virus can be used as a vaccine to immunise an individual against
 CC such a virus.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 323 CAGAGCTATTTCACAAACC 340
 Db 19 CAGAGCTATGTACCAACC 2
 RESULT 142
 AAV42477
 ID AAV42477 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV42477;
 AC AAV42477;
 XX 02-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX

DE PCR primer 2 used to amplify human loci DYS221 DNA.
 XX Assay; Y chromosome; Y chromosome loci; human; male fertility;
 KW detection; deletion mutation; male infertility; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 FN WO9824937-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97WO-US23136.
 PF
 XX 04-DEC-1996; 96US-0753979.
 PR
 XX (PROM-) PROMEGA CORP.
 PA
 XX First MK, Muallem A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-333352/29.
 DR
 XX
 XX Assessing Y chromosome integrity in predicting human male
 PT infertility - by amplifying specific regions of human Y chromosome
 PT linked to normal fertility by multiplex PCR and detecting deletion
 PT mutations
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 26; 47pp; English.
 XX
 XX PCR primers AAV42472-511 are used in a method for assessing the
 CC integrity of a Y chromosome. Genomic DNA, or blood, from a subject is
 CC combined with several distinct oligonucleotide primer pairs capable of
 CC simultaneously priming several human Y chromosome loci which are
 CC linked to normal fertility in human males. The present primer pair
 CC (AAV42476-77) amplify loci DYS221. The primer pairs are amplified by
 CC multiplex PCR, yielding amplified chromosomal DNA fragments which are
 CC isolated and compared with those from normal male subjects. The method
 CC is useful to detect deletion mutations on a Y chromosome which are
 CC predictive of human male infertility.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 182 TGGGAATCCCTTTTGCA 199
 DB 1 TGGGAATCCTTTTGCAA 18
 RESULT 143
 AAZ22947/C
 ID AAZ22947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAZ22947;
 AC
 XX 10-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Primer specific for measles virus L gene.
 XX
 XX Measles virus; attenuated; human respiratory syncytial virus; RSV;
 KW mutation; vaccine; immunization; measles; RSV subgroup B; RT-PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 OS Measles virus.
 XX
 XX WO9949017-A2.
 FN
 XX 30-SEP-1999.
 PD
 XX 22-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06225.
 PF

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079466.
 PR
 XX (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
 PA
 XX Udem SA, Sidhu MS, Randolph VB, Buonagurio DA;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-580441/49.
 DR
 XX New vaccines for measles and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) -
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 52; 171pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention provides isolated, recombinantly-generated, attenuated
 CC measles virus (I) and human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) subgroup B
 CC (II). The attenuated measles virus has at least 1 of the following
 CC attenuating mutations: (1) in the N gene, at residue Glu129Lys;
 CC Glu148Gly or Ser479Thr; (2) in the P gene, at residues Glu225Cys;
 CC Cys275Tyr or Leu439Pro; or (3) in the C gene at residues Ala73Val,
 CC Met104Thr, or Ser134Tyr; or (4) at the F gene-end signal, at nucleotide
 CC Thr7243Cys. The attenuated RSV has an attenuating mutation in the M
 CC gene-end signal comprising Thr4199Cys. (I) is useful as a vaccine for
 CC immunizing against measles. (II) is useful as a vaccine for immunizing
 CC and giving protection against RSV subgroup B. Compositions comprising
 CC transcripional vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding a genome or antigenome of (I) or (II), are useful for producing
 CC infectious attenuated measles virus or RSV subgroup B virus. Current
 CC vaccines for measles and RSV do not provide 100 % protection, and only
 CC give short-lived immunity. Other vaccines give unfavorable immune
 CC responses or adverse reactions. Sequences AA222915-959 represent primers
 CC for RT-PCR amplification and sequencing of the measles virus L gene and
 CC genomic termini.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 323 CAGAGCTATTACAAACC 340
 DB 19 CAGAGCTATGTACCAACC 2
 RESULT 144
 AAX96315
 ID AAX96315 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX96315;
 AC
 XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX WO9927105-A2.
 FN
 XX 03-JUN-1999.
 PD
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
 PF
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
 PR
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
 PR
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Griffais R;
 PI

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XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX
XX Page 1816; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
XX frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
XX Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
XX disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
XX contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
XX otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
XX by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-
XX AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
XX containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as
XX immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
XX expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 553 TGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 570
DB 3 TGGGGATTCTGAAGCACA 20

RESULT 145
AAX94854/C
ID AAX94854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX94854;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
XX vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
XX
XX (G8ST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffais R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX
XX Page 1702; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
XX frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
XX Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
XX disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
XX contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
XX otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
XX by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-

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CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as
CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 132 GGGGAAGTTCTCAGCTT 149
DB 20 GGGGAAGTTCTGTTGCTT 3

RESULT 146
AAZ43633
ID AAZ43633 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ43633;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human familial dysautonomia GSN marker PCR primer 1.
XX
XX Detection; polymorphism; familial dysautonomia; human; chromosome 9;
XX D9S53; D9S105; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US9998133-A.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0480655.
XX
XX 29-MAY-1992; 92US-0890719.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93US-0049678.
XX
XX (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Breakfield XO, slaugenhaupt S, Blumenfeld A, Gusella JF;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-052539/04.
XX
XX Detecting polymorphisms linked to a gene associated with familial
XX dysautonomia -
XX
XX Disclosure; Column 41-42; 33pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for detecting the presence in a
XX subject of a polymorphism linked to a gene associated with familial
XX dysautonomia comprising analyzing human chromosome 9. The method
XX comprises analyzing human chromosome 9 for the presence of a
XX polymorphism located between D9S53 and D9S105 inclusive and linked to
XX the gene associated with familial dysautonomia where the presence of a
XX polymorphism is indicative of carriers of a gene associated with
XX familial dysautonomia. The methods allow characterization of simple
XX sequence repeat polymorphisms using less DNA, typically only 10 nanograms
XX of genomic DNA, and is faster than restriction fragment length
XX polymorphism analysis. AAZ43609-243642 represent PCR primers used in the
XX detection method described in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 646 GCCAGCTTGGAGGGAAC 663

```

Db 3 GCAGCTTTGGAGACAAC 20

RESULT 147
 ABA82186
 ID ABA82186 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABA82186;
 AC ABA82186;
 XX 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #145.
 DE
 XX Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
 KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
 KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200177327-A1.
 PN
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16951.
 PF
 XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0543771.
 PR
 XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0544398.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 PI WPI; 2001-657171/75.
 DR
 XX New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
 PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis -
 PS Disclosure; Page 34; 443pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
 CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and
 CC HBM genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene
 CC therapy, antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They
 CC can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including
 CC osteoporosis, Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous
 CC dysplasia. ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 482 CCTATGATGGCTGGGCC 499
 DB 1 CCTAATATGGCTGGACC 18

RESULT 148
 AAH78639/c
 ID AAH78639 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAH78639;
 AC AAH78639;
 XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer for mechanically sensitive potassium channel gene fragment.
 DE
 XX Human; mechanically sensitive potassium channel; riluzole; TWICK;
 KW polyunsaturated fatty acid; arachidonic acid; hTRAAK; chromosome 11q13;

KW neuronal excitation; muscle excitation; cardiac rhythm; anoxia;
 KW hormone secretion; cardiac disease; vascular disease; ischemia;
 KW nervous system disorder; endocrinal disease; muscle disease;
 KW retinal disease; epilepsy; cardiac arrhythmia; neurodegeneration;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200168670-A2.
 PN
 XX 20-SEP-2001.
 PD
 XX 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-FR00758.
 PF
 XX 14-MAR-2000; 2000FR-0003264.
 PR
 XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 PA
 XX Lazdunski M, Lesage F, Maingret F;
 PI WPI; 2001-590037/66.
 PN
 XX New mechanically sensitive potassium channel, useful for treating
 PT cardiovascular diseases and in drug screening, is activated by
 PT polyunsaturated fatty acids -
 PS Disclosure; Page 15; 37pp; French.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAH78639-40 were used to amplify a gene fragment of the
 CC human mechanically sensitive potassium channel gene. The channel is
 CC activated by polyunsaturated fatty acids (particularly arachidonic acid
 CC (AA)) and by riluzole. The polypeptide is designated human TWICK-related
 CC AA-activated potassium channel (hTRAAK). The hTRAAK gene is located
 CC on chromosome 11q13. hTRAAK is involved in regulation of neuronal and
 CC muscle excitation, cardiac rhythm and secretion of hormones. Cells that
 CC express hTRAAK, designated to screen for modulators of hTRAAK activity.
 CC Such modulators are potentially useful for prevention or treatment, in
 CC humans and animals, of: cardiac and/or vascular disease; nervous system
 CC disorders associated with ischemia and anoxia; endocrinal diseases
 CC associated with anomalous hormone secretion or muscle diseases; and
 CC retinal diseases. Typical examples are epilepsy, cardiac arrhythmia
 CC and neurodegeneration.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1564 GAAGGGCTGCCCACTGG 1581
 DB 20 GAAGGGCTCCTCCACTGG 3

RESULT 149
 AAS09263
 ID AAS09263 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAS09263;
 AC AAS09263;
 XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer #1 for marker GSN associated with familial dysautonomia.
 DE
 XX Human; familial dysautonomia; chromosome 9q31-q33; Riley-Day syndrome;
 KW FD; developmental loss of neuron; nervous system; DNA marker GSN;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6262250-B1.
 PN
 XX 17-JUL-2001.
 PD

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XX 07-DEC-1999; 99US-04555683.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0480655.
XX 29-MAY-1992; 92US-0890719.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93US-0049678.
XX
XX (GEHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Blumenfeld A, Gusella JF, Breakfield XO, Slaugenhaupt S;
XX WPI; 2001-450493/48.
XX
XX Kit for detecting presence of polymorphisms linked to gene associated
XX with familial dysautonomia (FD), comprises specific primers which
XX detect polymorphisms, D9S309 and D9S310 identified in candidate region
XX for FD gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; Column 11; 28pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence for PCR primer #1 is used with PCR primer #2
XX (AAS09264) to amplify DNA marker GSN. Various oligonucleotide
XX sequences (AAS09239-AAS09272) are described in an invention relating
XX to the detection of polymorphisms associated with familial dysautonomia
XX (FD). The FD gene has been mapped to chromosome 9q31-q33 by linkage
XX with 10 DNA markers in 26 FD families. A kit to detect the presence of
XX polymorphisms linked to a gene associated with FD, the Riley-Day syndrome
XX (an autosomal recessive disorder characterised by developmental loss of
XX neurons from sensory and autonomic nervous system) in an individual,
XX comprises a nucleic acid primer of at least 15 contiguous nucleotides
XX and at least one other reagent. The kits are useful for diagnosing
XX familial dysautonomia and the test can be used prenatally to screen a
XX foetus, or presymptomatically to screen a subject at risk in affected FD
XX families.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 646 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGAAC 663
DB 3 GCCAGCTTTGGAGACAAC 20

RESULT 150
RAC81207
ID AAC81207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC81207;
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human bcl-6 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:73.
XX
XX Human; bcl-6; transcriptional repressor; germinal centre formation;
XX Th-2 mediated antibody affinity maturation; apoptosis regulator;
XX chromosome 3q27; lymphoma; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia;
XX post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder; expression inhibition;
XX phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6140125-A.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 95US-0418640.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0418640.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

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XX Taylor JK, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-049959/06.
XX
XX Antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit human
XX bcl-6 expression, useful for treating bcl-6 related disorders, and
XX preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX Claim 14; Column 43-44; 42pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAC81144-C81223 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human bcl-6 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the
XX human bcl-6 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on bcl-6 mRNA
XX levels by quantitative real-time PCR. Bcl-6 (also known as B-cell CLL/
XX lymphoma 6, zinc finger protein 51 and LAZ3) is a sequence-specific
XX DNA-binding transcriptional repressor. The bcl-6 gene is expressed in
XX germinal centre B- and T-cells and is required for germinal centre
XX formation and Th-2 mediated antibody affinity maturation. Bcl-6
XX may also play a role in the regulation of apoptosis. The bcl-6 gene is
XX located on chromosome 3q27, a region which undergoes a high frequency of
XX translocation events. Such chromosomal translocations can result in
XX aberrant forms of bcl-6, which are strongly implicated in the
XX pathogenesis of several types of lymphoma, and have also been reported
XX in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and post-transplant lymphoproliferative
XX disorders. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for
XX diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
XX aberrant forms of bcl-6, such as lymphomas, acute lymphoblastic
XX leukaemia and post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1265 AAAAGAAAGACCTGTTC 1282
DB 3 AAAAGAAACATCTGTTC 20

RESULT 151
AAD44838/c
ID AAD44838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD44838;
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human raf kinase related antisense oligonucleotide #17.
XX
XX Raf kinase; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;
XX therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;
XX antisense; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US6410518-B1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0506073.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-0250856.
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US07111.
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0756806.
XX 07-JUL-1997; 97US-0888982.
XX 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US13961.
XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-0143214.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

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PI Monia BP;
 XX WPI; 2002-597918/64.
 XX
 PT Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
 PT antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Column 59; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
 CC are targetted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable
 CC of inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
 CC inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the
 CC hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of
 CC an oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
 CC cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is
 CC angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is
 CC human raf kinase related antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1296 AGATGATGATGTTGGTGT 1313
 DB 20 AGATGATGATGTTGGTGT 3
 RESULT 152
 ABS73925/C
 ID ABS73925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS73925;
 XX
 DT 06-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human cytohesin-1 3' UTR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS111018.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein;
 KW ARF; ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;
 KW cytosstatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200268584-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US47583.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-0791243.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BOHR) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Rothlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowsett LM;
 XX WPI; 2002-723198/78.
 XX
 DR New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for
 PT preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with
 PT cytohesin-1 expression e.g. tumor or inflammation -
 XX
 PS Example 15; Page 81; 107pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30
 CC nucleobases targetted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
 CC cytohesin-1, specifically hybridises with, and inhibits the expression
 CC of, human cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ARF
 CC (ADP ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a
 CC pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of

CC cytohesin-1 in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the
 CC antisense compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense
 CC compound is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
 CC as research reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeting human cytohesin-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 47 TCCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 64
 DB 18 TCCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 1
 RESULT 153
 ABQ66461/C
 ID ABQ66461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ66461;
 XX
 DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #30.
 XX
 KW Cytohesin-1; CT1; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 KW human; ss; inhibitor.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US6383809-B1.
 XX
 PD 07-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0702246.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0702246.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 XX WPI; 2002-478385/51.
 XX
 PT New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for
 PT treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors -
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Column 41; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides
 CC targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes
 CC human cytohesin-1 (CT1), where the compound hybridises and inhibits
 CC expression of human CT1. The compound of the invention has
 CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The
 CC antisense compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The
 CC antisense compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders
 CC associated with expression of human CT1, e.g. infections, inflammation
 CC and tumours, and as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences
 CC ABQ66432-ABQ66511 represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides,
 CC with 2'-NOE wings and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit
 CC production of cytohesin-1 mRNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 47 TCCTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 64

```

Db      18 TCTGGCCAGTTTCTCTG 1
|||||
RESULT 154
ABK65879
ID ABK65879 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK65879;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human immunodeficiency virus ENV gene specific PCR primer GP1203' PCR.
XX
KW Primer; ss; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; virus; VPU; VPR; RT;
KW V3; gag; pol; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; vaccine.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.
XX
FN WO200220571-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 05-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10244.
XX
PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000EP-0203116.
XX
PA (ORGA ) ORGANON TEKNIKA BV.
XX
PI Goudsmit J, Cornelissen M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-315650/35.
XX
PT New human immunodeficiency virus, useful in vaccines, has
PT non-revertant mutation that delays or reduces pathogenicity -
XX
PS Example 1; Page 14; 27pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel isolated HIV (human immunodeficiency
CC virus) with at least one non-revertant mutation that delays or reduces
CC its pathological behaviour in comparison to the unmutated virus.
CC The mutations may be in genes that are important for replication
CC (e.g. VPU, VPR, RT and V3 genes) or for viral infection e.g. (gag or
CC pol genes). The virus of the invention may induce a specific immune
CC response that is at least partially protective against infection by more
CC virulent strains of HIV. The mutant virus can be used to prepare
CC prophylactic vaccines against AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency
CC syndrome). This vaccine can delay/reduce pathological behaviour of a
CC virus for a long time in vivo. The invention also comprises a method
CC where the virus may be used in diagnostic assays in HIV-infected
CC patients. The present sequence represents a primer used to amplify or
CC sequence human immunodeficiency virus type 1 genes in a method for
CC identifying and diagnosing mutant viruses of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 290 GCACCCAGATCCCAAGG 307
|||||
DB 1 GCTCCCAAGAACCCCAAGG 18
|||||
RESULT 155
ABK11997
ID ABK11997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK11997;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GSN genetic marker PCR Primer #1.
XX
KW Human; linkage; familial dysautonomia; FD; GSN;
KW neuronal loss; chromosome 9q31-q33; prenatal diagnosis;
KW Riley-Day syndrome; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002025528-A1.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0907190.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0480655.
PR 07-DEC-1999; 99US-0455683.
PR 29-MAY-1992; 92US-0890719.
PR 16-APR-1993; 93US-0049678.
XX
PA (BLUM/) BLUMENFELD A.
PA (GUSE/) GUSELLA J F.
PA (BREA/) BREAKFIELD X O.
PA (SLAU/) SLAUGENHAUPT S.
XX
PI Blumenfeld A, Gusella JF, Breakfield XO, Slaugenhaupt S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-267528/31.
XX
PT Detecting a polymorphism linked to a gene associated with familial
PT dysautonomia, involves analysing human chromosome 9 for the presence of
PT the polymorphism -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 17pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a polymorphism
CC linked to a gene associated with familial dysautonomia (FD). Familial
CC dysautonomia is an autosomal recessive disorder characterised by the
CC developmental loss of neurons from the sensory and autonomic nervous
CC system. The method of the invention comprises analysing human chromosome
CC 9 and detecting the presence of a polymorphism located between the
CC genetic markers D9S105 and D9S105 inclusive, and linked to the gene
CC associated with familial dysautonomia. The invention also includes
CC nucleotide sequences for detecting a polymorphism associated with
CC familial dysautonomia. Using the method of the invention it was
CC possible to show that the gene for FD is located on human chromosome
CC 9q31-q33. The method and sequences of the invention are useful for
CC the diagnosis of familial dysautonomia and for the identification
CC of carriers of the disease gene, such information will facilitate
CC prenatal diagnosis and help reduce the number of new cases of FD.
CC The present sequences represent an oligonucleotide primer that can
CC be used to screen for the GSN genetic marker on chromosome 9, this
CC primer was used to map the location of the familial dysautonomia
CC gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 646 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGCAAC 663
|||||
DB 3 GCCAGCTTTGGAGGCAAC 20
|||||
RESULT 156
ABK22983
ID ABK22983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK22983;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX

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DE Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #73.
 XX Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBW; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
 KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
 KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192891-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.
 PR
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.
 XX
 XX Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
 PT corresponding wild type gene -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 39; 409pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal
 CC lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
 CC and adapters of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 482 CCTATGATGGCTGGCCC 499
 DB 1 CCTATATGGCTGGACC 18
 RESULT 157
 AAS97973/C
 ID AAS97973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAS97973;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #526.
 DE Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;

Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #73.
 Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBW; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
 lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
 osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
 neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
 bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
 osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200192891-A2.
 06-DEC-2001.
 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.
 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.
 (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 WPI; 2002-097784/13.
 Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
 diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
 identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
 corresponding wild type gene -
 Disclosure; Page 39; 409pp; English.
 The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
 lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
 inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
 gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
 diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal
 lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
 disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
 treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
 conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
 build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
 gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
 development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
 HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
 development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
 treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
 molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
 and adapters of the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 482 CCTATGATGGCTGGCCC 499
 1 CCTATATGGCTGGACC 18

RESULT 157
 AAS97973/C
 ID AAS97973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AAS97973;
 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #526.
 Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; pancreas;
 blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;

obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 protein replacement therapy.
 Mus sp.
 WO200183749-A2.
 08-NOV-2001.
 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13387.
 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.
 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221413P.
 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.
 (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
 Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
 WPI; 2002-075162/10.
 Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human
 SAC1 polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for
 carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,
 diabetes, alcoholism -
 Claim 14; Page 94; 239pp; English.
 The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
 predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 854 AACCCACACCTCTGCTG 871
 18 AACCCATCACCTCTGCTG 1
 RESULT 158
 AAS98039
 ID AAS98039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAS98039;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #592.
 DE Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;

KW protein replacement therapy.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS WO200183749-A2.
 PN 08-NOV-2001.
 XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13397.
 XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-200794P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-221419P.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-247443P.
 XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA (NONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
 XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
 XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
 DR Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human
 XX SACL polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for
 PT carbohydrates or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity,
 PT diabetes, alcoholism -
 XX Claim 14; Page 97; 239pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SACL polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SACL expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SACL. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SACL
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SACL locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SACL polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SACL genes.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1646 TGAAGGACAAAGAGTAG 1663
 DB 1 TGCAGGACCAAGAGTAG 18
 RESULT 159
 ACC45566
 ID ACC45566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ACC45566;
 AC 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human HBM STS marker forward primer #73.
 DE Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
 KW Gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
 KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
 KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200292764-A2.
 PN 21-NOV-2002.
 XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US14876.
 XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-290071P.
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-291311P.
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-353058P.
 PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-361293P.
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA (AMHP) WYETH.
 XX Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
 PI WPI; 2003-129278/12.
 XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
 PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
 PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
 PT reduced bone density -
 XX Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
 CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or
 CC expressing an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control
 CC sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The
 CC transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone
 CC mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity.
 CC The polynucleotides of the invention may have a use in gene therapy.
 CC The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of
 CC bone density modulation, where the bone mass is modulated relative to
 CC non-transgenic animals of the same species in more than one parameter
 CC selected from bone density, bone strength, trabecular number, bone
 CC size, or bone tissue connectivity. The transgenic animals, nucleic
 CC acids and methods are useful for identifying molecules involved in bone
 CC development, and for developing pharmaceutical compositions, which may
 CC be employed for treating or preventing bone diseases, e.g.
 CC osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or neoplasms of
 CC the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also useful in
 CC methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development, or
 CC characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 482 CCTATGATGGGCTGGCCC 499
 DB 1 CCTATATGGGCTGGACC 18
 RESULT 160
 ABZ70402/C
 ID ABZ70402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABZ70402;
 AC 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX Mouse sialoadhesin gene reverse PCR primer.
 DE Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus; PRRSV; p210;
 KW receptor; mouse; sialoadhesin; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX

```

OS Mus sp.
XX WO2003010200-A2.
XX
XX
XX PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP08047.
XX
XX PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001EP-0202824.
XX PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001EP-0204220.
XX
XX (ALKU ) AKZO NOBEL NV.
XX (UYGE-) UNIV GENT.
XX
XX Pensaert M, Nauwynck H, Vanderheijden N;
XX WPI; 2003-248058/24.
XX
XX New polynucleotide, useful for producing a polypeptide involved in
XX cellular entrance of the porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
XX virus (PRRSV), which is useful as a vaccine for treating or preventing
XX PRRSV infection in pigs -
XX
XX Example 5; Page 19; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a reverse primer derived from the murine
XX sialoadhesin gene. Use in a PCR with the forward primer given in
XX ABZ70401 yielded a 340 nucleotide fragment from porcine blood DNA
XX corresponding to the end of exon 14, an intron and exon 15 of the
XX mouse sialoadhesin gene. Specific porcine oligonucleotides were
XX derived from this sequence and used to screen a swine BAC library.
XX A gene (see ABZ70399) encoding porcine p210 (see ABP72404) was
XX subsequently obtained. p210 is the putative receptor for porcine
XX reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) on porcine
XX alveolar macrophages and is suggested to be a porcine sialoadhesin.
XX The p210 polypeptide, and compounds capable of affecting its
XX receptor function, are useful for manufacturing a medicament for the
XX treatment or prevention of PRRSV infection in pigs, or for
XX modulating the pig immune system.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1562 GCGAAGGGCTGCCCTCACT 1579
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 18 GCGAAGGGCTGCCCTCACT 1
XX
XX RESULT 161
XX AAL54397/C
XX ID AAL54397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL54397;
XX
XX DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE rpoB gene oligomer probe SEQ ID No 14.
XX
XX KW Mycobacterium tuberculosis; non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium; MOTT;
XX anti-tuberculosis drug; rpoB gene; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Mycobacterium abscessus.
XX
XX PN WO2003008645-A1.
XX
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-KR01253.
XX
XX PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001KR-0043450.

```

```

XX PA (XENI-) XENISS LIFE SCI CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Lee H, Bang HE, Cho S, Bai G, Kim S;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-221853/21.
XX
XX PT Identifying Mycobacterium tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis
XX Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting resistance or susceptibility to an
XX anti-tuberculosis drug, comprises amplifying a fragment in the rpoB
XX gene -
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 7; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying Mycobacterium
XX tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting the
XX resistance or susceptibility of M. tuberculosis, obtained by mutation of
XX the rpoB gene to an anti-tuberculosis drug by amplifying a 531 base pair
XX fragment in the rpoB gene by a polymerase chain reaction. The method, a
XX kit and oligomer probes are useful for identifying M. tuberculosis and
XX MOTTs and for detecting their resistance or susceptibility obtained by
XX mutation of the rpoB gene. New primers are useful for amplifying a 531 bp
XX fragment in the rpoB gene by PCR. This polynucleotide sequence represents
XX an oligomer probe used for targeting Mycobacterium of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 517 GTGGTGGTGGTGACCAT 534
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 19 GTGGTGGTGGTGACCAT 2
XX
XX RESULT 162
XX AAZ73882
XX ID AAZ73882 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ73882;
XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8238.
XX
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX
XX PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0082614.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1987; 2745pp; English.

```



```

Db      20 AAGCAATCTGAGACTGT 3
RESULT 165
AAC71204/C
ID AAC71204 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC71204;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #690.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
PN WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 361 AAGCTTTCTGAGACTGT 378
|||||
DB 20 AAGCAATCTGAGACTGT 3
XX
RESULT 166
AAC72554
ID AAC72554 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72554;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1589.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
PN WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 678 CATCTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
|||||
DB 4 CATCTGGAAGTCAGC 21
XX
RESULT 167
AAC72557
ID AAC72557 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72557;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1591.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX

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```
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 678 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
Dd ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21
XX
XX RESULT 168
XX AAC72560
XX ID AAC72560 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAC72560;
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1593.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
```

```
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 678 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
Dd ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21
XX
XX RESULT 169
XX AAC72566
XX ID AAC72566 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAC72566;
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1597.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
```

```

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 678 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
   ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21

RESULT 170
AAC72575
ID AAC72575 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72575;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1603.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 678 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
   ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21

RESULT 171
AAC72578
ID AAC72578 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72578;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1605.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
PT medicine and genetic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 678 CATCTTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
   ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21

RESULT 171
AAC72578
ID AAC72581 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC72581;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1607.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

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XX WO200058519-A2.
 XX
 XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
 XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
 XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 XX PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX PR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX PR Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
 PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
 PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
 PT medicine and genetic analysis -
 XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 678 CATCTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
 DB 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21
 RESULT 173
 AAC72587
 ID AAC72587 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAC72587;
 XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1611.
 XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200058519-A2.
 XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08440.
 XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248.
 XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;

PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single
 PT nucleotide polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes
 PT are useful for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing,
 PT medicine and genetic analysis -
 XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 678 CATCTTGGAGAGTCAGC 695
 DB 4 CATCTCTGGAAGTCAGC 21
 RESULT 174
 AAH49050
 ID AAH49050 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAH49050;
 XX DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human LDLR gene associated primer #16.
 XX KW Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
 KW phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
 KW medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
 KW familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
 KW cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
 KW androgenital syndrome; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200153520-A2.
 XX PD 26-JUL-2001.
 XX PF 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP00139.
 XX PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-1002446.
 XX (CULL/) CULLEN P.
 XX (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
 XX PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
 XX WPI; 2001-457616/49.
 XX DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
 PT diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
 PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences -
 XX Claim 4; Page 62; 101pp; German.
 XX This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which

CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or
 CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
 CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
 CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
 CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
 CC deficiency medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
 CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
 CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
 CC (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
 CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
 CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
 CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods.
 CC AAH4868-AAH49166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the
 CC method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1319 CTGTGATTGTGGCCCGA 1336
 Db 4 CTGTGATTGTGGCCCGA 21

RESULT 175
 AAF96693
 ID AAF96693 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AAF96693;
 XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1454.
 XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 XX KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 XX KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 XX KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX FT Variation replace(11,T)
 XX FT /*tag= a
 XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX PN WO200118250-A2.
 XX PD 15-MAR-2001.

XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US24503.
 XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357.
 XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220347.
 XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724.
 XX XX
 XX PA (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
 XX WP1; 2001-226749/23.

XX DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 XX PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 XX PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 XX PT atherosclerosis -

XX PS Examples; Page 146; 242pp; English.

CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism
 CC and pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 198 CAAGCCGCTCTTGGACC 215
 Db 1 CCAGCCGCTCTTGGACC 18

RESULT 176
 AAF87214
 ID AAF87214 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAF87214;
 XX DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human ion5 coding sequence PCR primer.

XX KW Human; ion2a; ion2b; ion3; ion4a; ion4b; ion5; ion6; ion7; Nootropic;
 XX KW cytosratic; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 XX KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antidiabetic; anorectic; virucide;
 XX KW anti-HIV; antiparkinsonian; antithyroid; hypotensive; hypertensive;
 XX KW anticonvulsant; tranquiliser; cerebroprotective; analgesic; anxiety;
 XX KW antipruritic; immune response; mental disorder; viral infection;
 XX KW thyroid disorder; renal failure; inflammatory condition; homeostasis;
 XX KW cell differentiation; rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disorder;
 XX KW movement disorder; CNS disorder; psychotic disorder; schizophrenia;
 XX KW neurological disorder; degenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease;
 XX KW Alzheimer's disease; metabolic disorder; cardiovascular disease;
 XX KW proliferative disease; cancer; hormonal disorder; sexual dysfunction;
 XX KW brain injury; therapy; ion1; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200144283-A2.
 XX XX
 XX PD 21-JUN-2001.

XX PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33829.

XX PR 14-DEC-1999; 99US-0460602.

XX PA (PHAA) PHARVACIA & UPJOHN CO.

XX PI Robertds SL, Karnovsky AM, Ruble CL, Benjamin CW;

XX WP1; 2001-648142/74.

XX PT Novel ion channel polynucleotides and polypeptides useful for
 XX PT identifying ion channel agonists/antagonists of therapeutic use and for
 XX PT diagnosing, treating mental disorders and metabolic diseases -
 XX PS Example 11; Page 102; 157pp; English.

XX CC This sequence is a PCR primer for a human ion channel nucleic acid
 XX CC molecule of the invention. The invention relates to the human ion1,
 XX CC ion2a, ion2b, ion3, ion4a, ion4b, ion5, ion6, and ion7 proteins and their
 XX CC corresponding DNA sequences. The ion proteins of the invention have the

CC following activities: Nootropic; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
 CC neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
 CC antidiabetic; anorectic; virucide; anti-HIV; antiparkinsonian;
 CC antihypertoid; hypotensive; hypertensive; anticonvulsant; tranquiliser;
 CC cerebroprotective; analgesic; antipsoriatic. The DNA sequences are useful
 CC for identifying a compound which binds a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC ion proteins using gel-shift assay. Ion proteins are useful for inducing
 CC an immune response and for identifying a compound which binds ion
 CC protein. The compounds identified as binding ion-1 or ion-3 are useful
 CC for treating mental disorders. Modulators of ion protein activity are
 CC useful for treating diseases and physiological conditions, such as viral
 CC infections caused by HIV-1, thyroid disorders, renal failure
 CC inflammatory conditions, diseases related to cell differentiation and
 CC homeostasis, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune disorders, movement
 CC disorders, including ataxias, CNS disorders, psychotic and neurological
 CC disorders including anxiety, schizophrenia, degenerative disorders such
 CC as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's disease, metabolic and cardiovascular
 CC diseases and disorders, proliferative diseases and cancers, hormonal
 CC disorders and sexual dysfunction. Ion proteins are useful in treating
 CC acute and/or traumatic brain injury. Ion polynucleotides, polypeptides
 CC and modulators are also useful in diagnostic assays for such conditions
 CC or diseases. The proteins are useful as a diagnostic tool for disease or
 CC disorders and as research tools for identification, characterisation and
 CC purification of interacting, regulatory proteins. Antibodies against the
 CC proteins are useful e.g. to treat neurological and psychiatric disorders.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 TCATGGTTCCTGCTGC 889
 |||||
 Db 3 TCATGGTTCCTGCTGC 20

RESULT 177
 AAH88943
 ID AAH88943 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAH88943;

DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphic oligonucleotide AF059683 fragment.

DE Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
 KW paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
 KW plant breeding; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,a)
 FT /*tag= a

FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200134840-A2.

XX 17-MAY-2001.

XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30766.

XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596.

XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;

XX WPI; 2001-335945/35.

XX

PT New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
 PT determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly
 PT disease, and also in forensics and paternity testing -
 XX Claim 41; Page 10; 43pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH88943-AAH89219). The present
 CC sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
 CC forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
 CC phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
 CC assisted breeding of animals and crop plants.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 176 TTTTCTGGGAATCCCTT 193
 |||||
 Db 4 TTTACAGGGAATCCCTT 21

RESULT 178
 ABX09494
 ID ABX09494 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABX09494;

XX DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from LDLR #17.

XX Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;
 KW mutation; probe; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200272882-A2.

XX 19-SEP-2002.

XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP02780.

XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-1011925.

XX (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.

XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;

XX WPI; 2002-723374/78.

XX Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,
 PT comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes
 PT derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations -

XX Example 1; Page 127; 146pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk
 CC of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population
 CC studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference
 CC nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing
 CC mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their
 CC complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic
 CC acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and
 CC evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,
 CC inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a
 CC multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different
 CC mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are
 CC risk-associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be
 CC combined with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable
 CC diagnosis, especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. Gene

CC therapy) that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations
CC in a reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the
CC method is well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes
CC used to illustrate the method of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1319 CTGTGATTGTCGCCCGGA 1336
|||||
Db 4 CTGTGATGTCGCCCGGA 21

RESULT 179
ABS66814
ID ABS66814 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS66814;
XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #79.
XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200259142-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP00796.

XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-0101651.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.

XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.

XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful
PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms -
XX

XX Example 2; Page 70; 198pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1
CC (MRP-1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro
CC method for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for
CC identifying and obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the
CC activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining
CC an inhibitor of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The
CC sequences are useful for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of
CC a molecular variant of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where
CC the disorder is cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related
CC to multidrug resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1
CC polymorphic DNA region.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGGTGATGGT 440
|||||
Db 2 CAGGACGCCGGTGAGGT 19

RESULT 180
ABS66815/C

ID ABS66815 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS66815;

XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #80.

XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200259142-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP00796.

XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-0101651.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.

XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.

XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful
PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms -
XX

XX Example 2; Page 70; 198pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1
CC (MRP-1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro
CC method for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for
CC identifying and obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the
CC activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining
CC an inhibitor of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The
CC sequences are useful for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of
CC a molecular variant of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where
CC the disorder is cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related
CC to multidrug resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1
CC polymorphic DNA region.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 423 CAGGCTGCCGGTGATGGT 440
|||||
Db 20 CAGGACGCCGGTGAGGT 3

RESULT 181
ABS66906

ID ABS66906 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS66906;

XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #171.

XX Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; ss; cancer;
KW renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX WO200259142-A2.
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP00796.
XX
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-0101651.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.
XX
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg E;
XX WPI; 2002-657475/70.
XX
XX Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful
XX for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
XX diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 77; 198pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1
XX (MRP-1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro
XX method for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for
XX identifying and obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the
XX activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining
XX an inhibitor of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The
XX sequences are useful for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of
XX a molecular variant of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where
XX the disorder is cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related
XX to multidrug resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1
XX polymorphic DNA region.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 14 G; 4 T; 1 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGTGCG 474
XX
XX DB 1 GGGGCTGGGNTGGTGCG 19
XX
XX RESULT 182
XX ABS66907/C
XX ID ABS66907 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS66907;
XX
XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human MRP-1 polymorphic DNA region #172.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; primer;
XX BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;
XX kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis; PCR;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound; genotyping;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200259142-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US47235.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-251015P.
XX
XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263678P.
XX
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-273037P.
XX
XX XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
XX PA (HUI/) HUI L.
XX
XX XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
XX PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX

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PT Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful
PT for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related
PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 77; 198pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1
XX (MRP-1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro
XX method for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for
XX identifying and obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the
XX activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining
XX an inhibitor of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The
XX sequences are useful for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of
XX a molecular variant of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where
XX the disorder is cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related
XX to multidrug resistance. This sequence represents a human MRP-1
XX polymorphic DNA region.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 14 C; 2 G; 0 U; 1 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 456 GGGGCTGATGGTGGTGCG 474
XX
XX DB 21 GGGGCTGGGNTGGTGCG 3
XX
XX RESULT 183
XX ABS60999/C
XX ID ABS60999 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS60999;
XX
XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human genotyping PCR primer #152.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; primer;
XX BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;
XX kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis; PCR;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound; genotyping;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200261131-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US47235.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-251015P.
XX
XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263678P.
XX
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-273037P.
XX
XX XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
XX PA (HUI/) HUI L.
XX
XX XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
XX PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX

```

PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position,
 PT useful for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as
 PT angioedema, cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection,
 PT cardiovascular and autoimmune diseases -
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 913; 977pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (APN2P), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic
 CC acids; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a
 CC disorder upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase
 CC inhibitor using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids,
 CC each of which comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene
 CC encoding a human protein selected from the group above; and (6)
 CC genotyping (M4) an individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample,
 CC determining the nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position,
 CC and comparing at least one position with a known data set. The genes,
 CC (M1, M2, M3 and M4) and compositions are useful for detecting,
 CC diagnosing, treating, preventing various disorders such as angioedema
 CC and diseases which involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours,
 CC sarcomas, Crohn's disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like
 CC angina pectoris, hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction,
 CC ventricular hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism,
 CC thrombosis, coronary artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or
 CC atherosclerosis, and hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune
 CC diseases, inflammatory arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or
 CC fungal infection, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and
 CC enterocolitis (many other diseases and disorders are listed in the
 CC specification). The polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome
 CC identification. Antibodies against the proteins may be utilised for
 CC immunophenotyping of cell lines and biological samples. The present
 CC sequence is a genotyping PCR primer for the gene encoding
 CC one of the proteins listed above.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1038 AGCTGAAGGAATTCCA 1055
 DB 20 AGATGAAGGAATTCCA 3

RESULT 184

AAT81125
 ID AAT81125 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAT81125;
 XX

29-SEP-1997 (first entry)

Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 790).

Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;
 smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer;
 c-myb; coronary angioplasty; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9531541-A2.

XX 23-NOV-1995.
 PD
 XX
 PF 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US06368.
 XX
 PR 13-JAN-1995; 95US-0373124.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Draper K, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb DT;
 XX WPI; 1996-010927/01.
 DR
 XX New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - which cleave RNA produced by
 PT e.g. c-myb, for treating restenosis or cancer
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 66; 128pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the
 CC descriptor line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and
 CC their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding
 CC arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.
 CC The ribozymes cleave the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent
 CC smooth muscle cell hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after
 CC coronary angioplasty, and in cancers.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1599 GGAAGGGTATCTGCAG 1614
 DB 1 GGAAGGUUUCUGCAG 16

RESULT 185

AAF06286/C
 ID AAF06286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC AAF06286;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3083.

XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;

XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.

Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,

PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX
PS Claim 42; Page 126; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 144 CAGCTTAGAAGGATTT 159
DB 17 CAGATTAGAGGATTT 2

RESULT 186
AAF06287/c
ID AAF06287 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF06287;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3084.
XX
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX
PS Claim 42; Page 126; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 144 CAGCTTAGAAGGATTT 159
DB 16 CAGATTAGAGGATTT 1

RESULT 187
ABN06768
ID ABN06768 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN06768;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6760.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024283.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6760; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for

CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGA 919
 DB 2 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGA 17
 RESULT 188
 ABN06770
 ID ABN06770 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN06770;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6762.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6762; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 905 AGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 920
 DB 1 AGGAGCTCTGGAGAC 16
 RESULT 189
 ABN10644/C
 ID ABN10644 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN10644;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10636.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 10636; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTG 64
 DB 17 CTGGCCAGTCTCTCTG 2
 RESULT 190
 ABN10646/c
 XX ABN10646 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AEN10646;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10638.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 PA
 Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 10638; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 48 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTCT 63
 DB 16 CTGGCCAGTCTCTCT 1
 RESULT 191
 AAX66984
 ID AAX66984 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX66984;
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human B7 hairpin ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3616.
 DE
 XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;

```

XX diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US1516.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363254.
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0390850.
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-0426124.
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Draper K, Gustofson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;
XX Beigelman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;
XX Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
XX for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or
XX treatment of auto-immune diseases
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 214; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose
XX residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)
XX at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.
XX The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the
XX synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
XX in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 783 CACTTCTGTTCTGCTG 798
XX |||:::|::|::|::|
XX 1 CACUUCUGUUCAGGUG 16
XX
XX RESULT 192
XX AAA86770
XX ID AAA86770 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA86770;
XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site #201.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotrophic;
XX reterosus; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX WO2000032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1
XX
XX Example 1; Page 23; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
XX The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1655 AAGAAGTAGCTTCTG 1670
XX |||:::|::|::|::|
XX 2 AAGATGTAGCTTCTG 17
XX
XX RESULT 193
XX AAA55585
XX ID AAA55585 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA55585;
XX
XX 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX TRAP3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26803.
XX
XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
XX anti-inflammatory; B-selectin; jun kinase; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2000020435-A1.
XX
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.
XX
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

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XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;
 XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
 PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for
 PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory
 PT diseases -
 XX Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
 CC (see AAA5496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a
 CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The
 CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide
 CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also
 CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl
 CC sugar moiety. Sequences AAA5490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences
 CC encoding human TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for
 CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF
 CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of
 CC Jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction
 CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the
 CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or
 CC TRAF-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and
 CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders
 CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying
 CC gene function.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 62 CTGCTTCGCGCGCTTG 77
 DB 3 CTGCTTCGCGCGCTTG 18
 RESULT 194
 AAH61936
 ID AAH61936 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAH61936;
 AC AAH61936;
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site SEQ ID NO:4360.
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvular;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX 03-MAY-2001.
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX

PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases -
 PT Disclosure; Page 393; 408pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,
 CC ophthalmological, vulvular, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, reinitiation of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH5757 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1655 AAGAGTAGCTTCTG 1670
 DB 2 AAGAGTAGCTTCTG 17
 RESULT 195
 AAX34379
 ID AAX34379 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAX34379;
 AC AAX34379;
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Mutant BRCA1 exon 2 allele-specific probe 185M-1.
 XX Primer; PCR; amplification; exon 2; human; BRCA1; BRCA2; allele; probe;
 DE hybridisation; detection; mutation; breast; ovarian; cancer; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO9915704-A1.
 XX WO9915704-A1.
 PD 01-APR-1999.
 XX 23-SEP-1998; 98WO-US20256.
 PF 23-SEP-1998; 98WO-US20256.
 XX 23-SEP-1997; 97US-0059729.
 PR 23-SEP-1997; 97US-0059729.
 XX (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.
 PA Farrow J, Rabin MB;
 XX Farrow J, Rabin MB;

XX WPI; 1999-254727/21.
 XX Detection of BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutations in a single
 PT hybridization step
 XX Claim 6; Page 16; 44pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to the use of allele-specific oligonucleotides
 CC AAX34376-X34391 as probes for the detection of mutant BRCA1 and BRCA2
 CC genes. The probes are immobilised on a membrane and labelled target
 CC nucleotide sequences which hybridise to the probes, are detected
 CC after a single hybridization step. The method and allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotides are used to detect gene mutations that predispose
 CC individuals to breast and ovarian cancer.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1307 TTGGTGTCCCACTGT 1322
 |||||
 DB 4 TTAGTGTCCCACTGT 19

RESULT 196
 AAQ53130
 ID AAQ53130 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ53130;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gene detection sequence 54.
 XX
 KW Gene detection; radio-isotopes; target gene; electrode;
 KW detection; optical fibre; hybridise; hybridisation; electrochemical;
 KW photochemical; electrolysis; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP05285000-A.
 XX
 PD 02-NOV-1993.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-1992; 92JP-0242397.
 XX
 PR 13-FEB-1992; 92JP-0025621.
 XX
 PA (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-382240/48.
 XX
 PT Detection method of gene without using radio-isotope - by
 PT hybridisation of nucleic acid probe which is single strand having
 PT complementary sequence of gene and single strand denatured sample
 PT DNA
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 23; 26pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The sequences (AAQ53077-Q53136) are used in the invention to detect
 CC specific genes without the use of radio-isotopes. Detection
 CC is carried out by hybridisation of denatured (ss) sample DNA with a
 CC (ss) nucleic acid probe, complementary to the target sequence.
 CC Hybridisation occurs on the surface of an electrode or optical fibre
 CC and detection is visualised by the addition of an entity that
 CC recognises (ds) hybridised DNA and is electrochemically /
 CC photochemically active.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1144 CAACTGGACCAAGA 1159
 |||||
 DB 2 CAGCTGACCAAGA 17

RESULT 197
 AAQ51662
 ID AAQ51662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ51662;
 XX
 DT 24-MAY-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE ADV primer (II)b.
 XX
 KW ADV; Aujeszky's disease virus; primer; PCR; amplification;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; detection; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP05276998-A.
 XX
 PD 26-OCT-1993.
 XX
 PF 01-APR-1992; 92JP-0079881.
 XX
 PR 01-APR-1992; 92JP-0079881.
 XX
 PA (NISS) NISSHIN SEIFUN KK.
 PA (ZENK-) ZENKOKU NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI REN.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-373607/47.
 XX
 PT Detection of Aujeszky's disease virus - using specified
 PT oligo-nucleotide as primer for selective detection
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 1; 9pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The detection method for Aujeszky's disease virus uses a primer pair
 CC selected from the ADV DNA-specific region, with PCR designed to suit
 CC the amplification of DNA, thereby permitting specific and highly
 CC sensitive detection of ADV. Claimed primers are given in
 CC AAQ51659-72; additional primers are given in AAQ51673-74.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 423 CAGCTGCCCGTGATG 438
 |||||
 DB 1 CAGCTGCCCGTGATG 16

RESULT 198
 AAT74050/C
 ID AAT74050 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT74050;
 XX
 DT 17-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GRP17 cDNA PCR primer COS2.
 XX
 KW GRP17 gene; Gadd45 and MyD118 related protein; human;
 KW cell growth arrest; DNA damage; cancer; apoptosis;
 KW autoimmune disease; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN EP787798-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PF 10-FEB-1997; 97EP-0102108.
 XX
 PR 09-FEB-1996; 96JP-0023612.
 XX
 PA (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Fujiwara T, Suzuki M, Watanabe T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-387484/36.
 XX
 XX New GRP17 gene associated with arrest of cell growth and induction
 PT of DNA damage - useful for diagnosis and treatment of cancer,
 PT autoimmune diseases etc., also for drug screening
 PS
 PS Example 1; Page 7; 12pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers COS2 (AAT74050) and COS1 (AAT74049) were used to screen
 CC 153,600 cosmid clones for human GRP17 cDNA. 1,440 clones were
 CC selected, and the GRP17 gene was mapped to human chromosome
 CC 9q22.1-q22.2. The GRP17 gene (see also AAT74047-49) is associated
 CC with arrest of cell growth and induction of DNA damage, and is
 CC useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, malformations and
 CC autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1004 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAA 1019
 Db 18 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAA 3
 |||||
 RESULT 199
 AAT64677
 ID AAT64677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 AC AAT64677;
 XX
 DT 19-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Allele-typing PCR primer for the genotyping of newborn mice.
 XX
 XX Reproduction; puberty; leptin; obese; ob gene; physical defect;
 KW hypothalamic hormone; pituitary hormone; gonadal hormone;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9715322-A1.
 XX
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 PD
 XX
 XX 22-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17163.
 PF
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-1995; 95US-0006106.
 PR
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Chehab FF;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-258764/23.
 XX
 PT Restoring reproductive function and accelerating onset of puberty -

PT by administration of a leptin compound to obese or non-obese males
 PT or females
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 16; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for restoring or enhancing reproductive
 CC function in a reproductively impaired host (male or female). The method
 CC involves administering a leptin compound for a time and at an amount
 CC sufficient to (a) restore or enhance reproductive function in a
 CC reproductively impaired male or female or (b) accelerate the onset of
 CC puberty in a male or female. Preferably, the leptin is administered at a
 CC dosage of 0.1 ng/kg-100 mg/kg. Administration is subcutaneous,
 CC intradermal, intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, transdermal,
 CC oral, pulmonary, intranasal, controlled release or by pump, either a PCR
 CC continuously or in discrete doses. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer for use in the genotyping of newborn mice (peripheral to the
 CC invention). Leptin is the obesity (ob) gene product; it has been shown
 CC to restore or enhance reproductive function in both males and females,
 CC whether obese or not, especially those suffering from a physical defect
 CC of one or more hypothalamic, pituitary or gonadal hormones.
 CC Administration of leptin also accelerates the onset of puberty in both
 CC males and females.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTTGGAGA 919
 Db 4 GAGCAGCTCTTGGAGA 19
 |||||
 RESULT 200
 AAT48689/C
 ID AAT48689 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT48689;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe for detecting N-ras gene mutations in the codon at position 61.
 XX
 KW Mutated codon; single base mutation; human; acute myeloid leukaemia;
 KW tumour; activated ras gene; N-ras; H-ras; K-ras; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN US5591562-A.
 XX
 PD 07-JAN-1997.
 XX
 PF 23-JUN-1994; 94US-0264425.
 XX
 PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-0081490.
 PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-0756104.
 PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-0873352.
 PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-0264425.
 XX
 PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
 XX
 PI Bos JL, Van der Eb AJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-086629/08.
 XX
 PT Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to
 PT detect mutated codon
 XX
 PS Claim 25; Column 29; 20pp; English.
 XX
 CC A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras

CC Gene containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a
 CC human subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA
 CC fragments and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA
 CC molecules or isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the
 CC single-stranded DNA molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising
 CC conditions with a labelled synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to
 CC a solid support, comprising 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA
 CC molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the case of single-stranded DNA or is
 CC complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9
 CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the
 CC activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12 nucleotides having
 CC a sequence complementary to a sequence in the activated ras gene 3' of
 CC the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain a total of at least 9
 CC nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated codon; treating the
 CC resulting hybridised molecules under conditions permitting only fully
 CC complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and detecting the presence
 CC of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the hybridised molecules. The
 CC present sequence represents the synthetic DNA probe used for detecting
 CC the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon is at position 61 and
 CC has a single base substitution in the first or second nucleotide
 CC position so that it encodes an amino acid other than Glu. The method can
 CC be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia and other tumours.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1144 CAACTGGACCAAGA 1159
 DB 19 CAGCTGGACCAAGA 4

RESULT 201
 AAV23808/C
 ID AAV23808 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAV23808;
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 29-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for Iglambda light chain variable region fragment.
 XX Anti-CD4 antibody; monkey; human; therapy; variable heavy domain;
 KW Old World monkey; constant domain; eczema; immuno-modulated disease;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Primate sp.
 XX
 PN US5750105-A.
 XX
 PD 12-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0476349.
 XX
 PR 25-JAN-1995; 95US-0379072.
 PR 10-JUL-1992; 92US-0912292.
 PR 25-JUL-1991; 91US-0735064.
 PR 23-MAR-1992; 92US-0856281.
 XX
 PA (IDEC-) IDEC PHARM CORP.
 XX
 PI Hanna N, Newman RA, Raab RW;
 XX WPI; 1998-296690/26.
 DR
 XX Improved method for antibody treatment - uses an antibody comprising
 PT an Old World monkey variable region and a human constant domain
 XX

PS Example 2; Column 13; 84pp; English.

XX This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding an immunoglobulin lambda
 CC light chain fragment. The amplified sequence can be used in the method of
 CC the invention for treating a subject, where the treatment comprises
 CC administration of an antibody (Ab). The method comprises the
 CC administration of an antibody which has an Old World monkey (e.g. baboon
 CC or macaque) variable region which binds to an antigen (Ag) (or Ag binding
 CC portion), and a human constant domain. The method is useful for the
 CC treatment of eczema and immuno-modulated diseases and especially
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. The recombinant antibodies used are sufficiently
 CC different from native monkey antibodies to allow human antigens to raise
 CC these antibodies, but similar enough to human antibody so there is no
 CC immune response to the antibodies in humans. Compared to antibodies used
 CC in therapy in prior art, these antibodies do not induce human
 CC anti-antibodies on repeated administration. They also have longer
 CC half-lives and do not have a lack of effector function with human cells.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
 DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 202
 AAX95697
 ID AAX95697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAX95697;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
 KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
 XX
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 XX
 PS Page 1768; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-

CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129
 |||||
 Db 3 CAGTTGATGAGCCATC 18

RESULT 203

AAV73042
 ID AAV73042 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73042;

AC 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DT Human ras oncogene probe #17.

DE Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS US5847095-A.

PN 08-DEC-1998.

PD 03-JAN-1997; 97US-0778543.

PF 04-AUG-1987; 87US-0081490.

PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-0758104.

PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-0873352.

PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-0264425.

PR 03-JAN-1997; 97US-0778543.

XX (UYLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.

PA Bos JL, van der Eb AJ;

PI WPI; 1999-059149/05.

XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the
 diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations

PS Claim 6; Column 5; 18pp; English.

XX AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a
 CC human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula
 CC 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and
 CC B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences
 CC flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers
 CC associated with point mutations.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1144 CAACTGGACCCAGAGA 1159
 |||||
 Db 2 CAGCTGGACCCAGAGA 17

RESULT 204

AAV73145/C

ID AAV73145 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73145;

XX 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DT Human ras oncogene mutant detecting oligomer N-61e.

DE Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5847095-A.

PN 08-DEC-1998.

PD 03-JAN-1997; 97US-0778543.

PF 04-AUG-1987; 87US-0081490.

PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-0758104.

PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-0873352.

PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-0264425.

PR 03-JAN-1997; 97US-0778543.

XX (UYLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.

PA Bos JL, van der Eb AJ;

PI WPI; 1999-059149/05.

XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the
 diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations

PS Disclosure; Column 19-20; 18pp; English.

XX AAV73084-V73145 are oligomers used in a method to detect a single-base
 CC mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43
 CC nucleotides of formula 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to
 CC the mutated codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to
 CC the ras sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for
 CC detecting cancers associated with point mutations.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1144 CAACTGGACCCAGAGA 1159
 |||||
 Db 19 CAGCTGGACCCAGAGA 4

RESULT 205

AAZ29763

ID AAZ29763 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ29763;

AC 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DT Human thymidylate synthase antisense oligonucleotide 16027.

DE Antisense; oligonucleotide; thymidylate synthase; cell proliferation;
 XX hyperproliferative disease; cancer; primer; phosphorothioate linkage;
 XX thymidylate synthase-associated tumour; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT tag= a

```

FT modified_base /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..6
FT /*tag= b
FT modified_base /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy nucleotides"
FT 2
FT /*tag= c
FT modified_base /mod_base= m5c
FT 5
FT /*tag= d
FT modified_base /mod_base= m5c
FT 15..20
FT /*tag= e
FT modified_base /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy nucleotides"
FT 15
FT /*tag= f
FT modified_base /mod_base= m5c
FT 17
FT /*tag= g
FT modified_base /mod_base= m5c
FT 19
FT /*tag= h
FT modified_base /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT WO9963114-A1.
FT
FT 09-DEC-1999.
FT
FT 01-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12080.
FT
FT 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0089195.
FT
FT (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT
FT Dean N;
FT
FT WPI; 2000-116373/10.
FT
FT Antisense oligonucleotides to thymidylate synthase gene for treating
FT e.g. hyperproliferative diseases such as cancer -
FT
FT Example 2; Page 40; 66pp; English.
FT
FT The present sequence is the antisense oligonucleotide 16027. It is
FT a mismatch sequence derived from oligonucleotide 13790 which is
FT complementary to a portion of the coding region (111-130) of human
FT thymidylate synthase gene. It is capable of modulating the expression
FT of thymidylate synthase by hybridising to the specific target region
FT on the gene. This oligonucleotide inhibits cell proliferation when a
FT therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount is administered.
FT It can be used for diagnosis and treatment of hyperproliferative diseases
FT like cancer and to distinguish thymidylate synthase-associated tumours
FT from tumours having other etiologies, in humans.
FT
FT Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
FT
FT Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
FT Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
FT Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
FT
FT QY 1623 CAACACCCAGCGGCC 1638
FT |||||
FT Db 2 CAACTCCAGCGGCC 17
FT
FT RESULT 206
FT ABA82546
FT ID ABA82546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
FT
FT AC ABA82546;
FT
FT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
FT
FT DT
FT XX

```

```

DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #505.
XX
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
XX sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
XX antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
XX sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200177327-A1.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16951.
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0543771.
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0544398.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX WPI; 2001-657171/75.
XX
XX New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
XX modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 37; 443pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
XX mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and
XX HBM genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene
XX therapy, antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They
XX can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including
XX osteoporosis, Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous
XX dysplasia. ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent
XX sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 44 TTATCTCTGGCCACTCT 59
XX |||||
XX Db 2 TTCTCTGGCCACTCT 17
XX
XX RESULT 207
XX AAA91249
XX ID AAA91249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA91249;
XX
XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Antisense IGFBP-5 inhibitor #55.
XX
XX KW Insulin-like growth factor binding protein-5; IGFBP-5; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; hormone-regulated cancer; prostatic cancer;
XX breast cancer; therapy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200105435-A2.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2000; 2000WO-CA00853.
XX
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144495.
XX
XX PR

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XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX PA (MIYA/) MIYAKE H.
XX PI Gleave M;
XX DR WPI; 2001-168448/17.
XX XX
XX PT Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, e.g. breast and
XX PT prostatic tumours, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits
XX PT expression of insulin like growth factor binding protein-5 by
XX PT hormone-regulated tumour cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 43; 45pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeted against
XX CC human insulin-like growth factor binding protein-5 (IGFBP-5). The
XX CC invention relates to a composition for treatment of hormone-regulated
XX CC cancer, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide (such as this sequence)
XX CC which inhibits expression of IGFBP-5 by hormone-regulated tumour cells.
XX CC The compositions is useful for delaying progression of hormone-regulated
XX CC tumour cells such as prostatic cancer cells or breast cancer cells, to an
XX CC androgen-independent state, by treating hormone sensitive tumour cells
XX CC with the antisense sequence which inhibits expression of IGFBP-5 by the
XX CC tumour cells. The composition can also be used for treating a
XX CC hormone-responsive cancer in an individual, and administering the
XX CC composition to the individual after initiation of hormone-withdrawal to
XX CC induce apoptotic cell death of hormone-responsive tumour cells, and
XX CC therefore delaying the progression of hormone-responsive cancer cells to
XX CC a hormone-independent state in the individual. It can also be used for
XX CC inhibiting or delaying metastatic bone progression of an IGF-1
XX CC sensitive tumour in a mammal, by administering the composition to
XX CC cells, and therefore inhibiting or delaying metastatic bone
XX CC progression of the tumour.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 72 GGCTTGGGGGGGCACAT 87
DB 1 GGCTGGGGGGGCACAT 16
|||||

RESULT 208
AAH47245/c
ID AAH47245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH47245;
XX XX
XX DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human C-PLACE1003238 gene related primer CP38-2.
XX XX
XX C-PLACE1003238; Guanosine triphosphate binding protein coupled receptor;
XX KW cytosstatic; nootropic; neuroprotective; brain disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200109322-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP05069.
XX XX
XX PR 29-JUL-1999; 99JP-0248036.
XX PR 27-AUG-1999; 99JP-0300253.
XX PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0159590.
XX PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0118776.
XX PR 17-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183322.

02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-0183767.
(HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
Ota T, Isogai T, Nishikawa T, Hayashi K, Saito K, Yamamoto J;
PI Ishii S, Sugiyama T, Wakamatsu A, Nagai K, Otsuki T, Kishimoto T;
PI Yano K, Kanzaki K, Inoue Y;
XX WPI; 2001-557266/62.
XX DR
XX XX
XX PT New gene encoding guanosine triphosphate binding protein coupled
XX PT receptor, and the protein and antibodies to it, for diagnosing and
XX PT treating disease such as brain disease.
XX PS Example 8; Page 33; 65pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to a gene C-PLACE1003238 encoding a guanosine
XX CC triphosphate binding protein coupled receptor. The protein can be
XX CC expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The protein is useful
XX CC in the diagnosis, prediction and treatment of disease associated with
XX CC disorders of C-PLACE1003238 protein, and may be useful in brain disease
XX CC and cancers, as the expression pattern was different in Alzheimer's
XX CC disease, cancers, and normal tissue. The new materials are useful for
XX CC developing diagnostics and treatment agents. The present sequence
XX CC represents a PCR primer used during the course of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1600 GAAGGTATCTGCAGA 1615
DB 17 GAAGGTATCTGCAGA 2
|||||

RESULT 209
ABK23343
ID ABK23343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK23343;
XX XX
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #253.
XX XX
XX KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBV; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
XX KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
XX KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
XX KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
XX KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
XX KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200192891-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.
XX XX
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.
XX XX
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX XX
XX PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.
XX DR
XX PT Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
XX PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises

```

PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
 XX corresponding wild type gene

PS Disclosure; Page 42; 409pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal
 CC lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
 CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
 CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
 CC and adapters of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 44 TTATCTGCGCACTCT 59

DB 2 TTCTCTGCGCACTCT 17

RESULT 210

ACC45926

ID ACC45926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC45926;

XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human HBM STS marker forward primer #253.

XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
 XX gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
 XX bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
 XX osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200292764-A2.

XX 21-NOV-2002.

XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US14876.

XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-290071P.

XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-291311P.

XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-353058P.

XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-361233P.

XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX (AMHP) WYETH.

XX Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;

XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.

XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone

XX density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone

XX diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by

XX reduced bone density

XX Disclosure; Page 58; 603pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
 CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or
 CC expressing an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control
 CC sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The
 CC transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone
 CC mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity.
 CC The polynucleotides of the invention may have a use in gene therapy.
 CC The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of
 CC bone density modulation, where the bone mass is modulated relative to
 CC non-transgenic animals of the same species in more than one parameter
 CC selected from bone density, bone strength, trabecular number, bone
 CC size, or bone tissue connectivity. The transgenic animals, nucleic
 CC acids and methods are useful for identifying molecules involved in bone
 CC development, and for developing pharmaceutical compositions, which may
 CC be employed for treating or preventing bone diseases, e.g.
 CC osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or neoplasms of
 CC the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also useful in
 CC methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development, or
 CC characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 44 TTATCTGCGCACTCT 59

DB 2 TTCTCTGCGCACTCT 17

RESULT 211

ABZ77244

ID ABZ77244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ77244;

XX 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Antisense oligonucleotide for C-reactive protein 3'-UTR.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; C-reactive protein; phosphorothioate;
 KW cardiovascular disease; unstable angina; myocardial infarction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003010284-A2.

XX 06-FEB-2003.

XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22656.

XX 25-JUL-2001; 2001US-0912724.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ;

XX WPI; 2003-239435/23.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides, useful for modulating the expression of
 PT C-reactive protein or for treating a disease or condition associated
 PT with the expression of C-reactive protein, e.g. unstable angina or
 PT myocardial infarction

XX Claim 3; Page 93; 113pp; English.

CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides which are
 CC targeting to DNA encoding C-reactive protein. The antisense compounds
 CC are useful for modulating the expression of C-reactive protein, and
 CC for treating a disease or condition associated with expression of
 CC C-reactive protein, e.g. cardiovascular disease, such as unstable
 CC angina or myocardial infarction. ABZ77222-75 represent antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention, directed against human C-reactive
 CC protein gene.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 TGTCAGCCCTTGCT 825

Db 5 TGTCATCCCTTGCT 20

RESULT 212

ABX76621/C
 ID ABX76621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABX76621;

DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Immunoglobulin variable region gene sequencing primer #4.

KW Human; chimpanzee; old world monkey; monkey; tumour; cancer;
 KW immunoglobulin constant region; immunoglobulin variable region;
 KW autoimmune response; rheumatoid arthritis; eczema; lymphoma;
 KW immunomodulatory disease; leukaemia; Hashimoto's thyroiditis;
 KW autoimmune carditis; Addison's disease; type I-diabetes mellitus;
 KW multiple sclerosis; male infertility; autoimmune hemolytic anaemia;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; Sjogren's syndrome; psoriasis;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; sequencing; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

FN US2002150580-A1.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 08-MAY-2001; 2001US-0850165.

PR 10-JUL-1992; 92US-0912292.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0476237.

PR 21-MAY-1998; 98US-0082472.

PR 25-JUL-1991; 91US-0735064.

PR 23-MAR-1992; 92US-0856281.

PR 17-APR-1995; 95US-0397072.

PA (IDEC-) IDEC PHARM CORP.

PI Newman RA, Hanna N, Raab RW;

DR WPI; 2003-182483/18.

XX New recombinant chimeric antibodies comprising human, chimpanzee and

PT Old World monkey portions, useful for treating e.g. cancer, eczema,

PT leukemia, lymphoma, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis or male

PT infertility.

XX Example 2; Page 9; 101pp; English.

XX The invention describes a recombinant antibody comprising a human,

CC chimpanzee or a first Old World monkey immunoglobulin constant region,

CC and an antigen-binding portion of a second Old World monkey

CC immunoglobulin variable region. The first and second Old World monkey

CC can be the same or different. The recombinant antibody is useful for

CC treating a human having the antigen described above, e.g. for treating

CC cancer in a human having a tumour antigen, or for treating a human
 CC suffering from an autoimmune response (where the antigen is involved in
 CC an autoimmune response in the human). In particular, the recombinant
 CC antibody is useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, eczema, or an
 CC immunomodulatory disease. The recombinant antibody is also useful for
 CC treating tumours, leukaemia, lymphoma, Hashimoto's thyroiditis,
 CC autoimmune carditis, Addison's disease, type I-diabetes mellitus,
 CC multiple sclerosis, male infertility, autoimmune hemolytic anaemia,
 CC inflammatory bowel disease, Sjogren's syndrome, psoriasis, or systemic
 CC lupus erythematosus. This sequence represents a primer used to sequence
 CC isolated DNA's encoding immunoglobulin polypeptides for creation of the
 CC recombinant antibody.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040

Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 213

ABT14663
 ID ABT14663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABT14663;

DT 27-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Human cancer-testis antigen PCR primer #15.

KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; gene therapy; vaccine; cancer-testis antigen;
 KW CT antigen; breast cancer; colon cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN WO200286071-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US12497.

PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-285343P.

PR 14-FEB-2002; 2002US-358937P.

XX (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.

XX Nakayama E, Ono T, Old LJ;

DR WPI; 2003-075624/07.

XX New cancer-testis (CT) antigens, nucleic acids and encoded
 PT polypeptides, useful for diagnosing, monitoring or treating disorder or
 PT condition associated with the expression of human CT antigens, e.g.
 PT breast cancer or cervical cancer.

XX Example 2; Page 64; 165pp; English.

XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of human
 CC cancer-testis (CT) antigens that bind an HLA molecule. The CT antigens of
 CC the invention are useful for diagnosing, monitoring or treating cancer
 CC (e.g. breast cancer, colon cancer, cervical cancer or gastric cancer).
 CC The present DNA sequence represents a human cancer-testis (CT) antigen
 CC PCR primer that was used in an example of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1221 AGAGCCACTGAGAAA 1236
DB 1 AGAGCCACTGAGAAA 16

RESULT 214
AAQ81006
ID AAQ81006 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ81006;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 22-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE BAGE tumor rejection antigen precursor DNA primer.
XX
KW BAGE; tumor rejection antigen precursor; diagnosis; HLA;
KW human leukocyte antigen MHC; major histocompatibility complex;
KW TRAP; cancer; melanoma; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9500159-A1.
XX
PD 05-JAN-1995.
XX
PF 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06534.
XX
PR 17-JUN-1993; 93US-0079110.
XX
PR 15-FEB-1994; 94US-0196630.
XX
PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI Boon-falleur T, Coulie P, Renaud J, Van DER BRUGGEN P;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-051741/07.
XX
PN Nucleic acid coding for a tumour rejection antigen precursor -
PT used to develop prods. for the diagnosis and therapy of cancers,
PT partic. melanomas
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 19; 33pp; English.
XX
CC This primer was used to determine whether the tumor rejection
CC antigen precursor BAGE gene was expressed by tumor samples and
CC tumor cell lines. To do this, 20 cycles of amplification were
CC carried out using this primer and primer AAQ81008, followed by
CC 20 more cycles using primers AAQ81010 and AAQ81011.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1639 CAGAAGCTGAAGCAAAAG 1657
DB 1 CAGAAGATGAAGCACAG 19

RESULT 216
AAV57116/c
ID AAV57116 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAV57116;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Notch3 mutant gene primer N7R.
XX
KW Human; Notch3; transmembrane receptor; lateral inhibition; regulation;
KW developmental cascade; neurogenic gene; mutant; neurological disorder;
KW cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy; subcortical infarct; CADASIL;
KW leukoencephalopathy; therapy; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2751986-A1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-1998.
XX
PF 16-APR-1997; 97FR-0004680.
XX
PR 01-AUG-1996; 96FR-0009733.

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XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 XX Tournier LE, Joutel A, Bousser MG, Bach JF;
 XX WPI; 1998-133138/13.
 XX Human Notch3 nucleic acids - and methods for identifying
 PT pre-disposition to cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with
 PT sub-cortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy
 XX Example 3; Page 24; 45pp; French.
 XX Primers AAV57066-V57162 are used to detect mutations in the human Notch3
 CC gene (AAV57001). Primers AAV57115-V57116 amplify a 249 bp fragment from
 CC the BGF27-28 domain sequences found in exon 20.
 CC Notch3 is a transmembrane receptor protein involved in lateral
 CC inhibition and regulating developmental cascades of neurogenic genes.
 CC Mutated Notch3 proteins are thought to be involved in neurological
 CC disorders, especially of the cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy
 CC with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL) type.
 CC Blocking expression of a mutated Notch3 gene or by substitution therapy
 CC with non-mutated Notch3 gene or protein can be used to treat CADASIL or
 CC related disorders.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 893 AGAAGACGGAGAGGAGCT 911
 DB 19 AGGAGAGGGAAGAGGAGGT 1
 RESULT 217
 AAA82463/c
 ID AAA82463 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAA82463;
 AC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT cdk1 ribozyme binding site #49.
 DE Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
 XX restenosis; ss.
 XX Mammalia.
 OS WO200032765-A2.
 PN 08-JUN-2000.
 PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
 PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
 PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGAATTTC 1053
 DB 19 TCAAGTTGAAACAATTTC 1
 RESULT 218
 AAA84306
 ID AAA84306 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAA84306;
 AC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site #3.
 DE Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
 XX restenosis; ss.
 XX Mammalia.
 OS WO200032765-A2.
 PN 08-JUN-2000.
 PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
 PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
 PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
 XX Disclosure; Page 75; 109pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
 DB 1 CGACCGGCTCCTGCAGAAC 19
 RESULT 219
 AAA84306
 ID AAA84306 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAA84306;
 AC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site #3.
 DE Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
 XX restenosis; ss.
 XX Mammalia.
 OS WO200032765-A2.
 PN 08-JUN-2000.
 PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
 PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
 PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
 XX Disclosure; Page 75; 109pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
 DB 1 CGACCGGCTCCTGCAGAAC 19

RESULT 219
 AA169672/c
 ID AA169672 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA169672;
 XX
 DT 10-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 sequence related PCR primer #37.
 XX
 KW Hepatitis E virus; HEV-T1; hepatitis infection; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN CN1300771-A.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-0125741.
 XX
 PR 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-0125741.
 XX
 PA (CHME-) CHINESE MEDICINE & BIOLOGIC PROD APPRAIS.
 XX
 PI Wang Y, Zhang H, Li H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-550442/62.
 XX
 PT Hepatitis E virus gene sequence and its application -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 15(Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a novel nucleotide sequence and protein
 CC of a new hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 and the application of the nucleotide
 CC sequence and protein in diagnosing, preventing and treating hepatitis.
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1219 CCAGAGCCACTGAGAAAT 1237
 DB |||||
 19 CCAGAGCCAGCAGAGAT 1
 RESULT 220
 AAH57625/c
 ID AAH57625 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH57625;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:49.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytotatic;
 KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases -
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 75; 408pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
 CC ophthalmological, cytotatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,
 CC dermatological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1035 TCAAGCTGAAAGGATTTTC 1053
 DB |||||
 19 TCAAGTTGAAACATTTTC 1
 RESULT 221
 AAH59468
 ID AAH59468 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH59468;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1892.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytotatic;
 KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 XX 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 PT kinases -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 209; 408pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulvar, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 229 CCACCGCGCTGCGAGAAC 247
 DB 1 CGACCGGCTCTGCGAGAC 19
 RESULT 222
 AA504887
 ID AA504887 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA504887;
 XX
 XX 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human fsh27 exon 5 PCR primer #5.
 XX Human: chr18q; fsh27; bipolar affective disorder; BAD;
 KW neuropsychiatric disorder; antibody; schizophrenia; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
 XX PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX

PN WO200134773-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US30851.
 XX
 XX 08-NOV-1999; 99US-0163972.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX (CHEN/) CHEN H.
 XX (FREI/) FREIMER N B.
 XX
 PI Chen H, Freimer NB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-335916/35.
 XX
 XX Novel mammalian fsh27 polynucleotide for diagnostic evaluation, genetic
 PT testing and prognosis of fsh27-related disorders such as
 PT neuropsychiatric disorders including schizophrenia, bipolar affective
 PT disorder -
 XX
 PS Example; Page 47; 188pp; English.
 XX The sequence is a PCR primer for amplifying polyadenylation variants of
 CC exon 5 of the human fsh27 gene which is located on chromosome 18.
 CC nucleotide sequences are useful as diagnostic reagents for diagnosing or
 CC determining the risk of fsh27-related disorder, which involves measuring
 CC fsh27 gene expression in a patient sample, detecting a polymorphic site
 CC in the genome or by detecting a mutation contained in the genome. Fsh27
 CC nucleic acids, its modulators, encoded protein and fragments are useful
 CC for treating a fsh27-related disorder such as a neuropsychiatric disorder
 CC e.g. schizophrenia, attention deficit disorder, a schizoaffective
 CC disorder, a bipolar affective disorder (BAD), or a unipolar disorder. The
 CC chromosomal region that encodes an unpaired fsh27 protein is useful for
 CC creating a fsh27-related disorder resulting from mutation in fsh27 gene,
 CC such that an unpaired fsh27 protein is expressed and symptoms of the
 CC disorder are ameliorated. The polynucleotides of the invention can be
 CC used for diagnosis/treatment of Alzheimer's disease, senile dementia,
 CC Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease,
 CC depressive disorder, mania, anxiety, panic. Fsh27 gene sequences can be
 CC used as genetic markers, screen for fsh27 gene specific mutations or
 CC polymorphisms, identify an individual from a minute biological sample and
 CC aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. The protein or its
 CC fragments can be used for generating antibodies, in diagnostic assays, or
 CC for mapping an identification of other cellular or extracellular gene.
 CC involved in the regulation of fsh27-related disorder such as BAD. They
 CC can also be used as components of fusion proteins, as amino acid and
 CC protein additives to foods, soaps, shampoos, cosmetics.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1507 AGCAAGATGGTGATGAAT 1525
 DB 1 AGCAGGCTGGTGAGAGAAAT 19
 RESULT 223
 AAQ40335/c
 ID AAQ40335 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ40335;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 09-AUG-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Sequence of PCR primer AS1 for the cloning of hepatitis C virus
 DE glycoprotein E2/NS1.
 DE
 XX

KW Hepatitis C virus; envelope protein; glycoprotein; E2/NS1;
 KW diagnostic reagent; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX EP537626-A1.
 XX 21-APR-1993.
 XX 08-OCT-1992; 92EP-0117191.
 XX 08-OCT-1991; 91JP-0260824.
 XX (NAHE-) NAT INST OF HEALTH.
 XX Harada S, Honda Y, Miyamura T, Saito I;
 XX WPI; 1993-127516/16.
 XX Diagnostic reagent for hepatitis C virus - comprises second
 PT envelope protein or first non-structural protein encoded by HCV
 PT gene and has sugar chain
 XX Disclosure; Page 3; 58pp; English.
 XX Glycoprotein E2/NS1 is derived from the second envelope protein or
 CC first non-structural protein encoded by the genome of HCV. The
 CC nucleic acid is extracted from the serum of the patient of hepatitis
 CC C. The serum is pref. mixed with transfer RNA (tRNA) as a carrier
 CC of virus RNA. As a technique of cloning cDNA from the nucleic acid,
 CC it is preferred to use polymerase chain reaction method. In the
 CC reaction, any commercially available random primers or synthesized
 CC DNA having a base sequence similar to that of primer ASI may be used
 CC as a primer. Representative examples of sense primers include SI.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1004 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAAAC 1022
 DB 19 GGATGATGCTGCTGATAGC 1
 RESULT 224
 AAQ44027/c
 ID AAQ44027 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAQ44027;
 AC AAQ44027;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 05-NOV-1993 (first entry)
 XX GPIB-alpha oligonucleotide B.
 XX Polymerase chain reaction; primer; glycoprotein Ib-alpha; PCR; gene;
 KW large polypeptide domain; GPIB-alpha; genomic lambda phage library;
 KW amplify; human; amplify; bifunctional antithrombotic molecule; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO9311778-A1.
 XX 24-JUN-1993.
 XX 11-DEC-1992; 92WO-US10947.
 XX 12-DEC-1991; 91US-0806709.
 XX (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.

XX De Marco L, Mazzucato M, Ruggeri ZM, Ware JL;
 XX WPI; 1993-213811/26.
 XX Bifunctional antithrombotic molecule and antithrombotic
 PT polypeptide - are used to inhibit thrombosis, cell activation and
 PT tumour metastasis
 XX Example 2; Page 42; 107pp; English.
 XX The sequences given in AAQ4026-27 are oligonucleotides which were
 CC used as primers and were based on the glycoprotein Ib-alpha (GPIB-
 CC alpha) sequence. These primers were used to amplify a region of the
 CC GPIB-alpha gene which would be useful to screen a human genomic
 CC lambda phage library. Oligonucleotide A is equivalent to non-
 CC transcribed strand DNA (coding strand) for nucleotides 644-674 of
 CC the GPIB-alpha gene. Oligonucleotide B is equivalent to the
 CC transcribed strand (non-coding DNA). The amplified product was a
 CC 30bp fragment. This corresponds to the large polypeptide domain of
 CC GPIB-alpha which can be used as a component of a bifunctional
 CC antithrombotic molecule.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 201 GCCGCTCTTGGACCCCTG 219
 DB 19 GCTGCCCTCTTGGTCCCTG 1
 RESULT 225
 AAQ50493
 ID AAQ50493 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAQ50493;
 AC AAQ50493;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 20-MAY-1994 (first entry)
 XX Gender detection primer.
 DE Gender; detection; primer; kit; test; diagnosis; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ligase chain reaction; LCR;
 KW sex determination; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX EP569833-A2.
 XX 18-NOV-1993.
 XX 05-MAY-1993; 93EP-0107259.
 XX 15-MAY-1992; 92US-0883660.
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX Reynolds R;
 XX WPI; 1993-361094/46.
 XX New gender test method - by amplifying a prod. with
 PT oligo:nucleotide primers and digesting with Ha III
 XX Claim 18; Page 14; 18pp; English.
 XX The primers (AAQ50493-94) are used to amplify sequence (AAQ50495).
 CC This sequence is then detected using probes (AAQ50496-98) wherein

CC one probe is complementary to a region of the product common to
 CC female and male samples, one is complementary to the product of
 CC X chromosomes only, and one is complementary to the product of Y
 CC chromosomes only. The relative binding to these probes can be used
 CC to determine the sex of the sample.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
 |||||
 Db 1 CTGGAGAGCCACCAAGCTGA 19

RESULT 226

AAQ71509
 ID AAQ71509 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAQ71509;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 02-MAY-1995 (first entry)

XX Probe for identifying Brucella species.

DE omp2; consensus; Brucella; identification; diagnosis; infection;
 KW biovar; cattle; disease; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS

XX US5348857-A.

PN 20-SEP-1994.

XX 06-NOV-1992; 92US-0972791.

XX 22-MAY-1990; 90US-0527017.

PR 06-NOV-1992; 92US-0972791.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS A & M.

PA Adams LG, Ficht TA;

PI WPI; 1994-302203/37.

XX Identification of Brucella species or biovars - by amplification

PT of the Brucella omp2 gene locus and hybridisation with DNA probes

XX Disclosure; Column 45; 50pp; English.

PS Rapid detection of Brucella may be achieved by amplifying the omp2

XX Gene locus of Brucella (which shows genetic variation correlating

CC with established species designations) and hybridising the amplified

CC sequence with a panel of DNA probes to identify a species of biovar

CC of Brucella. The amplified sequence is preferably a sequence between

CC nucleotides 2470 and 3346 of the consensus sequence described in

CC AAQ71479. The method is used for the detection of Brucella infection in

CC animals, particularly humans and cattle. This probe specifically

CC hybridises to a sequence from Brucella neotomae which is amplified by

CC the primers described in AAQ71496 and AAQ71497.

CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 TTGCTAGGAAGTATTC 1220

Db 2 TTGCTAGGAAGTATTC 20
 |||||

RESULT 227

AAV01295
 ID AAV01295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAV01295;

XX 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DE Creatine kinase muscle PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.

XX PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;

KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9731012-A1.

PN 28-AUG-1997.

XX 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US02403.

XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061.

XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

PA (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.

PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;

XX WPI; 1997-435083/40.

XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among

PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and

PT making cross-species comparisons

XX Claim 1; Page 11; 26pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide

CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain

CC reaction (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific

CC genes that are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of

CC oligonucleotides from the present specification represent universal

CC mammalian sequence-tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used

CC to develop genomic maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make

CC cross-species comparisons and to develop additional genetic markers.

CC UM-STS allow genomic comparisons to be made between more species.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAAAGA 1658

Db 2 AGAAGCTGCGGGACAAAGGA 20

RESULT 228

AAT89735
 ID AAT89735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAT89735;

XX 05-FEB-1998 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used for hepatitis C virus genotyping.

XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV; genotype determination; 1a; 1b; 2a; 2b; 3a;

KW 3b; 4; 5a; 6a; 6b; diagnosis; amplification; PCR; primer; ss.

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN JF09234072-A.
XX PD 09-SEP-1997.
XX PF 01-FEB-1996; 96JP-0038875.
XX PR 30-DEC-1995; 95JP-0352511.
XX PR 01-FEB-1995; 95JP-0035597.
XX PA (SRLS-) SRL KK.
XX DR WPI; 1997-497313/46.
XX PT Primers used for determining hepatitis C virus genotype - provide a
XX PT rapid and accurate method of hepatitis C virus genotyping
XX PS Claim 47; Page 17; 33pp; Japanese.
XX CC AAT9689-T89744 are individually claimed oligonucleotides used as
XX CC PCR (polymerase chain reaction) primers for the discrimination of
XX CC the genotype of hepatitis C virus (HCV). Classification of the
XX CC genotype of HCV can be achieved precisely and simply according to
XX CC the international standardisation of classification. The primers
XX CC can be used to distinguish between HCV genotypes 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b,
XX CC 3a, 3b, 4, 5a, 6a and 6b.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1453 GTCCTTGGGGCCCCATTTT 1471
Db 2 GTCATTGGGGCCCCAATGT 20

RESULT 229
AAV62342
ID AAV62342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV62342;
XX DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human CS198 DNA primer #6.
XX KW Gastrointestinal tract; GI tract; cancer; disease; detection; CS198;
XX KW human; predisposition; treatment; Barrett's oesophagus; gastric ulcer;
XX KW gastritis; leiomyoma; polyps; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9844159-A1.
XX PD 08-OCT-1998.
XX PF 30-MAR-1998; 98WO-US06251.
XX PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN;
XX PI Gordon J, Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR;
XX PI Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX DR WPI; 1998-542714/46.
XX PT New gastrointestinal polynucleotides, CS198, and their detection -
XX PT used for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PT gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. cancers, gastric ulcer or gastritis
XX PS Example 2; Page 99; 127pp; English.
XX CC AAV62337-V62348 are primers used in a method to detect the presence of a
XX CC target human CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The CS198 gene is
XX CC useful as a marker for gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders. The
XX CC methods and products can be used in detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX CC monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the
XX CC predisposition to diseases and conditions of the GI tract, such as GI
XX CC tract cancer, Barrett's oesophagus, gastric ulcer, gastritis, leiomyoma,
XX CC polyps, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and pancreatitis.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGGCTCAGA 1490
Db 2 TCAAGAGGGTGGCACAGA 20

RESULT 230
AAV62344/C
ID AAV62344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV62344;
XX DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human CS198 DNA primer #8.
XX KW Gastrointestinal tract; GI tract; cancer; disease; detection; CS198;
XX KW human; predisposition; treatment; Barrett's oesophagus; gastric ulcer;
XX KW gastritis; leiomyoma; polyps; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9844159-A1.
XX PD 08-OCT-1998.
XX PF 30-MAR-1998; 98WO-US06251.
XX PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN;
XX PI Gordon J, Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR;
XX PI Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX DR WPI; 1998-542714/46.
XX PT New gastrointestinal polynucleotides, CS198, and their detection -
XX PT used for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PT gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. cancers, gastric ulcer or gastritis
XX PS Example 2; Page 99; 127pp; English.
XX CC AAV62337-V62348 are primers used in a method to detect the presence of a
XX CC target human CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The CS198 gene is
XX CC useful as a marker for gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders. The
XX CC methods and products can be used in detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX CC monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the

```


CC predisposition to diseases and conditions of the GI tract, such as GI
 CC tract cancer, Barrett's oesophagus, gastric ulcer, gastritis, leiomyoma,
 CC polyps, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and pancreatitis.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGCTGCTCAGA 1490
 Db 19 TCAAAGAGGCTGCTCAGA 1

RESULT 231
 AAV58780
 ID AAV58780 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV58780;
 AC
 XX
 XX 10-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Reverse primer for BCR/ABL type chimera mRNA.
 DE
 XX PCR primer; BCR/ABL type chimera; chimera detection; Major-bcr;
 KW nucleic acid strand based amplification; NASBA method; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX JPI0229899-A.
 PN
 XX 02-SEP-1998.
 PD
 XX 21-FEB-1997; 97JP-0054092.
 PF
 XX 21-FEB-1997; 97JP-0054092.
 PR
 XX (SRLS-) SRL KK.
 PA (TOYM) TOYOB0 KK.
 EA
 XX WPI; 1998-524294/45.
 DR
 XX Forward side primer and reverse side primer - used for detection of
 PT BCR/ABL type chimera mRNA easily with high sensitivity
 FT
 XX Claim 6; Page 6; 8pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX This sequence represents a primer of the invention used for the detection
 CC of a BCR/ABL type chimera mRNA with a cleavage point in Major-bcr by a
 CC nucleic acid strand based amplification (NASBA) method. The primers can
 CC be used to detect BCR/ABL type chimera mRNA easily with high sensitivity.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

QY 721 GTTTTGCTCCATTGGCCA 739
 Db 2 GTGTTAICTCACTGGCCA 20

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 232
 AAZ05553/C
 ID AAZ05553 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAZ05553;
 AC
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 DE

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX WO9928475-A2.
 PN
 XX 10-JUN-1999.
 PD
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.
 PF
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
 XX (GBST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Griffais R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 1780; 1755pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
 CC can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
 CC trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
 CC diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
 CC paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
 CC nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,
 CC perihhepatitis, bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
 CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
 CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 734 TGGCCAGAACCTCTTCCA 752
 Db 20 TGGTCATGCACCTCTTCCA 2

RESULT 233
 AAZ05011/C
 ID AAZ05011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAZ05011;
 AC
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 DE
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX WO9928475-A2.
 PN
 XX

```

PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1735; 1755pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
XX CC can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
XX CC trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
XX CC diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
XX CC paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
XX CC nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,
XX CC perihepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
XX CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
XX CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 485 ATGATGGGCTGCTTATTC 503
Db 20 ATGATGGGCTGCTTATTC 2

RESULT 234
AAZ03706/c
ID AAZ03706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ03706;
XX OS Synthetic.
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
XX KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PA Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01939.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-0015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016034.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PA Griffais R;
XX PI

XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1628; 1755pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences
XX CC can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia
XX CC trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye
XX CC diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma,
XX CC paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as
XX CC nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis,
XX CC perihepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants;
XX CC and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. The polypeptides of the
XX CC invention may be of use in treating these diseases.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 other;
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 ACAGAGACGGAGAGGAG 909
Db 19 ACAGAGAGTTGAGAGGAG 1

RESULT 235
AAZ86424/c
ID AAZ86424 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ86424;
XX DT 30-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Sense PCR primer used to amplify GAPDH DNA.
XX KW GAPDH; activator; peroxisome proliferator; PPAR-gamma-type receptor;
XX KW cutaneous disorder; abnormal differentiation; epidermal cell; PPAR;
XX KW epidermal cell differentiation; psoriasis; eczema; lichen planus;
XX KW skin lesion; lupus; dermatitis; keratosis; acne; cheloid; nevi; wart;
XX KW ichthyosis; cutaneous cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN FR2773075-A1.
XX PD 02-JUL-1999.
XX PF 31-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016808.
XX PR 31-DEC-1997; 97FR-0016808.
XX PA (CIRD ) CIRD CENT INT RECH DERMATOLOGIQUES.
XX PI Michel S, Rivier M, Safonova I;
XX DR WPI; 1999-421860/36.
XX PT Use of PPAR-gamma receptor activators for treatment of
XX PT dermatological disorders - such as psoriasis, eczema, skin lesions
XX PT associated with lupus, keratosis and cutaneous cancer.
XX PS Example 3; Page 9; 22pp; French.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ86424-25 were used to amplify a 558 base pair fragment
XX CC encoding GAPDH, in the course of the invention. The specification
XX CC describes the use of at least one activator of peroxisome proliferator

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XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
XX KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX PS Page 1660; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
XX CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
XX CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
XX CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
XX CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
XX CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
XX CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-
XX CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
XX CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as
XX CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
XX CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0;

XX QY 696 GGGAGGAGAAAGTGTCTCT 714
XX Db 1 GGGAGGAGAAAGTGTCTCT 19

RESULT 239
AAX94233/c
ID AAX94233 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX94233;
XX XX
XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
XX KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX XX

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PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
XX XX
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX PS Page 1654; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
XX CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
XX CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
XX CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
XX CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
XX CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
XX CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-
XX CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
XX CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotides sequences can also be used as
XX CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
XX CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0;

XX QY 136 AAGTTCGTCAGCTTAGAAG 154
XX Db 20 AAGTTCGTCAGCTTAGAAG 2

RESULT 240
AAX96912/c
ID AAX96912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX96912;
XX XX
XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis;
XX KW vaccine; neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB01890.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078.
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-0014673.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX PS Page 1863; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

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XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading
 CC frames and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory
 CC disease such as pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a
 CC contributing factor in heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent
 CC otitis media, erythema nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded
 CC by the open reading frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-
 CC AAY35879) can be used in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors
 CC containing C. pneumoniae nucleotide sequences can also be used as
 CC immunogenic compositions, especially where the vector directs the
 CC expression of a neutralising epitope of C. pneumoniae.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1188 TCCCTTGTTCATGCT 1206
 DB 20 TCCCTAGTTGATCGCT 2
 RESULT 241
 AAX57580
 ID AAX57580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAX57580;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer RARGSE8U2 for cattle retinoic acid receptor gamma gene.
 XX
 KW Fat; metabolism; animal; genetic marker; allele; thyroglobulin; 5'UTR;
 KW 5' untranslated region; polymorphism; retinoic acid receptor gamma; RARG;
 KW retinol dehydrogenase; meat; milk; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Bos taurus.
 XX
 FN WO9923248-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-OCT-1998; 98WO-AU00882.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-1997; 97AU-0000120.
 XX
 PA (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.
 PA (MEAT-) MEAT & LIVESTOCK AUSTRALIA LTD.
 XX
 PI Barendse WJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-313358/26.
 XX
 PT Assessing fat metabolism in animals, particularly cattle by testing
 PT for alleles associated with thyroglobulin, retinoic acid receptor
 PT gamma or 11-cis, 9-cis retinol dehydrogenase
 XX
 PS Claim 29; Page 60; 68pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of assessing the fat metabolism
 CC characteristics of an animal by testing for the presence or absence of
 CC one or more markers selected from: (a) an allele of a 5' untranslated
 CC region of a thyroglobulin (TG) gene; (b) an allele of a DNA polymorphism
 CC CSRM34, associated with a retinoic acid receptor gamma (RARG) gene; and
 CC (c) an allele of a DNA polymorphism ETH10, associated with 11-cis, 9-cis
 CC retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5). The methods can be used for predicting fat
 CC levels in meat, milk or other fat deposits of animals. This sequence
 CC represents a primer for the RARG gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1336 AACACAGAGATGCTGGAG 1354
 DB 1 AATCCGAGAGATGCTGGAG 19
 RESULT 242
 AAV55711/C
 ID AAV55711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAV55711;
 XX
 DT 18-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for mouse globin gene.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; mumps virus; haemagglutinin; vaccine; cationic lipid;
 KW influenza; virosome; pathogen infection; measles virus; hepatitis virus;
 KW neutralising antibody; cytotoxic T cell response; globin gene; mouse;
 KW respiratory syncytial virus; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 FN WO9852603-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 22-MAY-1998; 98WO-EP03050.
 XX
 PR 23-MAY-1997; 97EP-0108390.
 XX
 FA (INSS) SCHWEIZ SERUM & IMPFINSTITUT.
 XX
 PI Cusi MG, Glueck R, Waelti B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-045275/04.
 XX
 PT New vaccine comprising virosomes based on cationic lipid, influenza
 PT haemagglutinin - particularly from mumps or measles virus, provides
 PT good cellular and humoral responses when given intranasally
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 18; 43pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the mouse globin
 CC gene. The protein encoded by the amplified gene can be used in the
 CC vaccine of the invention which comprises a virosome comprising: (a) a
 CC cationic lipid; (b) an influenza haemagglutinin (HA) protein, or active
 CC derivative, that induces: (i) fusion of the virosome with cell membranes;
 CC and (ii) lysis of the virosome after endocytosis by antigen-presenting
 CC cells; and (c), inside the virosome, nucleic acid (i) that encodes an
 CC antigen (Ag) of some pathogen. The vaccine is used to protect against
 CC infection by the pathogen from which Ag is derived, specifically mumps
 CC virus or measles virus, but many others are disclosed (e.g. hepatitis
 CC viruses, rabies virus, respiratory syncytial virus, and Plasmodium
 CC falciparum). The vaccine induces strong neutralising antibody and
 CC cytotoxic T cell responses, but does not require large concentrations of
 CC DNA. Virosomes enter cells by attachment and then receptor-mediated
 CC endocytosis, i.e., unlike liposomes, they do not need to fuse with or
 CC destabilise plasma membranes. The use of a polyclonal (i) allows
 CC immunisation against two or more pathogens from a single injection, and
 CC permits incorporation of a suicide gene, allowing elimination of
 CC transfected cells if necessary.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      863 CCTCTGCTGTCATGCTTCA 881
DB      20 CCTCTGCTATCATGGGTAA 2

RESULT 243
AAZ74913
ID      AAZ74913 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAZ74913;
XX
XX      10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX      Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9269.
DE
XX      Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX      genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW      haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW      amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW      diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO9954500-A2.
PN
XX
PD      28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF      21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX
PR      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
PR      23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX
PA      (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI      Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR      WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT      Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT      map of the human genome
PS      Claim 8; Page 2207; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX      AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC      invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC      nucleotide sequences AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC      primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
CC      invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
CC      mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
CC      haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
CC      for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
CC      be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
CC      pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
CC      characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
CC      effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
CC      treatment.
CC      N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
CC      and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
CC      from the present invention.
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      428 TGCCGATGATGGGTGGAT 446
DB      1 TGCCGATGATGGGTAGAT 19

RESULT 244

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AAC61872/c
ID      AAC61872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAC61872;
XX
XX      06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Antisense oligonucleotide directed against murine Fas (Apo-1) gene.
DE
XX      Human; Fas; Apo-1; antisense compound; Fas ligand; Fas-1; hepatitis;
KW      Fas associated protein 1; protein tyrosine phosphatase; cancer;
KW      autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; lymphoma; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
OS      Mus musculus.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FH      modified_base 1..5
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
FT      misc_feature 1..20
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages"
FT      modified_base 16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
XX
XX      WO200061150-A1.
XX
XX      19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX      10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09540.
XX
XX      12-APR-1999; 99US-0290640.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Dean NM, Marcusson EG;
XX      WPI; 2000-628395/60.
XX
XX      Antisense oligonucleotides for treating hepatitis and colon, liver or
XX      lung cancer are inhibitors of Fas, Fas ligand or Fas associated protein
XX      1 (Fap-1) expression
XX
XX      Example 5; Page 55; 116pp; English.
XX
XX      AAC61860-78 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
CC      against nucleic acids encoding murine Fas (Apo-1). The specification
CC      describes antisense compounds which are targeted to the 5'-untranslated
CC      region, translational start site, translational termination region
CC      or 3'-untranslated region of nucleic acid molecules encoding Fas, Fas
CC      ligand (FasL), or Fap-1 (Fas associated protein 1, protein tyrosine
CC      phosphatase). The antisense compounds are used to inhibit the
CC      expression of Fas, FasL or Fap-1 in cells or tissues. They are used
CC      to treat autoimmune or inflammatory diseases such as hepatitis. They
CC      can also be used to treat cancer, especially colon, liver or lung
CC      cancer or lymphoma.
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      1698 GGAGAAAGCCACCCAGACA 1716
DB      20 GGAAATCAACCCAGACA 2

RESULT 245
AA93958
ID      AA93958 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

XX
AC AAA93958;
XX
DT 18-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX BRCA1 exon 11C specific PCR primer BR1 E11 C 5'.
DE
XX
XX Mutational analysis; Cleavase I; sequence analysis; breast cancer;
KW tumour transformation; PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO20005360-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000.
PD
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-EP02054.
PF
XX
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99IT-M100512.
PR
XX
XX (ONCO-) IST ONCOLOGICO ROMAGNOLO COOP SOCIALE AR.
PA
XX
XX Calistri D, Cortesi L;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-618920/59.
DR
XX
XX Determination of DNA sequence alterations for analysis of nucleotide
PT variations, mutations or polymorphisms, comprises using the
PT endonuclease Cleavase I and internal labeling of DNA fragments -
PT
XX
XX Example; Page 9; 19pp; English.
PS
XX
XX A method for determining alterations in DNA sequences, comprises
CC amplifying target DNA using polymerase chain reaction in a reaction
CC mixture including a triphosphate deoxynucleoside labelled with a
CC fluorochrome. The amplicons are digested with the endonuclease Cleavase I,
CC and the fragments separated using electrophoresis and the digestion
CC pattern visualised through band analysis. The invention includes a method
CC for the use of DNA fragments internally labelled with fluorochromes for
CC the determination of alterations of a target DNA based on the
CC endonuclease activity of the enzyme Cleavase I. The method is useful for
CC determining alterations in DNA sequences such as mutations, deletions,
CC insertions, substitutions or variations in the nucleotide sequence. The
CC method is useful for analysis of germinal or somatic mutations in genes
CC involved in tumour transformation, especially BRCA1, or in the onset of
CC genetic diseases, fine characterisation of microorganisms and in the
CC study of polymorphism and allelic frequencies. The present sequence
CC represents a BRCA1 specific PCR primer. The primer is used in an example
CC of the method for mutational analysis of the BRCA1 gene.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 528 GACCATTCATATCGCCTG 546
Dy 2 GACCATTCATATGTCACCTG 20
RESULT 246
AAC55259/C
ID AAC55259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX AAC55259;
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX GAPDH sense PCR primer.
DE
XX Human; TERT; hTERT; immortal microvascular endothelial cell;
KW karyotype; resistance; apoptosis; telomerase; antiarteriosclerotic;
KW

KW cytostatic; apoptosis inhibitor; gene therapy; angiogenesis; tumour;
KW atherosclerosis; inflammatory response; transplantation; scleroderma;
KW keloid scar; flap-graft site; plastic surgery; haemophilia; thalassemia;
KW autoimmune diseases; diabetes; thyroiditis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200056898-A1.
PN
XX
XX 28-SEP-2000.
PD
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US07793.
PF
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0126015.
PR
XX
XX (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
PA
XX
XX Herron SG, Yang J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-628265/60.
DR
XX
XX Endothelial cell composition for treating tumors comprises
PT apoptosis-resistant immortal microvascular endothelial cells having
PT normal karyotype comprising recombinant expression cassette encoding
PT telomerase -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 30; 70pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a composition (C) of endothelial cells
CC (EC) comprising nontransformed immortal microvascular EC having normal
CC karyotype and demonstrating resistance to apoptosis relative to primary
CC microvascular EC. Each EC in (C) comprises a recombinant expression
CC cassette encoding telomerase. (C) is useful to generate xenograft mice
CC to provide an angiogenesis model useful for screening therapeutic
CC components. (C) is useful to generate new blood vessels, reline the
CC surfaces of existing vasculature, create new vasculature and vascular
CC structure in subjects. (C) is useful therapeutically to treat
CC atherosclerosis and tumors and in methods to reverse vascular system
CC inflammatory response. (C) is useful in pharmacologic and toxicologic
CC methods of screening and for testing new drugs designed to modulate the
CC growth of blood vessels in vivo using human EC. (C) containing immortal
CC microvascular EC is useful as replacement cells in disease states
CC involving adequate or dysfunctional proliferation/regression of host EC
CC at the site of disease via transplantation (scleroderma, keloid scars,
CC flap-graft sites in plastic surgery), as gene transfer vehicles to
CC express ectopic genes requiring vascular delivery in monogenetic
CC diseases (haemophilia, thalassemia), and autoimmune diseases (diabetes,
CC thyroiditis) and to express ectopic genes (angiostatic factors; AS, ES,
CC TSP, TIMPs) that would deter the proliferation and spread of malignant
CC tumors during the early stages of tumour induced angiogenesis. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer, which is used in an example
CC from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1508 GCACGATGGTGATGAATT 1526
Dy 19 GGACGATGGTGATGGGATT 1
RESULT 247
AAA74996
ID AAA74996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX AAA74996;
XX
XX 02-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer VE3 used to amplify cDNA encoding a vitrin domain.
DE

```

XX Human; ocular vitreous protein; vitrin; connective tissue protein;
KW von Willebrand A domain; collagen fibril; collagen tissue; hyaluronan;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CA2255477-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 11-DEC-1998; 98CA-2255477.
XX
PR 11-DEC-1998; 98CA-2255477.
XX
PA (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.
XX
PI Liu J, Mayne R, Ren Z;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-565743/53.
XX
PT Human vitreous protein containing at least one von Willebrand sequence,
PT useful in healing connective tissue matrices -
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 24pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAA74994-99 were used to amplify cDNA encoding the
CC domains of a human ocular vitreous protein, designated vitrin.
CC Vitrin differs from many other connective tissue proteins in having
CC two von Willebrand A domains. The domains may independently bind to
CC collagen fibrils. Vitrin is released from the collagen fibrils at
CC high salt concentrations. Vitrin polypeptides are used to stabilise
CC and facilitate repair of collagen tissues. They are also used as
CC additives to commercial preparations of hyaluronan, which are used
CC for replacing the vitreous environment in patients during surgical
XX procedures.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1272 AGACCTGTCTCTGGACTTG 1290
DB 1 AGAGCTGATCCAGGACTTG 19

RESULT 248
AAA66722
ID AAA66722 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA66722;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:584.
XX
KW Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
KW phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
XX
OS Canis familiaris.
XX
PN WO200029615-A2.
XX
PD 25-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB01907.
XX
PR 13-NOV-1996; 98US-0108193.
XX
PA (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

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XX Galibert F, Andre C;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-387821/33.
XX
PT New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral
PT traits or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees -
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 78; 87pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog
CC (Canine familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker
CC selected from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful
CC for identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately
CC 80 % of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different
CC types (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome
CC markers (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify
CC genes responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to
CC identify morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes
CC in such diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They
CC may also be useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences
CC e.g. genes involved in genetic diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 670 TCTGTGACCATCTTTGGAG 688
DB 1 TCTGTGCCACCTGTGGAG 19

RESULT 249
AAA55747/c
ID AAA55747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA55747;
XX
DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE TRAF1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 101898.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020435-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.
XX
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowseert LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303732/26.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for
PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory
XX diseases -
XX
PS Example 33; Page 100; 170pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides

```


(see AA55496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety. Sequences AA55490-AA55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of TRAF kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 290 GCACCAAGATCCAGGC 308
 |||||
 Db 20 GCACCAAGACCTCAGGC 2

RESULT 250
 AAA41071
 ID AAA41071 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAA41071;
 XX
 DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104710.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
 KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH WO200020645-A1.
 FT 13-APR-2000.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23205.
 XX
 PF 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0166186.
 FR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-0313932.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
 XX WPI; 2000-303808/26.
 DR
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumour
 PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNFalpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
 PT nucleic acid encoding TNFalpha.
 XX
 XX Example 22; Page 101; 283pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
 CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
 CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role

in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious, inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection. The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 428 TCCGCGTGATGGTGGAT 446
 |||||
 Db 2 TCCGCGTGATGGTGGGT 20

RESULT 251
 AAA13129/C
 ID AAA13129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA13129;
 XX
 DT 17-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PI3K antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide ISIS# 32142.
 XX
 KW Phosphatidyl inositol 3 kinase; PI3K; antisense oligonucleotide; p110;
 KW catalytic subunit; treatment; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; research;
 KW diagnostic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; inhibitor; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Location/Qualifiers
 FT Key 1..20
 FT misc_feature /tag= a
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 XX US6046049-A.
 XX
 PD 04-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357070.
 XX
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357070.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;
 XX WPI; 2000-282691/24.
 DR
 XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human PI3


```

XX The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target
CC CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at
CC least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for
CC detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs,
CC particularly cancer. The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides and
CC antibodies are useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
CC prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining predisposition to
CC diseases and conditions of the GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer,
CC gastritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and
CC Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198 polypeptides are useful as standards
CC or reagents in diagnostic immunoassays, as components or as
CC target sites for various therapies. Antibodies directed against at
CC least one epitope contained within these polypeptides are useful as
CC delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in diagnostic tests and for
CC screening for conditions or diseases associated with CS 198,
CC particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used for the
CC generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198
CC polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening.
CC The method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical
CC diagnostic method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease
CC such as cancer. The present sequence is a primer used for
CC sequencing human CS 198 expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
Db 2 TCAAGAGGGTGGCAGAGA 20

RESULT 254
AAD13647/c
ID AAD13647 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD13647;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CS 198 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #6.
XX
KW CS 198; gastrointestinal tract disease; GI tract; cancer; gastric ulcer;
KW gastritis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis;
KW Barrett's oesophagus; gene therapy; drug screening; human; primer;
KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2001010904-A1.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0050516.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX
PA (BILL/) BILLING-MEDEL P A.
PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
PA (GORD/) GORDON J.
PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
PA (HAYD/) HAYDEN M.
PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.
PA (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.

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XX Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
XX Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD;
XX Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX WPI; 2001-496163/54.
XX
XX Detecting the presence of target CS 198 polynucleotide, useful for
XX detecting or diagnosing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract,
XX comprises contacting test sample with at least one CS 198-specific
XX polynucleotide -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 48; 68pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target
XX CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at
XX least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for
XX detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs, and
XX particularly cancer. The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides, and
XX antibodies are useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
XX prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining predisposition to
XX diseases and conditions of the GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer,
XX gastritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and
XX Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198 polypeptides are useful as standards
XX or reagents in diagnostic immunoassays, as components or as
XX target sites for various therapies. Antibodies directed against at
XX least one epitope contained within these polypeptides are useful as
XX delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in diagnostic tests and for
XX screening for conditions or diseases associated with CS 198,
XX particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used for the
XX generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198
XX polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening.
XX The method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical
XX diagnostic method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease
XX such as cancer. The present sequence is a primer used for
XX sequencing human CS 198 expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1472 TAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
Db 19 TCAAGAGGGTGGCAGAGA 1

RESULT 255
AAH76237
ID AAH76237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH76237;
XX
DT 29-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human interleukin (IL)-7 receptor specific primer IL7r-F.
XX
KW Pyrone; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; gene expression; interleukin;
KW hemoxygenase-1; prostaglandin G/H synthase-2; RANTES; TNF alpha; p78;
KW macrophage inflammatory protein; chemokine; growth regulated protein-1;
KW matrix metalloproteinase-9; migration inhibitory factor-related protein;
KW lysozyme; GABA(A) receptor-associated protein; interferon; SCO homolog-2;
KW transketolase; adenosine A2a receptor; CD37 antigen protein P factor;
KW G-protein; Nef-associated factor-1; signal peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200151480-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-JP00082.

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XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0004989.
PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-0303711.
XX
XX (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI Enoki T, Yamashita S, Nishimura K, Sagawa H, Kato I;
XX WPI; 2001-514436/56.
DR
XX
XX Agent for correcting gene expression regulation error comprises pyrone
PT compound or dihydroxy compound
XX
XX Example 6; Page 68; 93pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The invention provides an agent comprising a pyrone compound or dihydroxy
CC compound of specified formulae given in the specification. The agent is
CC used for correcting gene expression regulation errors. Errors in the
CC following genes may be corrected: IL-6, IL-10, hemeoxygenase-1,
CC prostaglandin G/H synthase-2, macrophage inflammatory protein-1-alpha,
CC RANTES, IL-1-alpha, IL-1-beta, TNF alpha, IL-7 receptor, macrophage
CC inflammatory protein-1-beta, liver and activation-regulated chemokine,
CC macrophage inflammatory protein-2-alpha, growth regulated protein-1,
CC matrix metalloproteinase-9, migration inhibitory factor-related protein
CC -8, lysozyme, GABA(A) receptor-associated protein, interferon-induced 17
CC kDa/15-kDa protein, interferon-inducible protein p78, SCO homolog-2,
CC transketolase, adenosine A2a receptor, CD37 antigen, proprotein P factor,
CC regulator of G-protein signaling-2, Ref-associated factor-1, myeloid
CC leukemia cell differentiation protein-1, signal peptidase complex, and
CC also side-effects caused by them such as inflammation. Sequences
CC AAH76220-76280 represent PCR primers used in the course of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 700 GGAGAAAGTGCTCTGCTC 718
DB 2 GGAGAAAGTGGCTATGCTC 20
RESULT 256
AAH80242/c
ID AAH80242 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH80242;
AC
XX
XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 206.
DE
XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
XX disease diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.
OS
XX
XX US6251588-B1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2001.
PD
XX
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.
PF
XX
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.
PR
XX
XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA
XX
XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
PI WPI; 2001-424456/45.
XX
DR

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XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
PT parameters
XX
XX Example 2; Column 55; 342pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 11 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1706 CACCCACAGACAGAACAT 1724
DB 20 CACACCAGACAAAAACAT 2
RESULT 257
AAH80244/c
ID AAH80244 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH80244;
AC
XX
XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 208.
DE
XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
XX disease diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.
OS
XX
XX US6251588-B1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2001.
PD
XX
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.
PF
XX
XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0021701.
PR
XX
XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA
XX
XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
PI WPI; 2001-424456/45.
XX
XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
PT parameters
XX
XX Example 2; Column 57; 342pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

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CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1705 CCACCCGACAGACACA 1723
 DB 19 CCACACGACACAAAACA 1

RESULT 258
 AAS09650
 ID AAS09650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAS09650;
 AC AAS09650;
 XX 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT Immunoreactive CpG sequence-containing oligonucleotide #100.
 DE CpG sequence: immune response; non-B cell activation; interferon gamma;
 KW IFN-gamma; humoral; antibody production; interleukin-6 production;
 KW therapeutic; allergy; asthma; cancer; autoimmune disorder; infection;
 KW bio-warfare; vaccine; antisense therapy; eczema; allergic rhinitis;
 KW coryza; hay fever; urticaria; hives; food allergy; atopic condition;
 KW hepatitis; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; malaria; Francisella;
 KW lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW schistosomiasis; tuberculosis; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW Leishmania; Ebola; Anthrax; Listeria; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO200151500-A1.
 PN 19-JUL-2001.
 XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US01122.
 PF 14-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176115.
 PR (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PA Klimman D, Ishii K, Vertheil D;
 XX WPI; 2001-442129/47.
 DR Oligodeoxynucleotides for inducing an immune response to treat and
 PT prevent an allergic reaction, cancer, an autoimmune disorder and
 PT symptoms resulting from exposure to bio-warfare agents, comprise
 PT multiple CpG sequences -
 XX Claim 5; Page 43; 48pp; English.

CC AAS09551-AAS09662 represent oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) of at least 10
 CC nucleotides comprising multiple CpG sequences, where one of the CpG
 CC sequences is different from another of the multiple CpG sequences.
 CC The ODN are useful for inducing an immune response, preferably a cell-
 CC mediated immune response, involving non-B cell activation, interferon
 CC gamma (IFN-gamma) production or a humoral immune response involving B
 CC cell activation, antibody and interleukin-6 production in a host, for
 CC treating, preventing or ameliorating an allergic reaction, e.g. asthma,
 CC cancer, e.g. solid tumour cancer, a disease associated with the immune
 CC system e.g. autoimmune disorder or an immune system deficiency, infection
 CC or a symptom resulting from exposure to bio-warfare agent in a human. The
 CC induction of immune response improves the efficacy of a vaccine and is
 CC used in antisense therapy. The ODN are useful for treating, preventing or
 CC ameliorating allergic reactions, including eczema, allergic rhinitis or
 CC coryza, hay fever, bronchial asthma, urticaria (hives), food allergies
 CC and other atopic conditions, for improving the efficacy of vaccines
 CC against hepatitis A, B and C, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and

CC malaria, for treating immune system deficiencies, e.g. lupus
 CC erythematosus and autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and
 CC multiple sclerosis, infections including Francisella, schistosomiasis,
 CC tuberculosis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), Leishmania and
 CC symptoms resulting from exposure of bio-warfare agent, including Ebola,
 CC Anthrax and Listeria.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 459
 DB 2 GTGCATCGACGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 259
 AAH27910
 ID AAH27910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAH27910;
 AC AAH27910;
 XX 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer for a minimal deletion in FRA16D oxidoreductase gene.
 DE Cancer associated protein; FOR gene; FRA16D; fragile site; aphidicolin;
 KW chromosomal rearrangement; cancer; splice variant; DNA instability;
 KW FRA16D oxidoreductase; neoplasia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200144466-A1.
 PN 21-JUN-2001.
 XX 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-AU01539.
 PF 16-DEC-1999; 99AU-0004711.
 PR 19-APR-2000; 2000AU-0007025.
 XX (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 PA Richards R, Ried K, Finnis M, Hobson L, Mangelsdorf M, Dayan S;
 PI Nancarrow J, Woolliatt E, Baker E;
 PI WPI; 2001-398151/42.
 DR Novel isolated 16q23.2 nucleic acid molecule, FRA16D oxidoreductase
 PT (FOR) gene associated with FRA16D site, useful for early diagnosis and
 PT assessment of risk of cancers associated with the FRA16D region -
 XX Example 1; Page 46; 150pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAH27898-AAH28055 represent PCR primers used to amplify
 CC and identify minimal deletions in the human FRA16D oxidoreductase (FOR)
 CC gene. The FOR gene encodes a cancer associated protein. The FRA16D site
 CC is a fragile site induced by aphidicolin, which is located within the
 CC FOR gene. The fragile site is the location of breakpoints of a variety
 CC of chromosomal rearrangements, and other mutations associated with
 CC cancers. The FOR protein is expressed as a number of splice variants.
 CC FOR gene polynucleotide fragments are capable of acting as specific
 CC primers or probes for detecting cancer associated variations of DNA
 CC sequence such as a point mutation or small DNA rearrangement associated
 CC with the tumour, a breakpoint of one or more chromosomal rearrangements
 CC associated with the tumour and a pause site within the FRA16 gene. FOR
 CC nucleic acid molecules are useful as markers to identify relationship
 CC between the fragile site (FRA16D) and the DNA instability in neoplasia
 CC which allows better diagnosis of cancers associated with the region.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

```
Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 76 TGGGGGGACATCCGTCCT 94
    ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 2 TGGAGGAACATCCATCCT 20

RESULT 260
AAH56977
ID AAH56977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH56977;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha search PCR primer 2.
XX
KW Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;
KW Glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;
KW MR; peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;
KW progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;
KW thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;
KW transactivation; ERalpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..3
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= "OTHER"
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"
FT FT modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= "OTHER"
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT FT modified_base 13..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= "OTHER"
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"
XX
FN WO200143752-A1.
XX
PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33954.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467642.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-398071/42.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid encoding telomeric repeat
PT binding factor 2 useful for treating conditions such as premature aging
PT and diseases such as cancer -
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 80; 108pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a polynucleotide encoding human telomeric repeat
CC binding factor 2 (II) which specifically hybridizes with, and inhibits
CC the expression of (II). (I) is useful for treating a human having a
CC disease or condition associated with (II) such as premature aging or a
CC hyperproliferative disorder especially cancer, by inhibiting the
CC expression of (II) in human cells or tissues. (I) is useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and
CC kits. The products of the invention have cytostatic activity. This
CC sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to illustrate the
CC method of the invention.
XX

Query Match      0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 76 TGGGGGGACATCCGTCCT 94
    ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 2 TGGAGGAACATCCATCCT 20

RESULT 260
AAH56977
ID AAH56977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH56977;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha search PCR primer 2.
XX
KW Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;
KW Glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;
KW MR; peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;
KW progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;
KW thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;
KW transactivation; ERalpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..3
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= "OTHER"
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"
FT FT modified_base 1..20
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= "OTHER"
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT FT modified_base 13..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= "OTHER"
FT FT /note= "2-O-methoxyethyl"
XX
FN WO200143752-A1.
XX
PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33954.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1999; 99US-0467642.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-398071/42.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid encoding telomeric repeat
PT binding factor 2 useful for treating conditions such as premature aging
PT and diseases such as cancer -
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 207; 276pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to ligand dependent transcriptional factors
CC including oestrogen receptor (ER) alpha and beta protein, Glucocorticoid
CC receptor protein (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor protein (MR),
CC peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein (PPAR), progesterone
CC receptor protein (PR), pregnane X receptor protein (PXR), thyroid hormone
CC receptor protein (TR) and vitamin D receptor protein (VDR), the nucleic
CC acids encoding them and cells comprising them and a specified reporter
CC gene for the ligand dependent transcriptional factor. These proteins are
CC useful in the modulation of ligand dependent transcriptional factor
CC activity. The cells, mutant ERalpha and the polynucleotide encoding it
CC may be used in assays for qualitatively analysing an activity for
CC transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha, for screening
CC mutant ligand dependent transcriptional factors, for evaluating an
CC activity for transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha and/or
CC for screening a compound useful for treating a disorder of a mutant
CC ERalpha, especially breast cancer.
XX
```

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1692 GGCAGTGGAGAACCCACC 1710
DB 20 GCCTGTGGAAGCCACC 2
RESULT 262
AAC85134
ID AAC85134 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAC85134;
AC
DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE R. anatisestifer OmpA gene amplifying primer 11.
XX
XX OmpA; outer membrane protein; avian; immunization; poultry; vaccine;
XX septicemia anserum exsudativa; antibacterial; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Riemerella anatisestifer.
OS
XX
XX WO200104317-A1.
PN
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-SG00075.
PF
XX
XX 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-SG00075.
PR
XX
XX (MOLE-) INST MOLECULAR AGROBIOLOGY.
PA
XX
XX Frey J, Sumathi S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-138355/14.
DR
XX
XX New OmpA gene of Riemerella anatisestifer for production of vaccines
PT and for diagnosing septicemia anserum exsudativa of avian species -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 12; 50pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a Riemerella anatisestifer outer membrane
CC protein OmpA. The OmpA protein can be expressed by standard recombinant
CC methodology. An antibody (Ab) specific to the OmpA polypeptide is useful
CC for diagnosing an infection by R. anatisestifer in an avian species. The
CC OmpA gene and protein are useful for the preparation of vaccines and
CC serodetective diagnostic assays. A vaccine composition comprising the
CC OmpA gene, protein or Ab is useful for effective immunization of poultry
CC against R. anatisestifer infection, especially septicemia anserum
CC exsudativa. Sequences AAC85124-139 represent PCR primers used for
CC amplifying the R. anatisestifer OmpA gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1636 GCCCAGGAGCTGAGGACA 1654
DB 1 GCCCAGGAGCTGAGGACA 19
RESULT 263
AAF59896
ID AAF59896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF59896;
XX

DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human protein kinase C-theta antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:89.
DE
XX
XX Human protein kinase C-theta; PKC-theta; PKCT; PKCT; nPKC-theta;
KW PKCQ; isozyme; serine/threonine protein kinase; signal transduction;
KW calcium-independent function; JNK/SAPK pathway upstream activator;
KW Jun N-terminal kinase/stress-activated protein kinase;
KW T-cell signalling pathway; cell cycle control; cellular activation;
KW API transcription factor activation; AIDS aetiology; apoptosis;
KW cytoskeletal arrangement; proliferation; wound healing disorder;
KW angiogenesis; insulin signalling; chromosome 10p15;
KW expression inhibition; antisense; cancer; inflammation;
KW diabetes; phosphorothioate; 2'-MOE gapmer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6190869-B1.
PN
XX
XX 20-FEB-2001.
PD
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0429322.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0429322.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowseert LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-210378/21.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a
PT nucleic acid molecule encoding human protein kinase C-theta useful for
PT inhibiting expression of human protein kinase C-theta in human cells -
XX
XX Claim 3; Column 45-46; 40pp; English.
PS
XX
XX Sequences AAF59817-AAF59896 represent phosphorothioate 2'-MOE gapmer
CC antisense targeted to the human protein kinase C-theta gene, which
CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
CC target different regions of the human protein kinase C-theta RNA, and
CC were analysed for their effect on protein kinase C-theta mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Protein kinase C-theta (also known as
CC PKC-theta, PKCT, nPKC-theta and PKCQ) is one of several protein
CC kinase C isozymes and is ubiquitously expressed, with the highest levels
CC being found in haematopoietic cell lines. It has been shown to function
CC in a calcium-independent fashion, and it is involved in a variety of
CC signal transduction pathways, for example, it is an upstream
CC activator of the JNK/SAPK (Jun N-terminal kinase)/stress-activated
CC protein kinase) pathway. Protein kinase C-theta is also involved in
CC T-cell signalling pathways, cell cycle control, cellular activation,
CC API transcription factor activation and the aetiology of AIDS, and
CC has also been implicated in apoptosis, cytoskeletal arrangement,
CC proliferation, and angiogenesis and wound repair. It is additionally
CC involved in insulin signalling and is thought to play a role in the
CC development of diabetes in humans. The oligonucleotides of the
CC invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with protein kinase C-theta expression, such
CC as inflammation, cancer, wound healing disorders and diabetes.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 480 AACCTATGATGGCTGGCC 498
DB 2 AACCTATCCAGGCTGGCC 20
RESULT 264
AAF91316/c

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ID  AAF91316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX  AAF91316;
XX  04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX  Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #22.
DE  Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection;
XX  inflammation; tumour; ss.
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX  US6187587-B1.
XX  13-FEB-2001.
XX  02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX  02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX  Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowsett LM;
XX  WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX  Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
PT  transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
PT  inflammation or tumor formation -
XX  Claim 1; Column 42; 40pp; English.
XX  The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30
CC  nucleobases in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1
CC  The invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F
CC  transcription factor 1 in cells or tissues. The antisense
CC  oligonucleotides may also be used as a research agent and to prevent
CC  infection, inflammation or tumours.
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ  Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY  1676 ACCTCTTGGCAAGAGGC 1694
DB  20 AGCTCATGGCCAGAGTC 2

RESULT 265
ABT05181
ID  ABT05181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX  AC ABT05181;
XX  11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX  TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 211.
DE  Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
XX  TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX  mouse; murine; ds.
XX  Mus sp.
XX  WO200248168-A1.
XX  20-JUN-2002.
XX  22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US51224.
XX

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```

PR  24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0695451.
XX  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX  Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
XX  WPI; 2002-583481/62.
XX  Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT  tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans
PT  having disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury.
XX  liver cancer -
XX  Example 21; Page 61; 121pp; English.
XX  The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
CC  length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
CC  receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
CC  TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC  TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
CC  treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
CC  associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
CC  injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
CC  the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
CC  diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
CC  This polynucleotide sequence represents a mouse oligonucleotide relating
CC  to the TNFR1 of the invention.
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ  Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
    Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY  228 TCCACCCGACGCTCCAGAA 246
DB  1 TCCACCCAGCATACAGAA 19

RESULT 266
AAD35175
ID  AAD35175 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX  AC AAD35175;
XX  25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX  Human KCNE2 gene amplifying reverse PCR primer #1.
XX  Human; Min-K related ion channel protein; MiRP1; ion channel disorder;
XX  KCNE2; long QT syndrome; LQTS; cardiac arrhythmia; PCR; primer; ss.
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX  WO200222875-A2.
XX  21-MAR-2002.
XX  11-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28332.
XX  11-SEP-2000; 2000US-231571P.
XX  (UYVA ) UNIV YALE.
XX  Goldstein SAN;
XX  WPI; 2002-362360/39.
XX  Novel gene encoding Min-K related ion channel protein subunit and
PT  polymorphisms in this gene associated with antibiotic-induced long QT
PT  syndrome -
XX  Example 1; Page 22; 49pp; English.
PS

```


XX The present invention relates to novel KONE2 genes encoding Min-K related
 CC (MiRP) 1 ion channel proteins and polymorphisms in these genes that are
 CC associated with ion channel disorders including antibiotic-induced long
 CC QT syndrome (LQTS). Detecting a mutation at amino acid positions 8, 54,
 CC 57 or 116 of MiRP1 polypeptide or a mutation at a nucleotide position
 CC encoding the amino acid positions is useful for diagnosing the presence
 CC of a polymorphism that causes drug-induced LQTS. The diagnostic methods
 CC are useful in the development of new drug therapies which selectively
 CC target one or more KONE2 polymorphisms that are associated with cardiac
 CC arrhythmias. The present sequence is human KONE2 gene amplifying PCR
 CC primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 343 AAGAGAACATTCCTCTCA 361
 Db 1 AAAGAGAACATTCCTCA 19
 |||||

RESULT 267
 ABN79662/C
 ID ABN79662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABN79662;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Mouse Fas chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #13.
 XX
 KW Mouse; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic;
 KW cytosstatic; vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection;
 KW ds; Fas.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 FN US2002004490-A1.
 PD 10-JAN-2002.
 PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0802669.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290640.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0665615.
 XX
 PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
 PA (MARC/) MARCUSSEON E G.
 PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
 PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.
 XX
 PI Dean NM, Marcusson EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;
 XX WPI; 2002-204886/26.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas
 PT ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression
 PT of Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating
 PT hepatitis -
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 17; 84pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas.
 CC Fas ligand, or Fas associated protein-1 (Fap-1). The inhibition of
 CC Fas mediated signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive,
 CC antiinflammatory, hepatotropic, cytosstatic and vasotropic.
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target human Fas.
 CC Oligonucleotides were synthesised as chimeric oligonucleotides
 CC and are useful for treating an animal having an autoimmune or
 CC inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition associated

CC with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion
 CC injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by
 CC contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis
 CC and as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also
 CC useful for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is
 CC related to mouse Fas.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1698 GGAGAAGCCACCCGAGACA 1716
 Db 20 GGAAAATCAACCCGAGACA 2
 |||||

RESULT 268
 ABN79713/C
 ID ABN79713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN79713;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human Fas target oligonucleotide #28.
 XX
 KW Human; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic;
 KW cytosstatic; vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection;
 KW ds; Fas.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN US2002004490-A1.
 PD 10-JAN-2002.
 PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0802669.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290640.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0665615.
 XX
 PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
 PA (MARC/) MARCUSSEON E G.
 PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
 PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.
 XX
 PI Dean NM, Marcusson EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;
 XX WPI; 2002-204886/26.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas
 PT ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression
 PT of Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating
 PT hepatitis -
 XX
 PS Claim 23; Page 23; 84pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas,
 CC Fas ligand, or Fas associated protein-1 (Fap-1). The inhibition of
 CC Fas mediated signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive,
 CC antiinflammatory, hepatotropic, cytosstatic and vasotropic.
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target human Fas.
 CC Oligonucleotides were synthesised as chimeric oligonucleotides
 CC and are useful for treating an animal having an autoimmune or
 CC inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition associated
 CC with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion
 CC injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by
 CC contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis
 CC and as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also

CC useful for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is
 XX related to human Fas.
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1397 CATCAGACATGAACCCAA 1415
 Db 19 CTTGAGAAATGAATCCAA 1

RESULT 269
 AAD34734
 ID AAD34734 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD34734;

DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human MEK3 cDNA targeted antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #122982.

KW Human; MAP/ERK kinase kinase 3; MEK3; mitogen activated protein kinase;
 KW MAP; ERK; extracellular signal regulated kinase; infection; cytostatic;
 KW antisense therapy; tumour formation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW inflammation; antisense; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

FX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT modified_base 2

FT /*tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 3

FT /*tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 4

FT /*tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 5

FT /*tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 8

FT /*tag= h

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 9

FT /*tag= i

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 13

FT /*tag= j

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 20

FT /*tag= k

FT /mod_base= m5c

XX WC020220550-A1.

PN 14-MAR-2002.

PD

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WC-US28118.
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0658688.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Ward DT, Gaarde WA, Monia BP, Wyatt JR,
 XX WPI; 2002-329863/36.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding
 PT MAP/ERK kinase kinase 3 (MEK3), useful for inhibiting the expression
 PT of MEK3 and for treating a disease or condition associated with the
 PT expression of MEK3
 XX Claim 3; Page 89; 116pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic
 CC acids encoding mitogen activated protein kinase (MAP)/extracellular
 CC signal regulated (ERK) kinase kinase 3 (MEK3) or a splice variant of
 CC MEK3. MEK3 is an ubiquitously expressed serine-threonine kinase and
 CC activates only the ERK and JNK/SAPK pathways. The antisense compound is
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of MEK3 and for treating a disease
 CC or condition associated with the expression of MEK3. These may also be
 CC used as research reagents and diagnostics, to distinguish between
 CC functions of various members of a biological pathway, and in the
 CC treatment of a disease or disorder, which can be treated by modulating
 CC the expression of MEK3. The antisense compounds are further useful
 CC prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation, and as probes or primers. The present sequence is
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide targeted towards human MEK3 cDNA.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 978 ACCCTTCTCGGCACCTGTG 996

Db 1 ACCCTTCTCGGCACCTGTG 19

RESULT 270

AAD34794

ID AAD34794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD34794;

AC AAD34794;

DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human MEK3 cDNA targeted antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123071.

XX Human; MAP/ERK kinase kinase 3; MEK3; mitogen activated protein kinase;
 KW MAP; ERK; extracellular signal regulated kinase; infection; cytostatic;
 KW antisense therapy; tumour formation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW inflammation; antisense; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

FX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1358 CCACCTACGATGATGAGTT 1376
 DB 19 CCACCTACGTCGAGGAGTT 1

RESULT 272
 ABL35572
 ID ABL35572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL35572;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human TSP1 domain containing gene sequencing primer KY01-S09.
 XX
 KW TSP1; thrombospondin domain; DNA sequencing; primer; ss;
 KW FG06969; FG01896; angiogenesis; vasculogenesis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2002085059-A.
 XX
 PD 26-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0273778.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-0273778.
 XX
 PA (KAZU-) ZH KAZUSA DNA KENKYUSHO.
 PA (YOSH) YOSHITOMI PHARM IND KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-378268/41.
 XX
 PT TSP1 domain-containing polypeptide useful for drug compositions -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 15; 51pp; Japanese.
 CC The invention relates to a TSP1 (thrombospondin 1) domain-containing
 CC polypeptide comprising the proteins appearing as AAU80188 and AAU80189,
 CC encoded by cDNAs designated FG06969 and FG01896. Also included are
 CC proteins that are 50% homologous to the proteins and a polypeptide having
 CC at least one deletion, replacement, addition or insertion of amino acid
 CC in the proteins and having at least 8 repetitions of the TSP1 domain.
 CC The polypeptide can be used in drug compositions particularly
 CC for disorders associated with angiogenesis and vasculogenesis. The
 CC present sequence is a sequencing primer for the cDNAs of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1604 GGATCTCGCAGATTGCTGC 1622
 DB 2 GGATCTCGCAGCTGCTGC 20

RESULT 273
 ABL35572
 ID ABL35572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL35572;
 XX
 DT 04-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 498.
 XX
 KW Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 498.
 KW DNA/RNA hybrid; phosphorothioate backbone; immunostimulatory;
 KW vaccine; infection; allergy; cancer; hypersensitivity; bio-warfare;

DNA/RNA hybrid; phosphorothioate backbone; immunostimulatory;
 KW vaccine; infection; allergy; cancer; hypersensitivity; bio-warfare;
 KW immunostimulant; anti-allergic; cytostatic; antimicrobial; anti-HIV;
 KW immunosuppressive; procoagulant; virucide; hepatotropic; gene therapy;
 KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_RNA 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Optionally thymidine is replaced by uracil to
 FT form RNA or DNA/RNA hybrids. Thymidine is linked to at
 FT least one other base through a ribose sugar"
 XX
 PN WO200193902-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18276.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-209797P.
 XX
 PA (BIOS-) BIOSYNEXUS INC.
 XX
 PI Mond JJ, Flora M, Klinman DM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-130570/17.
 XX
 PT New immunostimulatory compositions comprising RNA/DNA hybrid
 PT oligonucleotides, useful for enhancing an immune response or inducing
 PT cytokines, particularly for treating diseases, e.g. cancer, allergy or
 PT HIV infection -
 XX
 XX Example 11; Page 61; 68pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an immunostimulatory composition, which
 CC comprises at least one oligonucleotide comprising both an RNA region and
 CC a DNA region. The composition is useful for enhancing an immune response
 CC or inducing cytokines. It can be used as a vaccine adjuvant and in
 CC treating diseases, including pathogenic infection, (non-)malignant
 CC tumours (e.g. cancers of the brain, lung, ovary, breast, prostate or
 CC colon, or carcinomas and sarcomas), autoimmune diseases or allergies
 CC (e.g. allergic rhinitis, hay fever or food allergies), Lyme disease,
 CC hepatitis, HIV or malaria. The composition is also useful for treating,
 CC preventing or ameliorating the symptoms resulting from exposure to a
 CC bio-warfare agent, e.g. Ebola, Anthrax or Listeria. The present sequence
 CC is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the exemplification
 CC of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGATCCACGAGGGGGG 459
 DB 2 GTGATCCACGAGGGGGG 20

RESULT 274
 ABL35583
 ID ABL35583 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL35583;
 XX
 DT 04-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 509.
 XX
 KW DNA/RNA hybrid; phosphorothioate backbone; immunostimulatory;
 KW vaccine; infection; allergy; cancer; hypersensitivity; bio-warfare;

KW immunostimulant; antiallergic; cytostatic; antimicrobial; anti-HIV;
 KW immunosuppressive; protozoacide; virucide; hepatotropic; gene therapy;
 KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_RNA 1..20

FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "optionally thymidine is replaced by uracil to
 FT form RNA or DNA/RNA hybrids. Thymidine is linked to at
 FT least one other base through a ribose sugar"

XX WO200193902-A2.

PN 13-DEC-2001.

XX 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18276.

XX 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-209797P.

XX (BIOS-) BIOSYNEXUS INC.

XX Mond JJ, Flora M, Klimman DM;

XX WPI; 2002-130570/17.

XX New immunostimulatory compositions comprising RNA/DNA hybrid
 PT oligonucleotides, useful for enhancing an immune response or inducing
 PT cytokines, particularly for treating diseases, e.g. cancer, allergy or
 PT HIV infection -

PS Example 11; Page 61; 68pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an immunostimulatory composition, which
 CC comprises at least one oligonucleotide comprising both an RNA region and
 CC a DNA region. The composition is useful for enhancing an immune response
 CC or inducing cytokines. It can be used as a vaccine adjuvant and in
 CC treating diseases, including pathogenic infection, (non-)malignant
 CC tumours (e.g. cancers of the brain, lung, ovary, breast, prostate or
 CC colon, or carcinomas and sarcomas), autoimmune diseases or allergies
 CC (e.g. allergic rhinitis, hay fever or food allergies), Lyme disease,
 CC hepatitis, HIV or malaria. The composition is also useful for treating,
 CC preventing or ameliorating the symptoms resulting from exposure to a
 CC bio-warfare agent, e.g. Ebola, Anthrax or Listeria. The present sequence
 CC is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the exemplification
 CC of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 459
 |||||
 Db 2 GTGCATCGACGCGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 275

ABL35616

ID ABL35616 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL35616;

XX 04-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 542.

DE DNA/RNA hybrid; phosphorothioate backbone; immunostimulatory;

XX vaccine; infection; allergy; cancer; hypersensitivity; bio-warfare;
 KW immunostimulant; antiallergic; cytostatic; antimicrobial; anti-HIV;
 KW immunosuppressive; protozoacide; virucide; hepatotropic; gene therapy;

KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_RNA 1..20

FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "optionally thymidine is replaced by uracil to
 FT form RNA or DNA/RNA hybrids. Thymidine is linked to at
 FT least one other base through a ribose sugar"

XX WO200193902-A2.

PN 13-DEC-2001.

XX 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18276.

XX 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-209797P.

XX (BIOS-) BIOSYNEXUS INC.

XX Mond JJ, Flora M, Klimman DM;

XX WPI; 2002-130570/17.

XX New immunostimulatory compositions comprising RNA/DNA hybrid
 PT oligonucleotides, useful for enhancing an immune response or inducing
 PT cytokines, particularly for treating diseases, e.g. cancer, allergy or
 PT HIV infection -

PS Example 11; Page 62; 68pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an immunostimulatory composition, which
 CC comprises at least one oligonucleotide comprising both an RNA region and
 CC a DNA region. The composition is useful for enhancing an immune response
 CC or inducing cytokines. It can be used as a vaccine adjuvant and in
 CC treating diseases, including pathogenic infection, (non-)malignant
 CC tumours (e.g. cancers of the brain, lung, ovary, breast, prostate or
 CC colon, or carcinomas and sarcomas), autoimmune diseases or allergies
 CC (e.g. allergic rhinitis, hay fever or food allergies), Lyme disease,
 CC hepatitis, HIV or malaria. The composition is also useful for treating,
 CC preventing or ameliorating the symptoms resulting from exposure to a
 CC bio-warfare agent, e.g. Ebola, Anthrax or Listeria. The present sequence
 CC is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the exemplification
 CC of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 441 GTGCATCCAGCGAGGGGG 459
 |||||
 Db 2 GTGCATCGACGCGAGGGGG 20

RESULT 276

AAD25599

ID AAD25599 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD25599;

XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Corynebacterium glutamicum sec genes amplifying 3' PCR primer, seq.

DE Genetically modified bacterial strain; secD; secE; reporter system;
 KW enhanced secretion activity; PCR primer; ss.

OS Corynebacterium glutamicum.

XX WO200185967-A2.

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XX 15-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 26-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP04703.
PF
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000EP-0110021.
PR
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA AG.
PA
XX
XX Berens S, Kalinowski J, Puehler A;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-082901/11.
DR
XX
XX Genetically modified Corynebacterium with enhanced secretion activity
PT useful for production of desired substance e.g. protein, comprises a
PI modification at one of the genes secD and secE'
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 17; 42pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to genetically modified bacterial strain
CC of
CC Corynebacterium glutamicum, comprising a genetical modification at one of
CC the genes secD and secE'. The genetically modified bacterial strain is
CC useful for production of desired substance which is an amino acid,
CC oligopeptide, polypeptide or protein preferably a heterologous protein,
CC where the produced substance is secreted by the bacterial strain. The
CC invention is useful in a reporter system. Modification in secD and secE
CC in genetically modified bacterial strain Corynebacterium glutamicum,
CC results in enhanced secretion of the strain, which is utilised for
CC production of high amounts of desired substances which can be easily
CC isolated from the source of production. The present sequence is
CC Corynebacterium glutamicum sec genes amplifying PCR primer.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1094 TTGGCTGGTGGTTCGAAT 1112
Db 1 TTGCTGGTGGTTCGAAT 19
RESULT 277
ABI93616/C
ID ABI93616 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABI93616;
AC
XX
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#703 oligo #9.
DE
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity;
KW cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
PN
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.
PF
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.
PR
XX
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
PA
XX
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
PI
XX
XX

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DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -
PT
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BCRAL gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1089 GGAGTTGGCTGGTGGTGGT 1107
Db 19 GGAGCTGGCTGGCTGGT 1
RESULT 278
ABI94244
ID ABI94244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABI94244;
AC
XX
XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#1331 oligo #9.
DE
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity;
KW cancer; oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
PN
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US10958.
PF
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197271P.
PR
XX
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
PA
XX
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
PI
XX
XX

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DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch -
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1418 CGGTGATAGGACACCGG 1436
 DB 2 CTGCGATAGGACACCGG 20
 RESULT 279
 ID ABA02192/c
 XX ABA02192 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABA02192;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP alpha quantitative real-time PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:4.
 XX
 KW Human; C/EBP alpha; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha; CEBPA;
 KW transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function;
 KW proliferation; differentiation; adipocyte; energy metabolism;
 KW chondrogenic; ovulation; follicular development;
 KW hepatic steroid-induced cell cycle arrest; GLUT2 promoter regulation;
 KW hormonal metabolic regulation; granulocyte development; cancer;
 KW tumour formation; infection; inflammation; expression inhibition;
 KW antisense therapy; quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6306655-B1.
 XX
 PD 23-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0593589.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0593589.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
 PI Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
 XX WPI; 2002-040202/05.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of
 PT CCAAT/enhancer-binding proteins alpha, particularly useful for
 PT preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation -
 XX
 PS Example 13; Column 39; 44pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABA02192-ABA02193 represent human CCAAT/enhancer-binding
 CC protein alpha (C/EBP alpha) PCR primers used in quantitative real-time
 CC PCR with probe ABA02194 in an exemplification of the present invention.
 CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human
 CC or mouse C/EBP alpha gene, which inhibit its expression. A series of
 CC oligonucleotides (ABA02205-ABA02282) were designed to target different
 CC regions of the human C/EBP alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR. A similar
 CC investigation on mouse C/EBP alpha expression was performed using a
 CC subset of the antisense oligonucleotides that were capable of hybridising
 CC to mouse C/EBP alpha mRNA. GAPDH (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate) mRNA levels
 CC were measured as a control. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family of
 CC transcription factors which regulate the expression of wide range of
 CC genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function,
 CC cellular proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP alpha (also
 CC known as CEBPA) is primarily found in tissues involved in energy
 CC metabolism which have a capacity to metabolise lipids, cholesterol and
 CC other sterols. It is thought to be involved in the regulation of
 CC adipocyte and chondrogenic differentiation, and is also involved in
 CC follicular development and ovulation, steroid-induced cell cycle arrest
 CC in the liver, in controlling glucose transporter GLUT2 promoter activity,
 CC in the hormonal regulation of metabolism, and in granulocyte development.
 CC The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for diagnosis,
 CC prevention and treatment of conditions associated with C/EBP expression,
 CC such as cancer, tumour formation, infection, or inflammation.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1195 GTTTCGATTGCTAGGAAC 1213
 DB 20 GTTTCGATTGCTAGGCAC 2
 RESULT 280
 ID ABL45449
 XX ABL45449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABL45449;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2493.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
 KW genome; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones -
 XX
 PS Claim 6; Page 54; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. AB42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 697 GGAGGAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
 |||||
 Db 2 GGGGTGAAGTGTCTCTG 20
 RESULT 281
 ID AAL55466/c
 XX AAL55466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAL55466;
 XX
 DT 22-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleic acid nonwoven fabric purifying method PCR primer SEQ ID No 10.
 XX
 KW Cellular nucleic acid; non-woven fabric; purification; blood cell;
 KW white blood cell; bacteria; liquid culture medium; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003006650-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-JUL-2002; 2002WO-JF06939.
 XX
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001JP-0208514.
 PR 29-NOV-2001; 2001JP-0364878.
 XX
 PA (ASAH) ASAH KASEI KOGYO KK.
 XX
 PI Kanno K, Oda N, Aritomi M, Sato A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-300416/29.
 XX
 PT Purification of nucleic acid from sample including blood cells.
 PT bacteria and liquid culture media involves using non-woven fabric for

PT adsorption before elution, for nucleic acid amplification or base
 sequence -
 XX
 PS Example 32; Page 113; 118pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for preparing a cellular nucleic
 CC acid from a cell-containing samples. The method comprises obtaining a
 CC cell extract by disrupting cells, adsorbing the nucleic acid in such a
 CC cell extract with a non-woven fabric after contact, and eluting the
 CC nucleic acid from the non-woven fabric. The method is useful for
 CC purification of nucleic acids from a sample including blood cells,
 CC particularly white blood cells, bacteria and liquid culture media, which
 CC can then be used for nucleic acid amplification or base sequence analysis
 CC applicable in disease diagnosis and species identification. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1078 ATTACACAGCAGAGCTTTC 1096
 |||||
 Db 19 ATCAGCAGCAGCAGGATG 1
 RESULT 282
 ID ABX11734
 XX ABX11734 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABX11734;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer VE3 for DNA encoding human ocular vitreous protein (vitrin).
 XX
 KW Human; ocular vitreous protein; vitrin; von Willebrand A domain;
 KW collagen fibril; connective tissue; hyaluronan; surgical procedure;
 KW vulnery; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002160937-A1.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0801736.
 XX
 PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0206559.
 XX
 PA (MAYN/) MAYNE R.
 PA (SENZ/) REN Z.
 PA (LIUJ/) LIU J.
 XX
 PI Mayne R, Ren Z, Liu J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-275297/27.
 XX
 PT New purified, isolated polypeptide or protein, referred to as vitrin,
 PT useful in facilitating the stabilisation and healing of weakened or
 PT injured connective tissue, or as an additive to commercial preparations
 PT of hyaluronan -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 10pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel human ocular
 CC vitreous protein (referred to as vitrin), and the polynucleotide
 CC sequence encoding it. Vitrin contains two von Willebrand A domains
 CC and is released from the collagen fibrils at high salt concentrations.
 CC The vitrin polypeptide is useful in facilitating the stabilisation and
 CC healing of weakened or injured connective tissue. The protein can also

CC be used as an additive to commercial preparations of hyaluronan,
 CC which are used for replacing the environment of the vitreous in
 CC patients during surgical procedures. ABX11732-ABX11737 represent
 CC PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding different domains of human
 CC vitrin.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1272 AGACCTGTTCTGACATTG 1290
 |||||
 DB 1 AGAGCTGATCCAGACTTG 19
 |||||
 RESULT 283
 ID ABZ74933/C
 XX AC ABZ74933;
 XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #53.
 XX KW Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
 KW chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
 KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiometabolic inhibition;
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX OS Mus musculus.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX PN WO2003012144-A1.
 XX PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US22696.
 XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920394.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis -
 XX PS Claim 3; Page 92; 117pp; English.
 XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted

CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
 CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 304 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGACGA 922
 |||||
 DB 19 GAAGAGCTCTGGGGACCA 1
 |||||
 RESULT 284
 ID ABZ75060/C
 XX AC ABZ75060;
 XX DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase forward PCR primer.
 XX KW Human; DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase; 565 protein;
 KW cancer; diabetes; CNS disorder; central nervous system disorder; COPD;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; asthma; cardiovascular disorder;
 KW drug screening; vaccine; cytostatic; antidiabetic; neurotropic;
 KW neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; cardiant; gene therapy;
 KW expression profiling; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003018816-A1.
 XX PD 06-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 20-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP09282.
 XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-313809P.
 XX PR 08-MAY-2002; 2002US-378413P.
 XX PA (FARB) BAYER AG.
 XX PI Xiao Y;
 XX WPI; 2003-290075/28.
 XX DR New polynucleotide encoding a DCAMKL1-like serine/threonine kinase
 PT polypeptide, useful for treating diseases related to the polypeptide,
 PT such as cancer, diabetes, a CNS disorder, COPD, asthma, or a
 PT cardiovascular disorder -
 XX PS Example 12; Page 89; 152pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a polynucleotide encoding a human DCAMKL1-like
 CC serine/threonine kinase (ABZ75032) and to polynucleotides at least 68%
 CC identical to it. The invention also relates to the DCAMKL1-like protein
 CC (also referred to as 565 protein; ABP97380), methods of identifying a

modulator of DCAMK1-like protein activity, agents which reduce or regulate DCAMK1-like protein, and expression vectors and host cells comprising a DCAMK1-like protein polynucleotide. The expression vector and the DCAMK1-like protein inhibitor/regulator are useful for modulating the activity of the DCAMK1-like serine/threonine kinase in diseases such as cancer, diabetes, a central nervous system (CNS) disorder, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), asthma, or cardiovascular disorders. DCAMK1-like serine/threonine kinase proteins may also be used to identify compounds which may act as activators or inhibitors at the enzyme's active site, to raise specific antibodies which can block the enzyme and effectively reduce its activity, as a bait protein in a two-hybrid or three-hybrid assay to identify other proteins which bind to or interact with the DCAMK1-like serine/threonine kinase polypeptide and modulate its activity, and for immunisation of mammals. Sequences ABZ75060-ABZ75061 represent PCR primers used with probe ABZ75062 in expression profiling of human DCAMK1-like serine/threonine kinase in an exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 436 ATGGTGTGGATCCACGGG 454
Db 19 ATGGTGGATCCACGAG 1

RESULT 285
ABZ81374
ID ABZ81374 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ81374;
XX
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID 24 used for generating truncated KGF_desl-37.
XX KGF; keratinocyte growth factor; epithelial cell proliferation stimulant;
XX dermatological; protein therapy; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5' phosphate group"
XX WO2003016505-A2.
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US26929.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-313881P.
XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX Gospodarowicz DJ, Kavanaugh WM, Crawford K;
XX WPI; 2003-278568/27.
XX
XX Use of the keratinocyte growth factor polypeptide for the manufacture
PT of a medicament for stimulating epithelial cell proliferation -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 38; 83pp; English.

The present invention relates to mature keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) polypeptide (see ABP59275), which is useful for the manufacture of a medicament for stimulating epithelial cell proliferation. A number of N-terminal truncations were described in the specification: KGF_desl-15,

CC KGF desl-18, KGF desl-19, KGF desl-20, KGF desl-21, KGF desl-22,
CC KGF desl-24 and KGF desl-25, which display enhanced biological activity
CC relative to the present sequence and KGF desl-26, KGF desl-30,
CC KGF desl-35 and KGF desl-37 which did not display enhanced activity. The
CC present oligonucleotide was used in an example for generating the
XX truncated KGFs.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 880 CACTGCTGCGACAGAGA 898
Db 1 CACTGTGTCACAGAGA 19

RESULT 286
ABZ79380/C
ID ABZ79380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
XX AC ABZ79380;
XX
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha gene PCR primer, SEQ ID 67.
XX Human; enzyme; acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha; ACC-alpha; cancer;
XX breast; ovary; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2002100896-A2.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2002; 2002WO-FR02015.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001FR-0007740.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002FR-0002788.
XX
XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX (UYLY-) UNIV LYON 1 BERNARD CLAUDE.
XX
XX Dalla Venezia NL, Magnard CM, Lencir GM, Sinilnikova-Erard O;
XX WPI; 2003-175165/17.
XX
XX In vitro diagnosis of cancer, particularly breast and ovarian cancer,
XX or susceptibility, comprises detecting alterations in the acetyl
XX coenzyme A-carboxylase alpha gene or protein expression -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 11; 56pp; French.

The present invention relates to human acetyl-Coenzyme A-carboxylase-alpha (ACC-alpha; see ABZ79442), which can be used for in vitro diagnosis of cancer (or of an increased risk of developing it), by detecting ACC-alpha gene mutations or polymorphisms, or altered ACC-alpha protein expression, relative to a control population. The method is particularly used to diagnose cancer, especially of breast or ovary, or for assessing the risk of developing such cancers. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 827 AGCAATTGCTATCACTGC 845
Db 20 AGCAATTGAAACCACTGC 2

RESULT 287
AAL54396/C
ID AAL54396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAL54396;
XX DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE rpoB gene oligomer probe SEQ ID No 13.
XX KW Mycobacterium tuberculosis; non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium; MOTT;
XX KW anti-tuberculosis drug; rpoB gene; probe; ss.
XX OS Mycobacterium chelonae.
XX PN WO2003008645-A1.
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-KR01253.
XX PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001KR-0043450.
XX PA (XENI-) XENISS LIFE SCI CO LTD.
XX PI Lee H, Bang HE, Cho S, Bai G, Kim S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-221853/21.
XX PT Identifying Mycobacterium tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis
PT Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting resistance or susceptibility to an
PT anti-tuberculosis drug, comprises amplifying a fragment in the rpoB
PT gene.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 7; 45pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying Mycobacterium
CC tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting the
CC resistance or susceptibility of M. tuberculosis, obtained by mutation of
CC the rpoB gene to an anti-tuberculosis drug by amplifying a 531 base pair
CC fragment in the rpoB gene by a polymerase chain reaction. The method, a
CC kit and oligomer probes are useful for identifying M. tuberculosis and
CC MOTTs and for detecting their resistance or susceptibility obtained by
CC mutation of the rpoB gene. New primers are useful for amplifying a 531 bp
CC fragment in the rpoB gene by PCR. This polynucleotide sequence represents
CC an oligomer probe used for targeting Mycobacterium of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 516 CGTGGTGGTGGTGACCAATT 534
Db 20 CGTGGTGGCAGTCACCAATT 2
RESULT 288
AAQ26688/C
ID AAQ26688 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAQ26688;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 15-JAN-1993 (first entry)
XX DE PDGF-B primer 1.
XX KW Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; c-sis; pharmaceutical compositions;
KW wound healing; amplification; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP495638-A2.
XX PD 22-JUL-1992.
XX PF 15-JAN-1992; 92EP-0300330.
XX PR 16-JAN-1991; 91US-0641345.
XX PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
XX PI Alexander DM, Cable MB, Dalie BL, Narula SK;
XX DR WPI; 1992-243474/30.
XX PT Expression of mature human platelet derived growth factor-B -
PT e.g. using plasmid pTactBlq in E. coli
XX PS Disclosure; Page 13; 19pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AAQ26688-93 are primers which were used in the
CC production of an unglycosylated, biologically active, mature human
CC platelet derived growth factor-B (PDGF-B). The amplified sequence is
CC identical to the sequence of c-sis. This sequence can be used for
CC any medical condition susceptible to treatment by known PDGF-B.
CC Pharmaceutical compositions for such uses comprise an effective
CC amount of the PDGF-B and a carrier. It can be used for wound
CC healing and to treat skin damaged by cuts, abrasions, sun, wind, etc.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 657 AGGGAGACCCAGGCT 670
Db 14 AGGGAGACCCAGGCT 1
RESULT 289
AAQ49379/C
ID AAQ49379 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAQ49379;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX DT 04-MAY-1994 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDGF-B PCR primer.
XX KW Platelet-derived growth factor; monomeric; binding; inhibition;
KW stenosis; restenosis; antiproliferative; invasive cardiovascular;
KW procedures; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9320204-A1.
XX PD 14-OCT-1993.
XX PF 26-MAR-1993; 93WO-US02612.
XX PR 30-MAR-1992; 92US-0860711.
XX PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
XX PI Cable MB, Hesson TE, Mannarino AF;
XX DR WPI; 1993-336912/42.

XX Monomeric platelet-derived growth factor - useful for preventing
PT stenosis or restenosis following invasive cardiovascular procedures
PT
PS Disclosure; Page 28; 41pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of a primer used in the generation by PCR of a
CC DNA fragment encoding the mature form of monomeric human platelet-
CC derived growth factor (PDGF-B) with lambda phage DNA (isolated from
CC a human placental cDNA library) as template.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 657 AGGGAACCCAGGCT 670
Db 14 AGGGAACCCAGGCT 1
RESULT 290
AAT52090
ID AAT52090 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT52090;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 24-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2803).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; leukemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
KW AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1B00156.
XX
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.
XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper XG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Moswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Svedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
DR
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 872 TCATGGTCTCATGTC 895
Db 1 UCAUGGUCAUCG 14
RESULT 291
AAV05178
ID AAV05178 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAV05178;
AC
XX
XX 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer JP64 used to identify spy mutant alleles of Arabidopsis.
DE
XX
XX Gibberellin signal transduction; spindly phenotype; spy gene;
KW spy mutant gene; gibberellin overdose syndrome;
KW modulation; plant development; plant height; fruit growth;
KW flower development; leaf size; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
XX WO9743419-A2.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1997.
PD
XX
XX 16-MAY-1997; 97WO-US08765.
XX
XX 16-MAY-1996; 96US-0649046.
XX

PA (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
 XX Jacobsen SE, Olszewski NE;
 XX WPI; 1998-008888/01.
 DR New isolated spindly gene from plants - is involved in gibberellin
 PT signal transduction, used to develop products for altering plant
 PT development
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 28; 54pp; English.
 XX
 XX Primers AAV05173-82 were used in a reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR)
 CC reaction to identify spy mutant alleles. The SPY protein is involved
 CC in gibberellin signal transduction. Inactivation of the SPY gene
 CC produces a spindly phenotype. The spindly mutation is characterised by
 CC elongated petioles, yellow-green leaves, early flowering, long spindly
 CC bolts, partial male sterility and parthenocarpic fruit development. These
 CC phenotypes are also observed in wild type plants exhibiting a
 CC gibberellin overdose syndrome due to external application of gibberellin.
 CC Primers were designed to hybridise to the region around exon 8 of the
 CC gene because spy mutants spy-1 and spy-2 have the eighth exon of the
 CC gene missing, while spy-3 and spy-5 have mutations around this region.
 CC Introduction of the SPY gene into plants rescues the spindly
 CC phenotype. The SPY DNA, vectors and proteins can be used to modulate
 CC plant development including plant height, fruit growth, flower
 CC development and leaf size.
 XX
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1340 ACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353
 DB 2 ACAGAGATGCTGGA 15
 |||||
 |||||
 RESULT 292
 AAA18540/c
 ID AAA18540 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA18540;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1766.
 XX
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9950403-A2.
 PN 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX
 XX Claim 56; Page 101; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23442 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23442 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiodiroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 9 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1712 AGACAGAACACATA 1725
 DB 15 AGACAGAACACATA 2
 |||||
 |||||
 RESULT 293
 AAA18541/c
 ID AAA18541 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA18541;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1767.
 XX
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9950403-A2.
 PN 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 PI
 XX

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 XX XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 XX PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX XX Claim 56; Page 101; 305pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 XX CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 XX CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 XX CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 XX CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 XX CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 XX CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 XX CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 XX CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 XX CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 XX CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 XX CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 XX CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 XX CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 XX CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 XX CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 XX CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 XX CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 XX CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 XX CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 XX CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 XX CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 XX CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 XX CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 XX CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1712 AGACAGAACACACATA 1725
 Db 14 AGACAGAACACATA 1
 RESULT 294
 AAV08128
 XX ID AAV08128 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAV08128;
 XX XX 22-JAN-1999 (first entry)
 XX DT Primer Vbeta16 for T cell receptor V region.
 XX DE
 XX KW PCR primer; T-cell receptor; TCR; V region; immune response; arthritis;
 XX KW somatic homologous recombination; hypervariable region;
 XX KW spectratype determination; autoimmune response; multiple sclerosis;
 XX KW myasthenia gravis; muscular dystrophy; graft-infiltrating lymphocyte;
 XX KW tumour-infiltrating lymphocyte; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Mammalia.
 XX PN US5837447-A.
 XX XX 17-NOV-1998.
 XX PD
 XX XX 19-APR-1994; 94US-0229528.
 XX PF

XX PR 19-APR-1994; 94US-0229528.
 XX PR 15-APR-1992; 92US-0868569.
 XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
 XX XX Gorski J;
 XX PI WPI; 1999-023435/02.
 XX DR Monitoring immune responses by analyzing amplified B or T-cell
 XX PT nucleic acid - using primers specific for variable and constant or
 XX PT junction region gene segments, with separation of products by
 XX PT length, especially to monitor autoimmunity
 XX PS Claim 22; Column 38; 26pp; English.
 XX CC This sequence represents a primer for the T cell receptor (TCR) variable
 XX CC region and is used in the method of the invention. The method is for
 XX CC monitoring an immune response that involves somatic homologous
 XX CC recombination between elements of at least two segments associated with a
 XX CC hypervariable region, and comprises: (a) providing a polynucleotide
 XX CC sample from B- or T-cells, and amplifying it with: (i) a primer specific
 XX CC for a variable gene segment; and (ii) a primer specific for a constant or
 XX CC joining gene segment to produce amplification products (AP) that can be
 XX CC resolved at a difference in size of 2 or 3 bp; (c) separating the AP
 XX CC according to length; (d) detecting the range of lengths in the separated
 XX CC products to produce a 'spectratype' of the subject's immune response; and
 XX CC (e) comparing the spectratype with a predetermined standard to determine
 XX CC immune status or to monitor immune response. The method is specifically
 XX CC used to monitor autoimmune responses (including relapses), i.e. to
 XX CC identify the predominant TCR in sites of autoimmune activity (e.g. in
 XX CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis and muscular dystrophy)
 XX CC or present in graft-infiltrating (in cases of organ rejection) or
 XX CC tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes. As each gene rearrangement is unique,
 XX CC each complementarily determining region 3 is a specific molecular
 XX CC fingerprint of the lymphocyte that generates it, and immune responses can
 XX CC be correlated with an increase in a particular TCR or immunoglobulin.
 XX CC Specific determination of two V beta families may be done simultaneously.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 234 GCAGCCTGCAGAAC 247
 Db 4 GCAGCCTGCAGAAC 17
 RESULT 295
 ABN01181
 XX ID ABN01181 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN01181;
 XX XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1173.
 XX DE
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS WO200192524-A2.
 XX PN 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PD
 XX XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX PF

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1173; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 1660
 Db |||||
 4 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 17
 RESULT 296
 ABN01182
 ID ABN01182 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01182;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1174.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1174; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 1660
 Db |||||
 4 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 17
 RESULT 296
 ABN01182
 ID ABN01182 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01182;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1174.

DB 3 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 16
|||||
RESULT 297
ABN01183
ID ABN01183 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN01183;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1175.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 1175; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
XX CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
XX CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
Qy 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 1660
Db 2 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 15
|||||
RESULT 298
ABN01184
ID ABN01184 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN01184;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1176.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 1176; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 1660
Db 1 GAAGGACAAAGAAG 14
|||||

RESULT 299
AA49326/c
ID AAT49326 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT49326;

XX DT 19-FEB-1997 (first entry)

DE Enhancer element from calcitonin/calcitonin gene related protein.

XX Enhancer element; transcription; regulation; pain; hypertension;
KW calcitonin/calcitonin related protein; CT/GRP; transcription;
KW neuroendocrine cell; steroid; retinoid superfamily; Paget's disease;
KW osteoporosis; hypercalcaemia; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX US5569604-A.

XX PD 29-OCT-1996.

XX PF 03-SEP-1993; 93US-0117364.

XX PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-0117364.

XX PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX PI Lanigan TM, Russo AF, Tverberg LA;

XX WI; 1996-496900/49.

XX Enhancer sequence from the calcitonin-calcitonin gene related
PT protein gene - promotes transcription specifically in
PT neuroendocrine cells, for control of in vivo or in vitro gene
PT expression

PS Claim 1; Column 25; 31pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an enhancer element derived from a sequence
CC which regulates transcription of the calcitonin/calcitonin related
CC protein (CT/GRP) genes. This sequence provides specific
CC enhancement of transcription in neuroendocrine cells, and is further
CC regulated by members of the steroid and retinoid superfamily. It

CC can be used to regulate expression of a variety of genes in vivo or
CC in vitro, e.g. for treatment of Paget's disease, osteoporosis,
CC hypercalcaemia, pain and hypertension, where the expression of
CC calcitonin or CGRP is being controlled.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 153 AGGATTGACACAGC 166
Db 18 AGGATTGACACAGC 5
|||||

RESULT 300

AAZ72823/c
ID AAZ72829 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ72829;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7185.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9954500-A2.

XX PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.

XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome -

XX PS Claim 9; Page 1762; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
CC treatment.

XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1487 CAGAAGAGGAGATC 1500
 DB 18 CAGAAGAGGAGATC 5

RESULT 301
 AAZ31975/c
 ID AAZ31975 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ31975;
 XX
 DT 27-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CT/CGRP enhancer sequence.
 XX
 KW CT/CGRP enhancer sequence; calcitonin; calcitonin-gene related peptide;
 KW gene therapy; Paget's disease; osteoporosis; hypercalcaemia; pain;
 KW hypertension; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5976788-A.
 XX
 PD 02-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-1995; 95US-0457733.
 XX
 PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-0117364.
 XX
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Tverberg LA, Russo AF;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-012117/01.
 XX
 PT Repressing Calcitonin and Calcitonin-gene related peptide enhancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Claim 1; Column 25-26; 16pp; English.
 The present invention relates to a calcitonin-gene related peptide (CT/CGRP) enhancer. The invention relates to a method for repressing CT/CGRP enhancer activity, comprising introducing into an isolated cell multiple copies of a purified DNA containing this CT/CGRP enhancer sequence. The method is used in gene therapy, for example to treat Paget's disease, osteoporosis, hypercalcaemia, pain and hypertension.

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 153 AGGATTTCACAGC 166
 DB 18 AGGATTTCACAGC 5

RESULT 302
 AAF26707/c
 ID AAF26707 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF26707;
 XX
 DT 29-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Calcitonin/calcitonin gene related protein enhancer element SEQ ID NO:1.
 XX
 KW Calcitonin; calcitonin gene related protein; CT; CGRP; enhancer;
 KW transcription regulation; neuroendocrine; steroid; retinoid;

KW upstream regulatory region; osteopathic; hypocalcaemic; analgesic;
 KW cytostatic; Paget's disease; osteoporosis; hypercalcaemia; pain; ss.
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 PN US6159735-A.
 XX
 PD 12-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-1995; 95US-0457996.
 XX
 PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-0117364.
 XX
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Lanigan TM, Russo AF, Tverberg LA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-090279/10.
 XX
 PT Use of calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide enhancer element for
 PT regulating gene expression comprises introducing DNA construct
 PT comprising gene of interest and the enhancer element into a host cell
 PT
 PS Claim 1; Column 6; 33pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes the use of an enhancer element (EE) of
 CC calcitonin/calcitonin gene related peptide (CT/CGRP) (I) for regulating
 CC gene expression. The method comprises constructing a DNA sequence
 CC containing the gene of interest (II) and EE of (I) forming a DNA
 CC construct, inserting the DNA construct into a recombinant expression
 CC vector which is introduced into a host cell under conditions such that
 CC the expression of (II) is regulated. (I) has osteopathic, hypocalcaemic,
 CC analgesic and cytostatic activities. The method can be used for
 CC regulating calcitonin gene expression in vitro and is therefore useful
 CC for treating diseases such as Paget's disease, osteoporosis,
 CC hypercalcaemia, as well as in alleviation of pain. The present sequence
 CC represents a specifically claimed CT/CGRP enhancer element, for use in
 CC the method of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 153 AGGATTTCACAGC 166
 DB 18 AGGATTTCACAGC 5

RESULT 303
 AAQ0817/c
 ID AAQ0817 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ0817;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 01-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE LH gene primer LHIV Forward.
 XX
 KW Luteinizing hormone; LH-beta; lutropin; primer; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP633269-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JAN-1995.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-1994; 94EP-0850108.
 XX

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PR 07-JUL-1993; 93US-0086915.
XX (WALL-) WALLAC OY.
XX PI Pettersson KSI;
XX XX WPI; 1995-038479/06.
XX DNA encoding variant form of luteinising hormone - with
PT mutation(s) at positions 8 and 15 of luteinising hormone beta
PT chain
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig. 1; 8pp; English.
XX
XX DNA recovered from white cells of variant and normal LH individuals
CC was amplified using 4 pairs of primers (given in AAQ80811-12,
CC AAQ80813-14, AAQ80815-16 and AAQ80817-18) designed for regions of DNA
CC showing the highest variation between the beta genes of HCG and
CC human LH, to obtain DNA fragments covering the LH-beta gene.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1425 AGGAGACACCGGG 1438
DB 14 AGGAGACACCGGG 1

RESULT 304
AAQ09692
ID AAA09692 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA09692;
XX
XX 31-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer specific for the rice CatA DNA sequence.
DE
XX Catalase A; CatA; promoter; rice; transgenic plant; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Oryza sativa.
OS
XX WC200058454-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
PD
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-JP01551.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-JP01551.
PR
XX (NOR) JAPAN MIN AGRIC FORESTRY & FISHERIES.
PA
XX Higo K, Iwamoto M;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-611709/58.
DR
XX
XX Plant expression cassette for expressing a foreign gene in anthers and
PT pollens, useful for providing improved breed of rice plants -
PT
XX Examples; Page 14; 29pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX This invention relates to a plant expression cassette for expressing a
CC foreign in gene in anthers and/or pollens. The expression cassette
CC comprises a Catalase A (CatA) gene promoter sequence, and a site at which
CC the foreign gene is to be inserted. The promoter and expression cassette
CC are used in the production of transgenic plants, to improve create
CC improved breeds of rice plants for example. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer specific for the rice CatA DNA sequence.
XX

```

```

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1095 TGGCTGCTTCAATC 1108
DB 3 TGGCTGCTTCAATC 16

RESULT 305
AAF91211
ID AAF91211 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAF91211;
XX
XX 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 298.
DE
XX
XX Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;
KW inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;
KW cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WC200109183-A2.
PN
XX 08-FEB-2001.
PD
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EF07314.
PF
XX
XX 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.
PR
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.
PR
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
PA
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-159855/16.
DR
XX
XX New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance
PT (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases
PT associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -
PT
XX Claim 1; Page 138; 154pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of
CC the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to
CC identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and
CC sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can
CC lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,
CC inflammatory and CNS diseases.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
SQ
    Query Match      0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
DB 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15

RESULT 306
AAF91212/C
ID AAF91212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAF91212;
XX
XX 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX

```

XX Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 299.
 DE
 DE
 KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;
 KW inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;
 KW cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200109183-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-FEB-2001.
 PD
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-BP07314.
 PF
 XX 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.
 PR
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 PA
 XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-159855/16.
 DR
 XX New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance
 PT (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases
 PT associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 138; 154pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of
 CC the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to
 CC identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and
 CC sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can
 CC lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,
 CC inflammatory and CNS diseases.
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 830 AAATGCTATCACT 843
 DB 18 AAATGCTATCACT 5
 RESULT 307
 AAT02512
 ID AAT02512 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT02512;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 27-MAR-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Pectin-lyase-I C-terminal region DNA probe 5066.
 DE
 XX pectin-lyase-I; signal peptide; promoter; terminator; probe; 5066;
 KW C-terminus; Ultrazym; vector; recombinant protein; pectin;
 KW Aspergillus niger; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP683228-A2.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-1995.
 PD
 XX 01-FEB-1988; 95EP-0110254.
 PF
 XX 04-FEB-1987; 87GB-0002475.
 PR
 XX

(CIBA) CIBA GEIGY AG.
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERWALTUNGS GMBH.
 XX
 FI Gysler C, Heim J, Kester HCM, Visser J;
 XX WPI; 1995-394350/51.
 DR
 XX Aspergillus niger pectin lyase recombinant expression system - for
 PT expression of proteins in filamentous fungi induced by pectin
 XX
 XX Example 5; Page 17; 41pp; English.
 FS
 XX The sequence may be used as a DNA probe for determination of the
 CC C-terminal area of a pectin-lyase-I gene (AAT02504) from Aspergillus
 CC niger. The N-terminal area is identified with probe AAT02511. The
 CC gene has been isolated by screening with probes based on N-terminal
 CC sequences of pectin-lyase-I from the commercial preparation
 CC Ultrazym. The gene has been isolated with signal peptide, promoter
 CC and terminator sequences, and may be used to produce vectors for
 CC expression of useful proteins, or to over-express pectin-lyase-I in
 CC Aspergillus. The expression system allows recombinant protein
 CC expression to be induced by adding pectin to the culture medium.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 630 GTTCCAGGACACA 643
 DB 2 GTTCCAGGACACA 15
 RESULT 308
 AAZ70176/C
 ID AAZ70176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAZ70176;
 AC
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4532.
 DE
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 PF
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 PR
 XX (GIST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome -
 PT

PS Claim 8; Page 1197; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ659578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ659579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
CC treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
CC from the present invention.

XX SEQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 707 GTGTCCTGCTTCTT 720
Db 16 GTGTCCTGCTTCTT 3

RESULT 309

AAC62065
ID AAC62065 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAC62065;

XX 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Forward primer used to amplify a human pancreatic elastase I cDNA.

XX Human; elastase I; chromosome 12q13; mutant; serine protease; eczema;
XX hyperproliferative skin condition; psoriasis; lupus erythematosus;
XX erythema; cancer; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061728-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-GB01389.

XX 13-APR-1999; 99GB-0008458.

XX (QUEB-) QUEEN MARY & WESTFIELD COLLEGE.

XX Gerst-Talais U, Dunlop J, Kelsell DP;

XX WPI; 2000-679482/66.

XX Recombinant polynucleotide encoding human elastase I mutant useful for
PT determining the predisposition of a subject to cancer or
PT hyperproliferative skin condition such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT erythematosus -

XX Disclosure; Page 17; 35pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAC62065-66 and AAC62067-68 were used to amplify overlapping
CC transcripts of human pancreatic elastase I. The elastase gene maps to
CC chromosome 12q13. Elastase is a serine protease, and is localised in
CC the basal layer of the mammalian skin. The specification describes a
CC mutant elastase I, with a frame shift mutation in any one of the
CC codons 207-225. The mutation results in the disruption of the carboxy

CC terminal of the protein, and possibly affects substrate binding. An
CC allele encoding a mutant elastase I can be detected to determine
CC the predisposition of a subject to a hyperproliferative skin condition
CC (e.g. psoriasis, eczema, lupus erythematosus and erythema) or cancer.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1886 CAAGAGGCGCTGG 1899
Db 1 CAAGAGGCGCTGG 14

RESULT 310

AAT53487
ID AAT53487 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAT53487;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 293).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
KW AIDS; ss.

XX Rattus rattus.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.

XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.

XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.

XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.

XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.

XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.

XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.

XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.

XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.

XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.

XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.

XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.

```

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudyecz LW;
XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 201; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
DB 1 GAAGCUCUUCAGCUGA 17
XX
RESULT 311
AAT53805
ID AAT53805 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT53805;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 03-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2977).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; autoimmune disease;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; stroke; restenosis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
KW AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Rattus rattus.
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.
XX
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.

```

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PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0314397.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudyecz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 204; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
DB 1 GAAGCUCUUCAGCUGA 17
XX
RESULT 312
AAX75341/C
ID AAX75341 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX75341;
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #869.
DE

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```

XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
XX KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX PF Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
XX PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
XX PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
XX PS Claim 4; Page 181; 218pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
XX CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
XX CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 U; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1394 TCTCATCAGACATGAAA 1410
XX DB 17 TCTCATCAGACAGAAA 1
XX RESULT 313
XX AAX70115/C
XX ID AAX70115 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAX70115;
XX XX
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1410.
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
XX KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

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PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
XX Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
XX be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1036 CAAGCTGAAAGGAATTT 1052
XX DB 17 CAGGCTGAAATGAATTT 1
XX RESULT 314
XX AAX70116/C
XX ID AAX70116 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAX70116;
XX XX
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1411.
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
XX KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;

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XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1035 TCAGCTGAAGGAATT 1051
 DB 17 TCAGGCTGAATGAATT 1
 RESULT 315
 AAX70117/c
 ID AAX70117 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAX70117;
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1412.
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9715662-A2.
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more

CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1034 TTCAAGCTGAAGGAAT 1050
 DB 17 TTCAGGCTGAATGAAT 1
 RESULT 316
 AAT8895/c
 ID AAT8895 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAT8895;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX 11-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 XX Forward PCR primer used to amplify a origin of replication.
 XX Pasteurella haemolytica serotype 1; temperature-sensitive;
 KW origin of replication; plasmid pD70; shuttle vector;
 KW temperature-conditional; replication; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX Pasteurella haemolytica.
 XX WO9741823-A2.
 XX 13-NOV-1997.
 XX 07-MAY-1997; 97WO-US07627.
 XX 19-DEC-1996; 96US-0770234.
 XX 08-MAY-1996; 96US-0016311.
 XX (BIOT-) BIOTECHNOLOGY RES & DEV CORP.
 XX (USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.
 XX Briggs RE, Tatum FW;
 XX WPI; 1997-558669/51.
 XX Replication-conditional plasmids from Pasteurellaceae - used for
 PT producing mutation(s) in H. somnus DNA and production of vaccine
 PT strains
 XX Example 7; Page 17; 25pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAT8895-96 were used to amplify a 1450 bp fragment from
 CC Pasteurella haemolytica serotype 1 containing the temperature-sensitive
 CC origin of replication of plasmid pD70. The PCR product was used to
 CC construct a temperature-sensitive shuttle vector named pBB192. A method
 CC for introducing a DNA segment to a Pasteurellaceae genome comprises
 CC administering to a Pasteurellaceae cell a recombinant construct
 CC comprising the DNA segment and a plasmid which is
 CC temperature-conditional for replication in the Pasteurellaceae cell (e.g.
 CC pBB192) to form transformants. The transformants are subjected to a
 CC non-permissive temperature, and screened for the presence of the DNA
 CC segment.
 XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 411 GACACAGAAAAACAGGC 427
 DB 17 GAGCAGGAAAAACAGGC 1

RESULT 317
 ID AAT86572/c
 AC AAT86572;
 DT 24-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 DE Variant anti-sense primer 2.70 containing DNA enriched in triplet repeats.
 KW Triplet repeat; transcribed DNA; trinucleotide repeat disease;
 KW myotonic dystrophy; Parkinson's disease; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9730178-A2.
 XX 21-AUG-1997.
 XX 17-FEB-1997; 97WO-FR00297.
 XX 15-FEB-1996; 96FR-0001864.
 XX (DAUS-) FOND DAUSSET-CEPH JEAN.
 XX Cann HM, Cohen D, Neri C;
 XX WPI; 1997-425052/39.
 XX New human transcribed DNA sequences enriched in triplet repeats -
 PT used for treating trinucleotide repeat diseases or assessing the
 PT risk of their development e.g. myotonic dystrophy, Parkinson's
 PT disease, etc
 XX Claim 5; Page 16; 26pp; French.
 CC PCR primers AAT86563-80 were used to amplify nine specific transcribed
 CC DNAs (sequences not given in the specification), enriched in the
 CC triplets CAG or CTG, and their normal or mutated alleles, or
 CC complementary sequences. Sequence comparison between patient DNA and
 CC these specific DNA sequences is used to assess the risk of development
 CC of a trinucleotide repeat disease, i.e. spinobulbar muscular
 CC dystrophy; myotonic dystrophy; cerebospinal ataxia;
 CC dentate-ribosepallidolysian atrophy or Huntington's disease, although
 CC many other diseases (e.g. schizophrenia, autism, Parkinson's disease,
 CC obsessive disorders) may also be caused by such repeats. The presence of
 CC additional triplets indicates risk of disease and the number of extra
 CC triplets allows estimation of the age at which the disease will develop
 CC and its severity.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 CCATTCCTGAGAGTGGC 774
 DB 17 CCATTCCTGAGTGTGC 1

RESULT 318
 ID AAT79947/c
 AC AAT79947;
 DT 16-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 DE Variant anti-sense primer 573-557 for P. cepacia detection.
 KW PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; Pseudomonas cepacia;
 KW cblA gene; pilin protein; cystic fibrosis; transmissible lineage;
 KW cable adhesin type II PC pili; Toronto/Edinburgh lineage; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO9701647-A2.
 XX 16-JAN-1997.
 XX 28-JUN-1996; 96WO-US11132.
 XX 28-JUN-1995; 95US-0000828.
 XX (HEAL-) HEALTH & HOSPITALS CITY BOSTON.
 XX Goldstein R;
 XX WPI; 1997-100217/09.
 XX Identification of Pseudomonas cepacia lineages - using restriction
 PT fragment length polymorphism analysis to identify highly
 PT transmissible strains
 XX Claim 11; Page 41; 52pp; English.
 CC AAT79942-T79945, and AAT79947-T79952 represent amplification primers used
 CC in the method of the invention. The numbering of these sequences refers
 CC to the nucleotides these sequences bind to in the Pseudomonas cepacia
 CC (PC) cblA gene (encoding a 17 kDa major subunit pilin protein) shown in
 CC AAT79955. PC is a aerobic gram-negative bacillus with a ubiquitous
 CC distribution in soil and water. It is an important pathogen among cystic
 CC fibrosis (CF) patients, where patients infected by PC have a higher
 CC morbidity and mortality than non-infected CF patients. The method of the
 CC invention is for detecting the presence of a strain of a transmissible
 CC lineage of PC in a sample. The method comprises analysing the sample for
 CC restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs) linked to a strain
 CC known to be of a transmissible lineage of PC. Alternatively, the method
 CC comprises using one or more pairs of oligonucleotide primers (such as
 CC these sequences) having sequences identical to portions of the gene
 CC encoding a 17 kDa major subunit pilin protein of the cable adhesin type
 CC II PC pili. The methods are used for identifying highly transmissible
 CC lineages of PC, especially the Toronto/Edinburgh lineage. They are used
 CC particularly for studying the pathogen in CF patients.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1170 ACTCCTGTGGAAGTCT 1186
 DB 17 ACTCCTTTTGGAAATCT 1

RESULT 319
 ID AAV94863/c
 AC AAV94863;
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

```

XX Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 43.
DE Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW graft rejection; ss.
XX Mus sp.
OS WO9824913-A2.
PN
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 40; 6lpp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 8 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1646 TGAAGGACCAAGAGTA 1662
DB 17 TGAAGGACTAAGAGGA 1

RESULT 320
AAV94865/c
ID AAV94865 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV94865;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 49.
XX
KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW graft rejection; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.

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XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 40; 6lpp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1640 AGAAGCTGAAGGACAAA 1656
DB 17 AGCAGCTGAAGGACTAA 1

RESULT 321
AAV47319
ID AAV47319 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV47319;
XX
DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide 819, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
XX
PN WO9823294-A1.
XX
PD 04-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.

```

XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.

XX Sequences AAV4501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target

CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the

CC secondary structure of this target mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA

CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense

CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the

CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their

CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The

CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions

CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they

CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the

CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have

CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat

CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung

CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,

CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86

DB 1 GCGGCATGGGGGCACA 17

RESULT 322

AAA18578

ID AAA18578 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA18578;

AC

DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1804.

XX

KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;

KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;

KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;

KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;

KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;

KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;

KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;

KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

EN W09950403-A2.

XX

PD 07-OCT-1999.

XX

PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.

XX

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

DR

PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or

PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -

XX

PS Claim 56; Page 104; 305pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with

CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl

CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3

CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA18775 to

CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,

CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their

CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to

CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086

CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;

CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme

CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and

CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;

CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence

CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to

CC AAA23432 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of

CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or

CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,

CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are

CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related

CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as

CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,

CC angiodiroma of tuberculous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber

CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,

CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,

CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 186 AATCCCTTTGCCAAGC 202

DB 1 AAUCCCAUUGCAAAGC 17

RESULT 323

AAA20895

ID AAA20895 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAA20895;

DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4121.

XX

KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;

KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;

KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;

KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;

KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;

KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiodiroma;

KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;

KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

EN W09950403-A2.

XX

PD 07-OCT-1999.

XX

PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.

XX

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

DR

PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or

PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -

PI Karpelisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
 PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 XX
 XX Claim 177; Page 159; 259pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 739 RAGACCTCTTCACCG 755
 Db 1 AAGAACAUCAUCCACG 17
 RESULT 328
 ID AAF19261 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAF19261;
 AC AAF19261;
 XX
 DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #828.
 XX
 KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytosstatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200062736-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.
 PF
 XX

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.
 XX (UVEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 XX
 PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -
 PT
 XX Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with the
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACCA 86
 Db 1 GCGGCAATGGCGGCACA 17
 RESULT 329
 ID AAA33139 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAA33139;
 AC AAA33139;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:828.
 XX
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiasthmatic; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytosstatic;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;

KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200009525-A2.
 XX 24-FEB-2000.
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
 XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX Nyce JW;
 XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers -
 XX Claim 18; Page 369; 1343pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenine (up to 15%), which
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have anti-inflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antispasmodic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation.
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
 CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1860
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
 CC given in the sequence listing.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
 DB 1 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 17
 RESULT 330
 AAA25032/C
 ID AAA25032 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAA25032;
 XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1530.
 DE Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9954459-A2.
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
 XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
 XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -
 XX Claim 77; Page 66; 148pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorothioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A) and more generally any
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 889 CGACAGAGACGGGAGA 905
 DB 17 CACACAGAGACAGAGA 1
 RESULT 331
 AAA03498
 ID AAA03498 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAA03498;
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:782.
 DE Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;

KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO9963938-A2.
 PN 16-DEC-1999.
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;
 PI WPI; 2000-116433/10.
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
 PT renal injury -
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15' adenosine (A), that is antisense to
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 DB 1 GCGCATGGGGGCACA 17
 RESULT 332
 AAH94747/C
 ID AAH94747 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAH94747;
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DT

XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 172.
 DE Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200157206-A2.
 PN 09-AUG-2001.
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.
 XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Boher RN, Holman PS;
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT -
 XX Claim 4; Page 55; 115pp; English.
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1263 CAAAAGAGAAAGACCTGT 1279
 DB 17 CATAGGAGAAAGACCTGT 1
 RESULT 333
 AAH95849/C
 ID AAH95849 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAH95849;
 AC 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1274.
 DE Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200157206-A2.
 PN 09-AUG-2001.
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.

XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Bocher RN, Holman PS;
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 DR Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 91; 115pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 331 ATGGAATTCCTATCTCT 947
 Db 17 ATGGAATTCCTCTCTCT 1
 RESULT 334
 ABK02800/c
 ID ABK02800 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK02800;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #99.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO2001:59103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 FF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLATT) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 PS Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) pr an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a VGV motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481
 Db 17 CCATTTTAAAGATGG 1
 RESULT 335
 ABK03608
 ID ABK03608 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03608;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 DNazyme #62.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX
 PS Claim 30; Page 160; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NCGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC immunodeficiency virus associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NCGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NCGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NCGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NCGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NCGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NCGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred.No.2.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 914 TGGAGACGACATTGAAA 930
 : ||| ||||:||||

Db 1 UGAAGAAGACAUUGAAA 17
 RESULT 336
 ABS97167
 ID ABS97167 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS97167;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CYP4501A2 promoter 1B sequencing primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADBR1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KW epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile;
 KW STM; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; sequencing.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200257410-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44838.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0724389.
 XX
 PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Guida M, Hall J;
 XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human
 PT genes e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage
 PT markers for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes
 PT responsible for disorder-related traits -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 101; 714pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase
 CC activating protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12),
 CC histamine-N-methyl transferase (HNMT), kallikrein 2 (KLK2), nicotinamide
 CC -N-methyl transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance
 CC 1 (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated
 CC protein 3 (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine
 CC muscarinic receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or
 CC CHMR5) sequence. The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the
 CC invention are useful as genetic linkage markers for locating and
 CC characterising the genes that are responsible for specific traits within
 CC the genome and eventually identifying the genes responsible for a

variety of disorder-related traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4501A3, AHRNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR1I2, SPM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered susceptibility to colorectal tumours in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary, immunological or haematological function, in KHK2 for altered serine protease activity in the prostatic, in LIF for altered immunological or haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a sequencing primer used to sequence the polymorphic genes of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

```

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1316  CATCTGTCGATGTGGCC 1332
          |||||
Db       1  CACCTGTGCAITGTGTC 17

RESULT 337
ABSS54519/C
ID      ABS54519 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ABS54519;
XX
XX      XX
XX      DT
XX      XX
XX      XX
DE      22-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX      HBVIPDL hepatitis B detector probe.
XX
XX      HBVIPDL; hepatitis; probe; ss; HBV1; hepatitis B detection.

```

CC required for a selected amplification reaction. The amplified target
CC sequence is detected using a specific oligonucleotide given in the
CC specification. The oligonucleotide is selected such that a 5' end of
CC the target binding sequence of the oligonucleotide for detection
CC overlaps a 3'-end of the target binding sequence of the first
CC amplification primer. Detection also comprises quantifying the target
CC sequence by co-amplification of a control sequence and the target
CC sequence. The methods and oligonucleotides of the invention allow a
CC real-time, rapid and sensitive detection of all HBV genotypes. The
CC present sequence represents the hepatitis B (HBV) detector probe
CC HBV1PDL of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1260 TGTCAAAAGAGAAAGACC 1276
DB 17 TGTCAACAGAAAAACC 1
|||||
RESULT 338
ABQ63591
ID ABQ63591 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABQ63591;
XX
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 304.
XX
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315678P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX defects in KTOM1, which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC Ktomi (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytosolic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The Ktomi nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human Ktomi.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in Ktomi which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human Ktomi1a (AB063322).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACACTT 1026
 DB 1 TGCTGCTGAAACACTT 17
 RESULT 339
 ABN06759
 ID ABN06759 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN06759;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6751.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 PF
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6751; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1689 GAAGGCGAGTGGAGAGC 1705
 DB 1 GAAGGCGAGTGGAGAGC 17
 RESULT 340
 ABN08320
 ID ABN08320 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN08320;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8312.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 PF
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00671.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00672.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00673.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00674.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00675.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00676.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00677.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00678.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00679.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00680.

```
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8312; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 976 CAACCCCTTCTGGGCAC 992
DB 1 CAGCTCTTCTGGGCAC 17

RESULT 341
ABN09115/C
ID ABN09115 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN09115;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9107.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 9107; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 228 TCCACCGCAGCCTGCAG 244
DB 17 TCCAGGCGAGCCTGCAG 1

RESULT 342
ABZ65244
ID ABZ65244 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ65244;
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #701.
XX
```

KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200297114-A2.
 FN 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Mcswiggen J;
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX Claim 4; Page 146; 185pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531,
 CC AB266520 - AB266524, AB266530 - AB266585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 1 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 2.2e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1561 GGGGAGGGCTGCCCA 1577
 DB 1 GGGGAGGGCTGCCCA 17
 RESULT 343
 ID AAN70236/c
 XX AAN70236 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAN70236;
 XX 03-OCT-2002 (updated)
 DT 15-APR-1991 (first entry)
 XX Sequence of domain comprising at least one restriction site in
 DE plasmid capable of replication in Bacillus strains.
 XX Bacillus expression plasmid; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 OS EP224294-A.
 PN 03-JUN-1987.
 PD 10-NOV-1986; 86EP-0201951.

XX 08-NOV-1985; 85NL-0003074.
 XX (KONN) GIST-BROCADES NV.
 PA Vanee JH, Huygens AV;
 PI WPI; 1987-151763/22.
 XX New plasmid capable of replication in Bacillus strains - useful
 PT in evaluating regulatory or signal sequences for expression of
 PT hybrid gene
 XX Claim 2C; p19; 26pp; English.
 PS The patent application claims a plasmid contg. a restriction site,
 CC (a promoter region), an RBS and a signal sequence. The plasmid when
 CC introduced into a Bacillus host is useful for determining the
 CC efficiency of functional element(s) in the prodn. of a peptide.
 CC (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e-02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 251 GGGCTTTGTGAAGAT 267
 DB 18 GAAGCTTTGTCAAGAT 2
 RESULT 344
 ID AAQ22263
 XX AAQ22263 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ22263;
 XX 20-JUL-1992 (first entry)
 DT Methylphosphonate oligomer #0020 complementary to HSV-1 polyA signal.
 DE Herpes Simplex Virus; type 1; beta-gene; UL5; DNA dependent ATPase;
 KW ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO9203051-A.
 XX 05-MAR-1992.
 XX 13-AUG-1991; 91WO-1005756.
 XX 15-AUG-1990; 90US-0568501.
 XX (GENT-) GENTA INC.
 PA Roizman B, Maxwell KW;
 PI WPI; 1992-096516/12.
 XX New oligomers complementary to viral genome(s) or mRNA
 PT transcripts - are anti-sense agents which interfere with viral
 PT replication of e.g. Herpes simplex virus, Epstein-Barr virus etc.
 XX Example 2; Page 20; 33pp; English.
 XX This oligomer contains methylphosphonate linkages except for the
 CC first 5' linkage which is a phosphate diester bond. The oligomer is
 CC complementary to the area around the polyA signal of the
 CC HSV-1 UL5 gene. UL5 is one of the essential beta-genes and the
 CC protein it encodes forms a complex with two other proteins which
 CC functions as a primase and helicase. The protein specified by UL5

CC has also been shown to act as a DNA dependent ATPase. The oligomer
 CC can interfere with expression and function of the gene.
 CC See also AAQ22247-Q22283.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1091 AGTTGGCTGGTTGATT 1107
 Db 1 AATTGGCTGGTTGTT 17
 RESULT 345
 AAQ79129/c
 ID AAQ79129 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ79129;
 XX
 DT 06-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 DE Murine male enhanced antigen (Mea) cDNA PCR primer.
 DE
 DE Murine male enhanced antigen; Mea; gender discrimination;
 KW mouse; primers; probes; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 KW Mus musculus.
 OS
 PN JP06319546-A.
 XX
 PD 22-NOV-1994.
 XX
 PF 07-MAY-1993; 93JP-0130055.
 XX
 PR 07-MAY-1993; 93JP-0130055.
 XX
 PA (KACH-) KACHIKU JUSEIRAN ISHOKU GIKUTSU KENKYUKU.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-040314/06.
 XX
 XT DNA sequences from mice and cattle - used as primers and probes
 PT for the discrimination of gender
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 4; 12pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC AAQ79128 and AAQ79129 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification
 CC of AAQ79134, which encodes AHR67586 murine male enhanced antigen (Mea).
 CC The cDNA can be used to produce probes and primers for the
 CC discrimination of genders from tissue samples and embryos.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1715 CAGACACATAGAGCTG 1731
 Db 17 CAGACATGTAGAGCTG 1
 RESULT 346
 AAX64416
 ID AAX64416 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX64416;
 XX
 DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human stromelysin hairpin target sequence SEQ ID NO:1048.
 XX

KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9618736-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-JUN-1996.
 XX
 PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.
 PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363254.
 PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0390850.
 PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-0426124.
 PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.
 PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.
 PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Draper K, Gustofson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;
 PI Beigelman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
 PT for the treatment of arthritis; induction of graft tolerance or
 PT treatment of auto-immune diseases
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 164; 307pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose
 CC residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)
 CC at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.
 CC The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the
 CC synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 498 CCTTGGCTGCCATGAAA 514
 Db 1 CGUUGCUGCUCAUGAAA 17
 RESULT 347
 AAV14104/c
 ID AAV14104 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

```

XX AAV14104;
XX 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX Probe HBP270 for RT pol region of HBV.
XX
XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
XX preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
XX mutation detection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Hepatitis b virus.
XX WO9740193-A2.
XX 30-OCT-1997.
XX
XX 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP02002.
XX
XX 19-APR-1996; 96EP-0870053.
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX Maertens G, Rossau R, Stuyver L;
XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.
XX
XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus -
XX specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations
XX and RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs
XX
XX Claim 5; Fig 1; 80pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a probe for the RT pol region of hepatitis
XX b virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention
XX for detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a
XX sample. The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
XX concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
XX relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
XX suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
XX 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
XX support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
XX the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
XX genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
XX homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
XX the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
XX differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
XX diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
XX specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and
XX RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
XX penciclovir.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 413 CCAAGAGAGAAACAGGCTG 429
XX 17 CCAAGAGAGAAACAGGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 349
XX AAV14110/C
XX ID AAV14110 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV14110;
XX
XX DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe HBP276 for RT pol region of HBV.
XX
XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
XX preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
XX mutation detection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Hepatitis b virus.
XX WO9740193-A2.
XX 30-OCT-1997.
XX
XX 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP02002.
XX
XX 19-APR-1996; 96EP-0870053.
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX Maertens G, Rossau R, Stuyver L;
XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.
XX
XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus -
XX specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations
XX and RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs
XX
XX Claim 5; Fig 1; 80pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a probe for the RT pol region of hepatitis
XX b virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention
XX for detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a
XX sample. The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
XX concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
XX relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
XX suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
XX 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
XX support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
XX the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
XX genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
XX homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
XX the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
XX differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
XX diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
XX specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and
XX RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
XX penciclovir.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 413 CCAAGAGAGAAACAGGCTG 429
XX 17 CCAAGAGAGAAACAGGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 349
XX AAV14110/C
XX ID AAV14110 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV14110;
XX
XX DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe HBP276 for RT pol region of HBV.
XX
XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
XX preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
XX mutation detection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.

```



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OS Hepatitis b virus.
XX WO9740193-A2.
PN
XX
XX 30-OCT-1997.
XX
XX 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP02002.
XX
XX 19-APR-1996; 96EP-0870053.
XX
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX
XX Maertens G, Rossau R, Stuyver L;
XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.
XX
XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus -
XX specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations
XX and RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs
XX
XX Claim 5; Fig 1; 80pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a probe for the RT pol region of hepatitis
XX b virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention
XX for detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a
XX sample. The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
XX concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
XX relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
XX suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
XX 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
XX support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
XX the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
XX genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
XX homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
XX the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
XX differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
XX diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
XX specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and
XX RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
XX penciclovir.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 413 CCAAGAAAACAGCTG 429
Db 17 CCATGAGAAAACAGCTG 1

RESULT 350
AAT86918
ID AAT86918 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAT86918;
XX
XX 27-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX ISTR analysis reverse primer ISTR-5.
XX
XX Primer; PCR; amplification; copia; coconut; DNA fingerprinting; human;
XX inverse sequence-tagged repeat; analysis; diagnosis; animal; plant;
XX microorganism; biodiversity; evolution; taxonomy; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Cocos nucifera.
XX WO9728278-A1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997.
XX

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PF 31-JAN-1997; 97WO-EP00442.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1996; 96US-0026912.
XX
XX 02-FEB-1996; 96EP-0101515.
XX
XX (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
XX Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;
XX WPI; 1997-402630/37.
XX
XX DNA fingerprinting using primers that hybridise to copia-like
XX elements in the coconut genome - is universally applicable to
XX animals, plants and microorganisms
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 22; 43pp; German.
XX
XX Primers AAT86906-18 hybridise to and are used to PCR amplify copia-like
XX element sequences from coconut (Cocos nucifera), which are used in a DNA
XX fingerprinting method, designated inverse sequence-tagged repeat (ISTR)
XX analysis, for detecting these sequences from humans, animals, plants or
XX microorganisms. The method is used for studies of biodiversity, genetic
XX relationships, evolution and taxonomy; in forensic medicine; in
XX breeding; protection of varieties; gene bank management; diagnosis and
XX population genetics.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1171 CTCCTGTGGAGTCTCA 1187
Db 1 CTCCTGTGAAAGTCTCA 17

RESULT 351
AAV58069/c
ID AAV58069 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV58069;
XX
XX 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Humanised variable heavy chain PCR primer vh611r2.
XX
XX Hepatitis B surface antigen; HBsAg; MHC class II-restricted peptide;
XX vaccination; vaccine; MHC class I molecule; immune response; cancer;
XX major histocompatibility complex molecule; pathogenic organism;
XX viral disease; autoimmune condition; allergy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9833523-A1.
XX
XX 06-AUG-1998.
XX
XX 02-FEB-1998; 98WO-GB00325.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97GB-0024584.
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97GB-0001999.
XX
XX 05-JUL-1997; 97GB-0014182.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997; 97GB-0016620.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997; 97GB-0016641.
XX
XX (BIOV-) BIOVATION LTD.
XX
XX Carr FJ, Carter G;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-437178/37.
XX
XX Immunogenic molecules - comprising nucleic acid and polypeptide
XX

```

PT portion, from both of which peptide for presentation on major
 PT histocompatibility complex molecules can be derived

XX Example 10; Page 58; 87pp; English.

XX A molecule has been developed which comprises: (a) a nucleic acid portion
 CC from which at least one peptide for presentation of MHC class I or class
 CC II molecules, or both, may be derived, and (b) a polypeptide portion,
 CC from which at least 1 peptide for presentation on MHC class I or class II
 CC molecules, or both, may be derived. Also described in the present
 CC invention is another molecule comprising: (a) a nucleic acid portion from
 CC which at least 1 peptide for presentation on MHC class I or class II
 CC molecules, or both, may be derived, and (b) a polypeptide portion
 CC comprising a recognition domain capable of targeting the molecule to an
 CC antigen presenting cell (APC), where the polypeptide portion does not
 CC comprise a specific antigen binding site. The molecules can be used to
 CC induce immune responses to treat or prevent, e.g. diseases caused by
 CC pathogenic organisms, cancers, viral disease, e.g. HIV or hepatitis
 CC infection, autoimmune conditions, e.g. Grave's disease, multiple
 CC sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, diabetes mellitus, Kawasaki's
 CC disease, rheumatoid arthritis or allergies, e.g. atopic dermatitis,
 CC allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, atopic asthma or eczema. The
 CC combination of DNA and polypeptide in the same molecule can give rise not
 CC only to a combination of MHC class I- and MHC class II-mediated immune
 CC responses but also to an enhancement of these responses compared to the
 CC responses given by either DNA or polypeptide alone. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGCG 65
 DB 18 CTGGCCACTGCTCTGCG 2

RESULT 352

AAV47318
 ID AAV47318 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV4731-8;

DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX Antisense oligonucleotide 818, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.

XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT linkages"

PN WO9823294-A1.

XX 04-JUN-1998.

XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.

XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

PI

XX

XX WPI; 1998-322454/28.

XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
 PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
 PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
 PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.

XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.

XX Sequences AAV4501-V4746 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
 CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
 CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
 CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
 CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
 CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
 CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
 CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
 CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 DB 1 GCGGCATGCGGGGCACA 17

RESULT 353

AAV47302

ID AAV47302 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV47302;

DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX Antisense oligonucleotide 802, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.

XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT linkages"

PN WO9823294-A1.

XX 04-JUN-1998.

XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.

XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 1998-322454/28.

XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
 PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
 PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
 PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
 XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
 PS
 XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
 CC the human adenosine A₁ receptor, the design of which required the
 CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
 CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
 CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
 CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
 CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
 CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
 CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GCGCATGGCGGGACACA 18
 RESULT 354
 AAV30356
 ID AAV30356 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV30356;
 XX
 DT 29-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligomer 18bp used in construction of recombinant HBSag/ayw.
 XX
 KW Hepatitis B virus; surface antigen; yeast; PHOS; promoter; vaccine; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 PN RU2088664-C1.
 XX
 PD 27-AUG-1997.
 XX
 XX 26-JAN-1996; 96RU-0101565.
 XX
 PR 26-JAN-1996; 96RU-0101565.
 XX
 FA (KOMB-) KOMBIOTEKH STOCK CO.
 XX
 XX Borisova VN, Budanov MV, Drutsa VL;
 PI WPI; 1998-191876/17.
 DR
 XX New recombinant plasmid DNA pDES 20 coding for HBSag-ayw - and new
 PT Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast strain containing it, for producing
 PT non-toxic, highly immunogenic hepatitis B vaccines
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Column 7; 11pp; Russian.
 XX
 CC The oligonucleotides AAV30347-V30394 were used in the construction of
 CC a recombinant hepatitis B virus surface antigen ayw coding sequence
 CC (AAV23279). The recombinant sequence was cloned into the plasmid pDES20

CC under control of a modified yeast PHOS gene promoter (AAV23280) and the
 CC PHOS terminator sequence (AAV23281). The recombinant plasmid also
 CC contains a ColE1 bacterial replication origin; a bacterial beta-lactamase
 CC gene; the natural yeast 2-micron plasmid fragment allowing autonomous
 CC replication of pDES20 in yeast; a yeast Leu2 gene and the recombinant
 CC HBSag/ayw gene. The plasmid is used to generate the yeast strain
 CC DAN-041/pDES20 for expressing the antigen. The antigen can then be
 CC used to generate an anti-hepatitis virus vaccine.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1393 TTCTCATGACAGATGAA 1409
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TTCTCATGACAGATGAA 17
 RESULT 355
 AAZ41164/C
 ID AAZ41164 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ41164;
 XX
 DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #68.
 XX
 KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
 KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
 KW target validation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9953101-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US08268.
 XX
 PR 13-APR-1999; 98US-0081483.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0067638.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowgert LM, Baker BP, McNeil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
 PI Chasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
 DR
 XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used
 PT to provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
 PT properties, e.g. antisense activity -
 XX
 PS Example 27; Page 109; 264pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of
 CC the compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria,
 CC and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the
 CC tNA according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a
 CC set of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via
 CC binding of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the

CC Generation and identification of synthetic compounds having defined
 CC physical, chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from
 CC assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that
 CC are tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies,
 CC e.g. antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to
 CC AAZ41220, and AAZ52701 to AAZ52706, represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1262 TCAGAAAGAGAGAGCTG 1278
 DB 18 TCAGAAAGAGAGAGCTG 2

RESULT 356
 AAZ31630/C
 ID AAZ31630 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ31630;

DT 13-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human IKB-Beta antisense inhibitor ISIS# 23575.

XX Inhibitor-kappa B kinase-beta; IKB-beta; human; T-cell leukaemia; asthma;
 KW inflammatory response; inflammatory disease; juvenile diabetes mellitus;
 KW Graves' disease; rheumatoid arthritis; allograft rejection; diagnosis;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; contact dermatitis;
 KW rhinitis; allergy; hyperproliferative disorder; tumour; therapy;
 XX antisense inhibitor; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5977341-A.

XX 02-NOV-1999.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0197008.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0197008.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 1999-619715/53.

PT Antisense oligonucleotides inhibiting human inhibitor-kappa B
 PT Kinase-beta, useful for treating conditions such as inflammation,
 PT asthma, diabetes, allograft rejection, allergies, hyperproliferative
 PT disorders or tumours

XX Example 13; Column 39; 32pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide (I) of the
 CC invention. (I) are 8 to 30 nucleotides in length and inhibit the
 CC expression of human inhibitor-kappa B kinase-beta (IKB-beta). (I)
 CC inhibits the expression of human IKB-beta which plays a role in the
 CC development of T-cell leukaemia and in the activation of inflammatory
 CC responses. (I) is therefore useful for treating inflammatory diseases or
 CC disorders with an inflammatory component such as asthma, juvenile
 CC diabetes mellitus, Graves' disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft
 CC rejection, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, contact
 CC dermatitis, rhinitis and various allergies, or hyperproliferative
 CC disorders such as leukaemias and other tumours. (I) may also be used for
 CC detection of the above disorders.

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 TGAGCAAAATGCTATCA 841
 DB 17 TGAGCAGATTGCCATCA 1

RESULT 357
 AAZ19535/C
 ID AAZ19535 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ19535;

DT 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)

DE Human G-alpha-11 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:75.

XX Human; G-alpha-11; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; expression;
 KW phosphorothioate; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5951455-A.

XX 14-SEP-1999.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205922.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205922.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 1999-539140/45.

PT Inhibitory antisense compounds useful for the treatment of diseases
 PT associated with G-alpha-11

XX Example 15; Column 41; 38pp; English.

XX The present invention describes inhibitory antisense compounds of 8-30
 CC nucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
 CC G-alpha-11. AAZ19468 to AAZ19547 represent human G-alpha-11
 CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides given in the present
 CC invention. The oligonucleotides may be useful for the treatment of
 CC diseases associated with G-alpha-11.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1262 TCAGAAAGAGAGAGCTG 1278
 DB 18 TCAGAGAGAGAGCTG 2

RESULT 358
 AAZ53679
 ID AAZ53679 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ53679;

XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

```

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9913886-A1.
XX 25-MAR-1999.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction
XX Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
XX non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
XX initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
XX 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
XX regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
XX or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX may be derived from sequences AAX55180-271. These multiple target
XX oligonucleotides (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the
XX antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
XX conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
XX inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX asthma, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
XX respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
XX lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
XX pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
XX hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
XX or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
Db 2 GCGGCATGGCGGACACA 18
RESULT 359
AAX53695
ID AAX53695 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAX53695;
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

```

```

XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9913886-A1.
XX 25-MAR-1999.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction
XX Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
XX non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
XX initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
XX 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
XX regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
XX or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target
XX oligonucleotides (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the
XX antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
XX conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
XX inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX asthma, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
XX respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
XX lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
XX pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
XX hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
XX or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
Db 1 GCGGCATGGCGGACACA 17
RESULT 360
AAX22864
ID AAX22864 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAX22864;
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

```

XX XX
DT DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX DE ISTR primer B6.
XX KW DNA fingerprinting; human; animal; microorganism; plant; Rnase H; copia;
KW DNA endonuclease; reverse transcriptase; copia; copia-like; coconut;
XX biodiversity; forensic science; taxonomy; breeding; species protection;
KW gene banks, population studies; evolution studies; diagnostic;
KW detection; cross-bred; primer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN PN WO9907885-A2.
XX PD 18-FEB-1999.
XX PF 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-EPO4877.
XX PR 06-AUG-1997; 97EP-0113601.
XX PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX PI Becker D., Rohde W., Salamini F.;
XX WP; 1999-167447/14.
DR OS
XX Use of primers or primer pairs for DNA finger printing - of humans,
PT animals, microorganisms and plants
XX Example 9; Page 22; 43pp; German.
XX This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA
CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers
CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or Rnase H of copia
CC or copia-like elements of coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.). The primers or
CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,
CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,
CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or
CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes
CC in cross-bred animals and plants.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1171 CTCCTGTGGAAGTCCTA 1187
||| |||||||
DB 1 CTTCGTGAAAGTCTTA 17

RESULT 361
AAV81118/c
ID AAV81118 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAV81118;
XX XX
DT DT 03-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX XX Vaccine 3 708 Vh constructing flanking primer VH611R2.
DE DE Non-immunogenic; epitope; T-cell; immunogenicity; immune system; SK;
KW immunoglobulin; therapeutic; streptokinase; vaccine; 708; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9852976-A1.
XX PD 26-NOV-1998.
XX PF 21-MAY-1998; 98WO-GBO1473.
XX PR 14-APR-1998; 98GB-0007751.
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97GB-0010480.
PR 31-JUL-1997; 97GB-0016197.
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97GB-0025270.
PR 02-DEC-1997; 97US-0067235.
PA (BIOV-) BIOVATION LTD.
PI Carr FU;
XX DR WPI; 1999-045301/04.
XX Reducing immunogenicity of proteins - by modifying the amino acid
PT sequence of the protein to eliminate potential epitopes for T-cells

XX XX
DT DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX DE ISTR primer B6.
XX KW DNA fingerprinting; human; animal; microorganism; plant; Rnase H; copia;
KW DNA endonuclease; reverse transcriptase; copia; copia-like; coconut;
XX biodiversity; forensic science; taxonomy; breeding; species protection;
KW gene banks, population studies; evolution studies; diagnostic;
KW detection; cross-bred; primer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN PN WO9907885-A2.
XX PD 18-FEB-1999.
XX PF 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-EPO4877.
XX PR 06-AUG-1997; 97EP-0113601.
XX PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX PI Becker D., Rohde W., Salamini F.;
XX WP; 1999-167447/14.
DR OS
XX Use of primers or primer pairs for DNA finger printing - of humans,
PT animals, microorganisms and plants
XX Example 9; Page 22; 43pp; German.
XX This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA
CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers
CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or Rnase H of copia
CC or copia-like elements of coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.). The primers or
CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,
CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,
CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or
CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes
CC in cross-bred animals and plants.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1171 CTCCTGTGGAAGTCCTA 1187
||| |||||||
DB 1 CTTCGTGAAAGTCTTA 17

RESULT 361
AAZ22837
ID AAZ22837 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAZ22837;
XX XX
DT DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX XX ISTR reverse primer ISTR5.
DE DE DNA fingerprinting; human; animal; microorganism; plant; Rnase H; copia;
KW DNA endonuclease; reverse transcriptase; copia; copia-like; coconut;
KW biodiversity; forensic science; taxonomy; breeding; species protection;
KW gene banks, population studies; evolution studies; diagnostic;
KW detection; cross-bred; primer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN PN WO9907885-A2.

PT of a given species
 PS Example 4; Fig 22; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for the production of non-immunogenic proteins. The method comprises determining at least part of the amino acid sequence of the protein; (b) identifying in the amino acid sequence one or more potential epitopes for T-cells (T-cell epitopes) of the given species; and (c) modifying the amino acid sequence to eliminate at least one of the T-cell epitopes identified in step (b) thereby to eliminate or reduce the immunogenicity of the protein when exposed to the immune system of the given species. A method of analysing a pre-existing protein to predict the basis for immunogenic responses is also provided. The methods can be used particularly for reducing the immunogenicity of immunoglobulins or therapeutic proteins, e.g. Streptokinase (SK). The products can be used for diagnosis and therapy. Sequences AAV8111-122 represent oligonucleotides used for constructing vaccine 3 708 Vh.
 XX
 CC Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 65
 DB 18 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 2
 RESULT 363
 AAV81103/c
 ID AAV81103 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV81103;
 XX
 DT 03-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Vaccine 2 708 Vh constructing flanking primer VH611R2.
 XX
 KW Non-immunogenic; epitope; T-cell; immunogenicity; immune system; SK;
 KW immunoglobulin; therapeutic; streptokinase; vaccine; 708; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09852976-A1.
 XX
 DD 26-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 21-MAY-1998; 98WO-GB01473.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-1998; 98GB-0007751.
 PR 21-MAY-1997; 97GB-0010480.
 PR 31-JUL-1997; 97GB-0016197.
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97GB-0025270.
 PR 02-DEC-1997; 97US-0067235.
 XX
 PA (BIOV-) BIOVATION LTD.
 XX
 PI Carr FU;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-045301/04.
 XX
 PT Reducing immunogenicity of proteins - by modifying the amino acid sequence of the protein to eliminate potential epitopes for T-cells of a given species
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 4; Fig 20; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for the production of non-immunogenic proteins. The method comprises determining at least part of the amino acid sequence of the protein; (b) identifying in the amino acid sequence one or more potential epitopes for T-cells (T-cell epitopes) of the given species; and (c) modifying the amino acid sequence to eliminate at

CC least one of the T-cell epitopes identified in step (b) thereby to eliminate or reduce the immunogenicity of the protein when exposed to the immune system of the given species. A method of analysing a pre-existing protein to predict the basis for immunogenic responses is also provided. The methods can be used particularly for reducing the immunogenicity of immunoglobulins or therapeutic proteins, e.g. Streptokinase (SK). The products can be used for diagnosis and therapy. Sequences AAV81090-110 represent oligonucleotides used for the construction of vaccine 2 708 Vh and V1.
 XX
 CC Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 49 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 65
 DB 18 CTGGCCACTCTCTCTGC 2
 RESULT 364
 AAZ74230/c
 ID AAZ74230 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ74230;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO: 8586.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome -
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 2061; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC
 N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297

CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1214 TGATTCAGAGCACT 1230
 |||||
 Db 17 TGATTCAGAGCTCT 1

RESULT 365
 AAF19244
 ID AAF19244 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF19244;
 AC AAF19244;

XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #811.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000062736-A2.

XX 26-OCT-2000.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -

PS Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors and
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide

CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 |||||
 Db 2 GCGCATGGGGGCACA 18

RESULT 366

AAFI9260
 ID AAF19260 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF19260;
 AC AAF19260;

XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #827.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000062736-A2.

XX 26-OCT-2000.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -

PS Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.

CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiarrhythmic, hypertensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 70 GCGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GCGCATGGGGGCACA 17

RESULT 367

AAAC73194/C
 ID AAC73194 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAC73194;

XX DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Reverse primer #31 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.

XX KW Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
 KW PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200058516-A2.

XX PD 05-OCT-2000.

XX PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08069.

XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473.

XX PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX PI Fan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;
 PI Ryder T, Sklar P;

XX WPI; 2000-656171/63.

XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
 PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
 PT using single base extension reactions -

XX Example 7; Page 51; 83pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
 CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
 CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
 CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
 CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
 CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
 CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
 CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
 CC form the oligonucleotide array.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1004 GGATGCTGCTCTGAAA 1020
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 17 GGATGCTGCTCTGAGA 1

RESULT 368

AAAS0156
 ID AAAS0156 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAAS0156;

XX DT 07-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse zins3 gene PCR primer ZC19,682.

XX KW Zins3; insulin; relaxin; mouse; NIDDM; diagnosis;
 KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PN WO200047776-A2.

XX PD 17-AUG-2000.

XX PF 10-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US03515.

XX PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0198248.

XX PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0250125.

XX PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX PI Jaspers SR, Whitmore TE, Conklin DC, Lofton-Day CE, Lok S;

XX WPI; 2000-558220/51.

XX Identifying mutations in human chromosome 1p31, preferably a zins3 gene
 PT mutation, comprises using an insulin/relaxin family member (designated
 PT zins3), useful for diagnosing non-insulin dependent diabetes -

XX Example 9; Page 48; 51pp; English.

CC This primer, termed ZC19,682, was used as sense primer, together
 CC with antisense primer ZC19,683 (see AAAS0157) in the mapping of the
 CC mouse zins3 gene (see AAAS0153) using the mouse T31 genome radiation
 CC hybrid panel. The gene was mapped on mouse chromosome 4 at a
 CC region with known synteny or linkage conservation with the region
 CC of human chromosome 1 where the human form of the zins3 gene (see
 CC AAAS0150) has been mapped. The human zins3 gene maps to a region of
 CC chromosome 1 that correlates with a heritable form of non-insulin
 CC dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). The invention provides
 CC methods for identifying abnormalities in expression of zins3 that
 CC are a factor in causing, or predisposing, a person to some defect
 CC in glucose metabolism, such as NIDDM.

```

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TGGCTGACGAATTGCT 837
Db 1 TGGCTGACCAATTGCT 17

RESULT 369
ID AAA09428 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA09428;
XX
DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE A. niger prtT cDNA primer Prt2365r.
XX
KW prtT; GAL4; transcriptional activator; extracellular protease; fungal;
XX recombinant polypeptide production; primer; ss.
XX
OS Aspergillus niger.
XX
PN WO200020596-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-DK00524.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98DK-0001258.
XX
PA (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
XX
PI Hjort C, Van Den Hondel CAMJJ, Punt PJ, Schuren FHJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303781/26.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having fungal transcriptional
PT activation activity, useful in methods for producing desirable
PT polypeptides
XX
PS Example 2; Page 50; 86pp; English.
XX
CC AAA09425-29 are primers used for analysis of the prtT cDNA from A.
CC niger. The Aspergillus niger prtT gene encodes a putative GAL4 family
CC transcriptional activator. The transcriptional activator can be used to
CC mediate the expression of an extracellular protease so that transformed
CC fungi are useful for recombinant production of polypeptides. The
CC function/activity of the prtT polypeptide may be altered so that lowered
CC levels of a protease are produced in the fungal cell. The recombinantly
CC produced polypeptides are preferably antibodies, antigens, clotting
CC factors, enzymes, hormones or their variants, receptors, regulatory
CC proteins, structural proteins, reporters or transport proteins.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 AACTGNTCCAGAGCC 1227
Db 17 AACTGATGCCAGAGTC 1

RESULT 370
ID AAA33122 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

```

```

AC AAA33122;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:811.
XX
KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers
XX
FS Claim 18; Page 367; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
CC given in the sequence listing.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
Db 2 GCGGCATGCGGGCACA 18

```

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity	88.2%;	Pred No. 2.3e-02;	
Matches	15;	Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	70	GCGCCTTGGGGGCACA	86
Db	1	GCGCATGGGGGCACA	17
RESULT 372			
AAA03481			
ID	AAA03481	standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
XX	AA03481;		
XX	19-MAY-2000	(first entry)	
XX	Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide	SEQ ID NO:765.	
XX	Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;		
KW	adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;		
KW	phosphothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;		
KW	endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;		
KW	cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;		
KW	supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;		
XX	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.		
XX	Homo sapiens.		
OS	Synthetic.		
XX	WO9963938-A2.		
XX	16-DEC-1999.		
XX	08-JUN-1999;	99WO-US12775.	
XX	08-JUN-1998;	98US-0088501.	
PR	09-JUN-1998;	98US-0088657.	
PR	09-JUN-1998;	98US-0093972.	
XX	(EPIG-) BPIGENESIS PHARM INC.		
XX	Nyce JW, Hall JL;		
XX	WPI; 2000-116433/10.		
DR	Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and		
XX	renal injury -		
XX	Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.		
XX	The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising		
CC	at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits		
CC	adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.		
CC	(I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide		
CC	(Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to		
CC	target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'		
CC	or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to		
CC	all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3		
CC	receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist		
CC	activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a		
CC	mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more		
CC	surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat		
CC	adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure		
CC	(particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or		
CC	administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating		
CC	supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome		
CC	(e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive		
CC	pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with		
CC	administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions		
CC	are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and		
CC	AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate		
CC	antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present		
CC	invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720		

CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACCA 86
 DB 2 GCGGCATGGGGGACCA 18

RESULT 373

AA03497
 ID AA03497 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AA03497;

XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)

XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:781.

XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9963938-A2.

XX 16-DEC-1999.

XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.

XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.

PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.

PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.

XX (EPITG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA Nyce JW, Hill JL;

DR WPI; 2000-116433/10.

PT Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
 PT renal injury -

PS Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive

CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACCA 86

DB 1 GCGGCATGGGGGACCA 17

RESULT 374

AAZ91391

ID AAZ91391 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ91391;

XX 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)

DE Human PTEN phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #29557.

XX Human; PTEN; MMAC1; TEPI; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW inhibition; protein phosphatase; tumour; diagnosis; inflammation;
 KW anticancer; anti-inflammatory; anti-infective; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..18

FT /*tag= a /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"

XX US6020199-A.

XX 01-FEB-2000.

XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0358381.

XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0358381.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 2000-181363/16.

XX New antisense compounds useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing
 PT e.g. tumors or inflammation, are targeted to the human dual specificity
 PT protein phosphatase (PTEN) sequence -

XX Claim 3; Column 41; 32pp; English.

XX The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense
 CC oligonucleotides that are targeted to the 3'-untranslated region (UTR)
 CC of the sequence encoding a human dual specificity protein phosphatase
 CC (designated PTEN (also known as MMAC1 and TEPI), and hybridise
 CC specifically to the human PTEN nucleotide sequence given in AAZ91361.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides have anticancer, anti-inflammatory and
 CC anti-infective activities. The phosphorothioate antisense
 CC oligonucleotides can be used for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
 CC PTEN-related diseases, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumours. The
 CC present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide
 CC for human PTEN, from the present invention.

XX

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SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 369 TGAAGACTGCTTTTACC 385
Db 1 TGAAGATGTAITTACC 17

RESULT 375
AAD18490/C
ID AAD18490 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD18490;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Aspergillus niger prtt cDNA analysing PCR primer Prt2365r.
XX
KW Transcriptional activator; prtt; transcription factor;
KW expression control; recombinant protein production;
KW clotting factor; pectinolytic enzyme; hormone; regulatory protein;
KW structural; transport; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Aspergillus niger.
XX
PN WO200168864-A1.
XX
PD 20-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-DK00169.
XX
PR 14-MAR-2000; 2000DK-0000406.
XX
PA (NOVO ) NOVOZYMES AS.
XX
PI Hjort CM, Van Den Hondel CMJJ, Punt PJ, Schuren FHJ, Christensen T;
XX WPI; 2001-582455/65.
XX
XX New fungal transcriptional activator, useful for increasing production
PT of polypeptides e.g. antibodies, enzymes or hormones in host cells in
PT which production or function of the transcriptional activator has been
PT altered -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 51; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated fungal polypeptide having
CC transcriptional activation activity. In particular, the polypeptide is
CC the transcriptional factor prtt from Aspergillus niger or Aspergillus
CC oryzae (AAE11061, AAE11065) or allelic variants thereof, or is a
CC polypeptide comprising the sequence given in AAE1062. The invention also
CC relates to nucleic acids encoding the transcriptional activators;
CC constructs and host cells containing such nucleic acids; host fungal
CC cells for the production of a functional polypeptide in which the
CC activity or expression level of the transcriptional activator has been
CC altered; and methods for the recombinant production of the polypeptides.
CC The functional polypeptide whose expression may be mediated using
CC the transcriptional activators of the invention are preferably human
CC insulin or an analogue thereof, human growth hormone, and the enzymes
CC transglutaminase or xylanase. Other polypeptides whose expression
CC may be mediated using the transcriptional activators include: an antibody
CC or its portion; an antigen; a clotting factor; an enzyme such as
CC aminopeptidase, amylase, carboxypeptidase, carboxypeptidase, catalase,
CC cellulase, chitinase, cutinase, deoxyribonuclease, dextranase, esterase,
CC alpha-galactosidase, beta-galactosidase, glucamylase, alpha-glucosidase,
CC beta-glucosidase, haloperoxidase, invertase, lipase,
CC mannosidase, mutanase, oxidase, pectinolytic enzyme, peroxidase, phytase,
CC polyphenoloxidase, proteolytic enzyme, ribonuclease, transglutaminase or
CC xylanase; a hormone or its variant, receptor or its portion; a regulatory
CC protein; a structural protein; a reporter protein; or a transport
CC
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protein. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for analysing
CC Aspergillus niger transcriptional activator prtt cDNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 AACTGATTCGAGAGCC 1227
Db 17 AACTGATTCGAGAGTC 1

RESULT 376
AAS14017
ID AAS14017 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS14017;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 29557.
XX
KW Human; PTEN; WMA1; protein phosphatase; antisense; ss;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antilipemic;
KW infection; inflammation; tumour; diabetes; insulin resistance;
KW insulin sensitivity; triglyceride control; cholesterol control;
KW ISIS 29557.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18 /*tag= a
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..4 /*tag= b
FT /*note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl residue (2'-MOE)."
FT /*note= "When 1-4 are 2'-MOE all cytosines in this region are
FT 5-methylcytosines"
FT modified_base 15..18 /*tag= c
FT /*note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl residue (2'-MOE)."
FT /*note= "When 15-18 are 2'-MOE all cytosines in this region are
FT 5-methylcytosines"
XX
PN US6284538-B1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0577902.
XX
XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0358381.
XX 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29594.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowser LM, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2001-588976/66.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding PTEN,
XX useful for treating diabetes, increasing insulin sensitivity, or
XX decreasing insulin resistance, blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels
XX in a diabetic animal -
XX
XX Example 15; Column 41; 38pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTEN (a dual specificity protein phosphatase), where the compound is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful in
```

CC modulating the function of nucleic acids encoding PTEN, ultimately
 CC modulating the amount of PTEN produced. The antisense compounds can be used
 CC as diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylactics (e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research agents and
 CC kits. The antisense compounds are also useful in treating diabetes,
 CC decreasing insulin resistance, increasing insulin sensitivity and
 CC decreasing blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in a diabetic animal.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting the DNA
 CC encoding PTEN (also known as MMAC1/TBPI).

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 369 TGAAGACTGCTTTTACC 385

Db 1 TGAAGACTGCTTTTACC 17

RESULT 377

AAF85686

ID AAF85686 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF85686;

XX 25-JUN-2001 (first entry)

DE Pea blight resistance protein related oligonucleotide #5.

KW Pea; blight resistance; nucleotide triphosphate decomposition; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX JP2001017176-A.

XX 23-JAN-2001.

XX 02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189129.

XX 02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189129.

XX (KYOU) UNIV KYOTO.

XX WPI; 2001-320697/34.

XX New blight-resistant polypeptide useful for giving blight resistance to
 PT a plant -

PS Example; Page 7; 20pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of a
 CC pea protein with nucleotide triphosphate decomposing activity. The gene
 CC can be used for conferring blight resistance on a plant.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1405 ATGAACCCCAAGCGT 1421

Db 2 ATGAACCCCAAGCGT 18

RESULT 378

AAD40052

ID AAD40052 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAD40052;

22-OCT-2002 (first entry)

Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29597.

XX Human, phosphoinositide phosphatase; PTEN; liver; kidney; cholesterol;
 XX metabolic disease; diabetes; hyperproliferative; glucose; insulin;
 XX PFCK; triglyceride; antisense gene therapy; cytosolic; adipose cell;
 XX antiproliferative; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..18

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..4

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 15..18

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16

FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 17

FT /tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 18

FT /tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

XX US2002058638-A1.

XX 16-MAY-2002.

XX 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0878582.

XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0358381.

XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0577902.

XX 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US29594.

XX (MONI) MONIA B P.

XX (COMS) COMSERT L M.

XX (MCKA) MCKAY R.

XX Monia BP, Cowser LM, McKay R;

XX WPI; 2002-479187/51.

XX New compound, preferably an antisense oligonucleotide, that hybridizes
 XX and inhibits the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN), for
 XX treating diseases such as diabetes, or a hyperproliferative condition

XX Claim 7; Page 34; 39pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 XX for modulating the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN).
 XX The antisense compound is used to inhibit the expression of PTEN in
 XX cells or tissues, preferably human, or rodent, such as mouse or rat,
 XX liver, kidney or adipose cells or tissues. It is used to treat a
 XX disease or condition associated with PTEN, such as a metabolic disease
 XX or condition, preferably diabetes, especially Type 2 diabetes, or a
 XX hyperproliferative condition. It is also used to decrease blood glucose
 XX or insulin levels in an animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent.
 XX It is also used to inhibit expression of PFCK in cells or tissues. It
 XX is also used to decrease insulin resistance, or increase insulin
 XX sensitivity, in an animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is
 XX used to decrease blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in an animal,

CC preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is also used in antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human PIEN DNA.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 369 TGAAGACTGCTTTTACC 385
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TGAAGAATGATTATTACC 17

RESULT 379

AA038931
 ID AAD38931 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAD38931;

XX DT 23-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human Her-2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #27958.

XX KW Human; Her-2; epidermal growth factor receptor 2; infection; cancer;
 XX KX hyperproliferative disorder; prophylaxis; inflammation; antisense;
 XX KW tumour; gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..18

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..4

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 15..18

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 2

FT /*tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 3

FT /*tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 5

FT /*tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 18

FT /*tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

XX WO200222636-A1.

XX PN 21-MAR-2002.

XX PD 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US28572.

XX PF 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-0663834.

XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PA Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;

XX PI WPI; 2002-471192/50.

XX DR Novel antisense oligonucleotide which modulates the expression of Human

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

XX PI

PT Epidermal Growth Factor receptor, Her2, is useful for treating tumors
 PT inflammation or to prevent infection in humans -
 XX Claim 1; Page 89; 116pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding Her2 (human Epidermal Growth Factor receptor 2)
 CC that specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Her2.
 CC Antisense compounds of the invention are used for treating diseases or
 CC conditions associated with Her2 such as hyperproliferative disorders
 CC e.g. lung, breast, gastric, oesophageal, colon, bladder, salivary,
 CC neural or cardiac cancer. They are also useful prophylactically e.g.
 CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation and tumour formation. The
 CC invention is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-2.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1337 ACCACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353

||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 ACCGACAGATGATGGA 17

RESULT 380

ABL89306

ID ABL89306 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABL89306;

XX DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:528.

XX KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;

XX KX reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.

XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN EP1174518-A1.

XX PD 23-JAN-2002.

XX PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.

XX PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.

XX PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.

XX PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;

XX DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.

XX PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,

XX PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially

XX PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high

XX PT significance -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 135; 166pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample

CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL8779 to ABL89321 represent
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1708 CCCAGACAGACACAT 1724

DB 1 CCCCAGACAAAACAT 17

RESULT 381

ABL89316

ID ABL89316 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABL89316;

DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:538.

XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;

KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

OS Synthetic.

XX EP1174518-A1.

PN 23-JAN-2002.

XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.

XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.

PR (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.

XX Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;

XX WPI; 2002-156696/21.

XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
 PT significance -
 XX Disclosure; Page 137; 166pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL8779 to ABL89321 represent
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1708 CCCAGACAGACACAT 1724

DB 1 CACCAGACAGAAAACAT 17

RESULT 382

ABZ79834/c

ID ABZ79834 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ79834;

DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Exemplary primer Seq3 SEQ ID NO:3.

XX Amplification; genetic material; simultaneous molecular cloning;

KW detection; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003016546-A1.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US26670.

XX 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-313912P.

XX (FLIN-) FLINDERS TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD.

XX (KOHN/) KOHN K I.

XX Burgoyne LA;

XX WPI; 2003-268337/26.

XX Amplifying genetic material for detecting the presence of pathogens in
 PT a sample and in recording and cataloging unidentified organisms, by
 PT amplifying genetic material using single primer sequence -
 XX Disclosure; Page 13; 46pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M) for amplifying genetic
 CC material, which comprises amplifying the genetic material using a single
 CC primer sequence. Also described (1) a detector for detecting pathogens
 CC in a sample, which comprises a single primer sequence for use in an
 CC amplification reaction, where the primer sequence amplifies pathogen
 CC genetic material, and so detects pathogens in a sample; (2) a kit for
 CC performing (M), comprises a single primer sequence, and a device for
 CC amplifying genetic material; (3) a device for performing (M), which
 CC comprises a robot for performing (M), and DNA separating and observing
 CC units functionally connected to the robot, therefore the robot runs the
 CC DNA separating and observing units; and (4) a computer program for
 CC creating primers for use in (M). (M) is useful for detecting the presence
 CC of pathogens in a sample, by amplifying genetic material for a pathogen
 CC in the sample using a single primer in an amplification process. (M) is
 CC useful in recording and cataloging unidentified organisms. (M) is useful
 CC for amplifying RNA and/or DNA in a sample while simultaneously producing
 CC molecular clones that also constitute a profile of that sample, for
 CC detecting illness and the presence of bacteria or other pathogens, for
 CC agricultural purposes such as testing for bacteria in soil samples or
 CC other similar purposes, for detecting infectious bacterial and viral
 CC diseases, for biologically profiling soils from minute samples of soil,
 CC to amplify nucleic acid from any parasite in the plasma or serum, to
 CC detect known or unknown virions, either RNA or DNA, with equal speed and
 CC ease, to detect bacteria, and in systems that handle the acquisition and
 CC analysis of complex data in databases that associate clinical records
 CC with molecular data. The present sequence represents an example of a
 CC primer which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

RESULT 385

AAV47317
ID AAV47317 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV47317;

XX DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide 817, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
XX KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

XX FT modified_base 1..19

XX FT /*tag= a

XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"

XX PN WO9823294-A1.

XX PD 04-JUN-1998.

XX PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.

XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.

XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW;

XX DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.

XX PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed

XX PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery

XX PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of

XX PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.

XX PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.

XX SS Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target

XX CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the

XX CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA

XX CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense

XX CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the

XX CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their

XX CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The

XX CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions

XX CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they

XX CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the

XX CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have

XX CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat

XX CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung

XX CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,

XX CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86

|||||

DB 1 GCGGCATGGCGGACACA 17

|||||

RESULT 386

AAV47284

ID AAV47284 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AAV47301

XX ID AAV47301 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV47301;

XX DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide 801, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
XX KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

XX FT modified_base 1..19

XX FT /*tag= a

XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages"

XX PN WO9823294-A1.

XX PD 04-JUN-1998.

XX PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.

XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.

XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW;

XX DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.

XX PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed

XX PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery

XX PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of

XX PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.

XX PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.

XX SS Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target

XX CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the

XX CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA

XX CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense

XX CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the

XX CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their

XX CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The

XX CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions

XX CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they

XX CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the

XX CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have

XX CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat

XX CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung

XX CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,

XX CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86

|||||

DB 2 GCGGCATGGCGGACACA 18

|||||

RESULT 387

AAV47284

ID AAV47284 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

```

XX AAV47284;
XX
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide 784, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
XX allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..19
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
XX linkages"
XX
XX W09823294-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
XX against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
XX to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
XX asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
XX the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
XX secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
XX secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
XX oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
XX antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
XX predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
XX containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
XX may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
XX G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
XX 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
XX or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
XX allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 70 CGCGCTTCGGGGGCACA 86
XX 3 CGCGCATCGCGGCACA 19
XX
XX RESULT 398
XX AAX59686/C
XX ID AAX59686 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAX59686;

```

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XX 26-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify GAPDH (+) nucleic acids.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; negative-strand RNA virus; activator; RNase L;
XX respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; influenza; mumps; rabies;
XX glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPDH; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX W09922742-A1.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1999.
XX
XX 02-NOV-1998; 99WO-US23391.
XX
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0962690.
XX
XX (CLEV-) CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUND.
XX (USSH ) US NAT INST OF HEALTH.
XX
XX Cirino NM, Li G, Player MR, Silverman RH, Torrence PF;
XX Xiao W;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-326917/27.
XX
XX New composition useful for inhibiting or treating infections against
XX negative-strand RNA virus
XX
XX Example 2; Page 37; 98pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes a composition comprising a polynucleotide
XX consisting of an antisense oligonucleotide containing a hydroxy group,
XX complementary to the genomic or antigenomic strand of a negative-strand
XX RNA virus; and an activator of RNase L. The polynucleotide is used to
XX inhibit, or treat, infection by negative-strand RNA viruses, specifically
XX respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) but also (para)influenza, mumps, and
XX rabies. The polynucleotide can cross cell membranes without requiring
XX carriers or permeabilizing agents, and can selectively cleave the RNA
XX targeted by the oligonucleotide. The present sequence represents a PCR
XX primer used to amplify glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
XX (GAPDH) mRNA sequences.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1510 AAGATGGTGATGAATT 1526
XX 18 AAGATGGTGATGGGATT 2
XX
XX RESULT 389
XX AAX53678
XX ID AAX53678 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAX53678;
XX
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;

```

KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
 XX
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may be derived from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 18
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 390
 AAX53661
 ID AAX53661 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX53661;
 XX
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;

KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
 XX
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 39; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may be derived from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 3 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 19
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 391
 AAX53694
 ID AAX53694 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX53694;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9913886-A1.
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
 XX
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 PR
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X5271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may be derived from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer..
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 CGCGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
 DB 1 CGCGCATGGCGGACACA 17
 RESULT 392
 AAX37127
 ID AAX37127 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX37127;
 XX
 XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Integrase gene amplifying primer p661.
 DE
 XX DNA integration; Mycobacterium; bacteriophage; phage attachment site;
 KW attP; promoter; integrase; recombinant; transformation efficiency;

KW vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9907861-A1.
 XX
 XX 18-FEB-1999.
 PD
 XX
 PF 06-AUG-1997; 97WO-PT00005.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-1997; 97WO-PT00005.
 XX
 PA (MEDI-) LAB MEDINFAR-PROD FARMACEUTIC LDTA.
 XX
 PI Da Costa Garcia MA, Da Silva Alves PJ, Frazao Monis Pereira JA;
 PI Freitasvieira A, Ribeiro Dos Santos Anes EM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-180493/15.
 DR
 XX A new system for integrating DNA into mycobacterium species -
 PT allows the stable construction of a vaccine vehicle for long-term
 PT antigen gene expression
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 19; 51pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the integration of a DNA fragment into a
 CC specific site of the Mycobacterium genome, using the integrative
 CC functions of a bacteriophage. A genetic system for integrating the DNA to
 CC comprises: (a) DNA containing IP of a bacteriophage linked to the DNA to
 CC be expressed under control of a promoter; or (b) an integrative plasmid
 CC carrying the phage attachment site (attP) and the DNA to be expressed
 CC under control of a promoter, and a helper plasmid encoding an integrase.
 CC The system can be adapted for other bacteria such as E. coli, Salmonella
 CC spp., Vibrio spp., Shigella spp., Listeria spp., Streptococcus spp.,
 CC Lactobacillus spp., Corynebacterium spp., and Streptomyces spp. The
 CC recombinant mycobacterium is used as a vaccine. Transformation efficiency
 CC using this integration system is higher than that of prior art DNA
 CC integration using double homologous recombination.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1450 TCCGCTTTTGGGGCCCC 1466
 DB 3 TCCGCTTTTGGGGACCC 19
 RESULT 393
 AAV81132/C
 ID AAV81132 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV81132;
 XX
 XX 03-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Chimeric 708 Vn constructing flanking primer VH611R.
 DE
 XX Non-immunogenic; epitope; T-cell; immunogenicity; immune system; SK;
 KW immunoglobulin; therapeutic; streptokinase; chimeric; 708; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX WO9852976-A1.
 PN
 XX 26-NOV-1998.
 PD
 XX 21-MAY-1998; 98WO-GB01473.
 PF
 XX

XX	Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
PT	trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
PT	cancers and respiratory obstructions -
XX	
PP	Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC	oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC	oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
CC	(I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC	immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC	The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC	expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC	lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC	activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC	immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC	chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC	binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC	chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC	nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC	receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC	transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC	receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC	antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC	including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC	and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergies)
CC	and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC	condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC	allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC	(RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC	pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC	and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC	fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC	the present invention.
XX	
XX	Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX	
QY	Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
DB	Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps
QY	70 GCGGCTTCGGGGGACACA 86
DB	3 GCGGATGCGGGGACACA 19
RESULT 396	
AAAF1943	
ID	AAAF19243 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	AAAF19243;
AC	
AC	
XX	
DT	14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #810.
XX	
KW	Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KW	human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KW	surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KW	immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
KW	respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KW	surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KW	respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis
KW	pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KW	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KW	cancer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200062736-A2.
XX	

immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic; respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration; surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS; respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis; cancer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200062736-A2.

26-OCT-2000.

24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

(UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

(NYCE/) NYCE J W.

Nyce JW;

WPI; 2000-679539/66.

Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers and respiratory obstructions -

Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base. (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic, immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities. The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors, immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes, binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis, and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTGGGGGACACA 86

DB 1 GCGGCTGGGGGACACA 17

RESULT 398

AAA33104

ID AAA33104 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAA33104;

DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:793.

Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphothic acid; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy; allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway; lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema; pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200009525-A2.

24-FEB-2000.

03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.

03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.

(UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

Nyce JW;

WPI; 2000-205971/18.

New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension, PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or cancers -

Claim 18; Page 365; 1343pp; English.

The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation, impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas, carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 180 (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence listing.

Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
 DB 3 GCGGCATGGGGGACACA 19
 RESULT 399
 AAA33121
 ID AAA33121 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA33121;
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:810.
 XX
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PP 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 XX
 PS Claim 18; Page 367; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
 CC asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33922) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
 CC given in the sequence listing.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
 DB 2 GCGGCATGGGGGACACA 18
 RESULT 400
 AAA33137
 ID AAA33137 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA33137;
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:826.
 XX
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 XX
 PS Claim 18; Page 369; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
 CC asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33922) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
 CC given in the sequence listing.

CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 Db 2 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 18

RESULT 403
 AAA03496
 ID AAA03496 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAA03496;
 XX
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:780.
 DE
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A3 receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9963938-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-DEC-1999.
 XX
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.
 XX
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;
 PI WPI; 2000-116433/10.
 DR
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
 PT renal injury -
 PT
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits

CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 Db 1 GCGGCATGGCGGCACA 17

RESULT 404
 AAZ36586
 ID AAZ36586 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAZ36586;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Probe hybridising to nucleotides of human c-erb-B-2 (HER-2).
 DE
 XX Human; c-erb-B-2; HER-2; chromosome aberration; probe;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; haemopoietic malignancy; cancer;
 KW inborn constitutuel disease; herbicide resistance gene; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9957309-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-1999.
 XX
 XX 04-MAY-1999; 99WO-DK00245.
 PF
 XX 04-MAY-1998; 98DK-0000615.
 PR
 XX (DAKO-) DAKO AS.
 PA
 XX Pluzek K, Nielsen KV, Adelhorst K;
 PI WPI; 2000-038821/03.
 DR
 XX Detection of chromosome aberrations, used for detecting diseases and
 PT disorders, infections, and plant alterations related to e.g. herbicide
 PT resistance -
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 44; 63pp; English.
 PS
 XX Oligonucleotides AAZ36582-97 represent a set of probes hybridising to

CC the human c-erb-B-2 (HER-2) gene. The probes are used to demonstrate
 CC the method of the invention. The specification describes a method
 CC for the detection of chromosome aberrations in eukaryotic samples
 CC uses sets of peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probes in hybridisation
 CC reactions. The method comprises using at least 2 sets of hybridisation
 CC probes, where at least one set comprises one or more PNA probes capable
 CC of hybridising to specific nucleic acid sequences related to a potential
 CC aberration in a chromosome. The methods can be used for the detection of
 CC chromosome aberrations. They can be used for the diagnosis of disorders
 CC and diseases related to chromosomal aberrations or abnormalities such as
 CC e.g. haematopoietic malignancies, cancers and inborn constitutive diseases.
 CC The method may be used for detecting viral sequences and their
 CC localization in the chromosome. In Plant biology, the methods can be
 CC used for monitoring the efficiency of transferring herbicide resistance
 CC genes to a plant.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1337 ACCACAGAGATGCTGGA 1353
 |||||
 Db 2 ACCGCAGAGATGATGGA 18

RESULT 405

AA05022
 ID AAD05022 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD05022;

XX DT 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human Chk1-as6 antisense oligonucleotide.

XX KW Human; Chk1 gene; cytostatic; Chk1 inhibitor; G2/M checkpoint;
 XX KW therapeutic; tumour; Chk1-as6; antisense; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US6211164-B1.

XX PD 03-APR-2001.

XX PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0522800.

XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0522800.

XX PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.

XX PI Luo Y, Giranda VL, Rockow-Magnone SK;

XX DR WPI; 2001-289637/30.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides to the human Chk1 gene, useful for
 XX PT inhibiting gene expression, particularly useful as therapeutic agents
 XX PT for enhancing the sensitivity of tumor cells to radiation or
 XX PT chemotherapy -

XX PS Example 2; Fig 4; 25pp; English.

XX CC The patent discloses antisense oligonucleotides of the human Chk1
 CC gene, which inhibits the expression of Chk1 protein. The human Chk1
 CC gene is a major G2/M checkpoint gene that is activated in response
 CC to DNA damage. Chk1 gene transduces the inhibitory signal from DNA
 CC damage sensors to the basic cell cycle machinery. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides to the human Chk1 gene are useful for inhibiting
 CC gene expression thereby preventing G2 arrest induced by DNA damaging
 CC agents. They are particularly useful for therapeutic purposes. They
 CC are also useful for enhancing specific defects in tumour or malignant
 CC cells and causes specific killing of tumour cells. These antisense

CC oligonucleotides make the tumour cells more sensitive to radiation
 CC or chemotherapy than normal cells.
 CC The present sequence is Chk1-as6 antisense oligonucleotide which
 CC is used to inhibit the expression of Chk1 protein.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 9 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 47.1%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 ATGAATTCCTTATCTCT 947
 |||||
 Db 1 AUGAUAUUCUUCUCU 17

RESULT 406

ABT05312/c

ID ABT05312 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABT05312;

XX DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human N-acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA) alpha gene ASO primer 4.

XX KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; gene therapy; N-acetylgalactosaminidase alpha;
 XX KW chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31; lysosomal glycosylase; screening; SNP;
 XX KW NAGA-related disease; single nucleotide polymorphism; haplotyping; NAGA;
 XX KW genotyping.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200194637-A1.

XX PD 13-DEC-2001.

XX PF 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18456.

XX PR 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-210110P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshiy B, Parks KE;

XX DR WPI; 2002-566449/60.

XX PT New genetic variants of isolated N-acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA),

XX PT Alpha gene, useful for therapeutic purposes, for studying the
 XX PT expression and function of the polynucleotide, and for expressing NAGA
 XX PT protein -

XX PS Claim 16; Page 13; 91pp; English..

XX CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of the human
 XX CC N-acetylgalactosaminidase (NAGA) alpha protein. The invention
 XX CC specifically comprises novel polymorphic sites identified within the NAGA
 XX CC gene. The NAGA gene is located on chromosome 22q13.2-q13.31, and encodes
 XX CC a lysosomal glycosylase that cleaves alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminyl
 XX CC moieties in glycoconjugates. The NAGA DNA and protein sequences of the
 XX CC invention are useful for studying the expression and function of NAGA and
 XX CC for screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to NAGA activity.
 XX CC The NAGA gene polymorphisms identified in the present invention are
 XX CC useful for haplotyping and genotyping the NAGA gene of an individual. The
 XX CC present DNA sequence represents an N-acetylgalactosaminidase gene allele-
 XX CC specific oligonucleotide primer.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1558 AATGGGAAGGGCT 1571
 ID ABK92624 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 Db 15 ARTGGGAAGGGCT 2

RESULT 407
 ABK92624
 XX AC ABK92624;
 XX AC ABK92624;
 XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE ASO primer #22 to detect human ADORA3 gene polymorphisms.
 XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ADORA3; haplotyping;
 XX KW chromosome 1p21-p13; adenosine A3 receptor; genotyping;
 XX KW pathophysiological heart condition; myocardial ischaemia;
 XX KW chronic heart failure; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO;
 XX KW primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200236610-A2.
 XX PD 10-MAY-2002.
 XX PF 31-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US45718.
 XX PR 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-244626P.
 XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX PI Gilson CR, Kazemi A, Koshiy B, Monroe G;
 XX PI WPI; 2002-489998/52.
 XX PT Novel genetic variants of the adenosine A3 receptor, useful
 PT therapeutically and in screening for drugs to treat diseases related to
 PT ADORA3 activity e.g., myocardial ischaemia and chronic heart failure -
 XX PS Claim 15; Page 14; 82pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs) in the human adenosine A3 receptor (ADORA3) gene located on
 CC chromosome 1p21-p13, and methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping
 CC the ADORA3 gene. The methods of the invention make use of
 CC allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) as probes and primers and/or
 CC primer-extension oligonucleotides for detecting the ADORA3 gene
 CC polymorphisms. The polynucleotides and screened compounds are useful
 CC for the treatment of diseases associated with ADORA3 activity, such as
 CC pathophysiological conditions of the heart e.g. myocardial ischaemia
 CC and chronic heart failure. ABK92603-ABK92628 represent ASO primers for
 CC detecting human ADORA3 gene polymorphisms.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 4 G; 4 T; 1 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1111 ATGCAGTTCATGAG 1124
 Db 1 ATGCAGTTCATGAG 14

RESULT 408
 ABK14432/c
 ID ABK14432 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC ABK14432;
 XX XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX ASO primer #11, used to detect human HMGL gene polymorphisms.
 XX Human; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase; HMGL; primer; ss;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; haplotyping; genotyping; ASO.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200198315-A2.
 XX PD 27-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US19834.
 XX PR 20-JUN-2000; 2000US-212782P.
 XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX PI Duda A, Kliem SE, Koshiy B, Parks KE;
 XX PI WPI; 2002-130786/17.
 XX PT Novel genetic variants of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase
 PT useful in screening drugs to treat disease associated with the protein
 PT e.g. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A deficiency -
 XX PS Claim 17; Page 13; 84pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new polynucleotide having a sequence
 CC comprising a 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase (HMGL) isogene,
 CC selected from 6 isogenes, and defined by a corresponding set of
 CC polymorphisms whose locations and identities are given in the
 CC specification. The method of the invention is useful for haplotyping the
 CC HMGL gene in an individual and in design of clinical trials of
 CC candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease
 CC predicted to be associated with HMGL activity and is useful for
 CC genotyping HMGL gene of an individual. The method of the invention
 CC is also useful for identifying an association between a trait and at
 CC least one haplotype or haplotype pair of HMGL gene. ASO is useful as
 CC probes and primers and for assaying a polymorphism in the target region.
 CC The invention is useful for genotyping and/or haplotyping the HMGL gene
 CC in an individual. Without requiring any prior knowledge of the
 CC phenotypic effect of any particular HMGL haplotype or haplotype pair,
 CC the method of the invention provides the scientist with a tool to
 CC identify lead compounds that are more likely to show efficacy in clinical
 CC trials. The present nucleic acid sequence represents one of a collection
 CC of ASO primers (ABK14046-ABK14050 and ABK14427-ABK14433) that were used
 CC in the invention to detect polymorphisms in the human HMGL gene.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 1 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGTCTGGAG 1354
 Db 15 CAGAGTCTGGAG 2

RESULT 409
 AAF91208
 ID AAF91208 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAF91208;
 XX DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 295.
 XX KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;
 KW inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;
 KW cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200109183-A2.
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP07314.
XX PR 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.
XX PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;
XX WI; 2001-159855/16.
XX PT New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance
XX (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases
XX associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -
XX Disclosure; Page 137; 154pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of
XX the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to
XX identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and
XX sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can
XX lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,
XX inflammatory and CNS diseases.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 1 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
XX DB 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
XX RESULT 410
XX AAF91210/C
XX ID AAF91210 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAF91210;
XX DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 297.
XX KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;
XX inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;
XX cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200109183-A2.
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP07314.
XX PR 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.
XX PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;
XX WI; 2001-159855/16.
XX PT New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance
XX (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases
XX associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -
XX Disclosure; Page 137; 154pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of
XX the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to
XX identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and
XX sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can
XX lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,
XX inflammatory and CNS diseases.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 1 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
XX DB 2 AAATTGCTATCACT 15
XX RESULT 410
XX AAF91210/C
XX ID AAF91210 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAF91210;
XX DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human multi drug resistance-1 gene related sequence SEQ ID NO: 297.
XX KW Human; MDR-1; multi drug resistance-1; drug uptake; disease; cancer;
XX inflammatory disease; neuronal disease; CNS disease;
XX cardiovascular disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200109183-A2.
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP07314.
XX PR 30-JUL-1999; 99EP-0114938.
XX PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000EP-0103361.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Eichelbaum M, Roots I;
XX WI; 2001-159855/16.
XX PT New polynucleotide encoding a molecular variant Multi Drug Resistance
XX (MDR)-1 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases
XX associated with abnormal MDR-1 expression or function, e.g. cancer -
XX Disclosure; Page 138; 154pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides nucleotides encoding molecular variants of
XX the human multi drug resistance-1 (MDR-1) protein. These can be used to
XX identify compounds capable of treating multidrug resistance and
XX sensitivity interfering resulting from polymorphisms in MDR-1, which can
XX lead to difficulties in treating cancer, cardiovascular, neuronal,
XX inflammatory and CNS diseases.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 4 G; 6 T; 1 other;
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 830 AAATTGCTATCACT 843
XX DB 18 AAATTGCTATCACT 5
XX RESULT 411
XX AAV62342/C
XX ID AAV62342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV62342;
XX DT 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human CS198 DNA primer #6.
XX KW Gastrointestinal tract; GI tract; cancer; disease; detection; CS198;
XX human; predileposition; treatment; Barrett's oesophagus; gastric ulcer;
XX gastritis; leiomyoma; polyps; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX pancreatitis; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9844159-A1.
XX PD 08-OCT-1998.
XX PF 30-MAR-1998; 98WO-US06251.
XX PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN;
XX Gordon J, Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR;
XX Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX WI; 1998-542714/46.
XX PT New gastrointestinal polynucleotides, CS198, and their detection -
XX used for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
XX gastrointestinal disorders, e.g. cancers, gastric ulcer or gastritis
XX Example 2; Page 99; 127pp; English.
XX AAV62337-V62348 are primers used in a method to detect the presence of a
XX target human CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The CS198 gene is
XX useful as a marker for gastrointestinal (GI) tract disorders. The
XX methods and products can be used in detecting, diagnosing, staging,
XX monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating, or determining the
XX predileposition to diseases and conditions of the GI tract, such as GI
XX tract cancer, Barrett's oesophagus, gastric ulcer, gastritis, leiomyoma,
XX polyps, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and pancreatitis.

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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
  Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1667 TCTGGACCAACCTCTTGCC 1686
Db 20 TCTGTGCCACCTCTTTGAC 1

RESULT 412
AAV62344
ID AAV62344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AAV62344;
XX DT
XX 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human CS 198 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #4.
XX CS 198; gastrointestinal tract disease; GI tract; cancer; gastric ulcer;
KW gastritis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis;
KW Barrett's oesophagus; gene therapy; drug screening; human; primer;
KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX US2001010904-A1.
XX PD
XX 02-AUG-2001.
XX PF
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0050516.
XX PR
XX 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
XX PA
XX (BILL/) BILLING-MEDEL P A.
XX PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
XX PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
XX PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
XX PA (GORD/) GORDON J.
XX PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
XX PA (HAYD/) HAYDEN M.
XX PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.
XX PA (KLAS/) KLASS M R.
XX PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
XX PA (RUSSE/) RUSSELL J C.
XX PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.
XX PI
XX Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
PI Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD;
PI Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
XX DR
XX WPI; 2001-496163/54.
XX PT
XX Detecting the presence of target CS 198 polynucleotide, useful for
XX detecting or diagnosing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract,
XX PT comprises contacting test sample with at least one CS 198-specific
XX polynucleotide -
XX PS
XX Example 2; Page 48; 68pp; English.
XX CC
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target
XX CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at
XX least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for
XX detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs,
XX particularly cancer. The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides and
XX antibodies are useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
XX prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining predisposition to
XX diseases and conditions of the GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer,
XX gastritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and
XX Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198 polypeptides are useful as standards
XX or reagents in diagnostic immunoassays, as components or as
XX target sites for various therapies. Antibodies directed against at
XX least one epitope contained within these polypeptides are useful as
XX delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in diagnostic tests and for
XX screening for conditions or diseases associated with CS 198,
XX particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used for the
XX generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198
XX polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening.
XX The method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical
XX diagnostic method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease
XX such as cancer. The present sequence is a primer used for
XX sequencing human CS 198 expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones.

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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1667 TCTGGACCACTCTTTGCC 1686
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 TCTGTGCCACCTCTTTGAC 1

RESULT 414
 AAD13647
 ID AAD13647 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD13647;
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CS 198 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #6.
 KW CS 198; gastrointestinal tract disease; GI tract; cancer; gastric ulcer;
 KW gastritis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis;
 KW Barrett's oesophagus; gene therapy; drug screening; human; primer;
 KW EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2001010904-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0050516.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0828855.
 XX
 PA (BILL/) BILLING-MEDEL P A.
 PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
 PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
 PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
 PA (GORD/) GORDON J.
 PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
 PA (HAYD/) HAYDEN M.
 PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.
 PA (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
 PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
 PA (RUS/) RUSSELL J C.
 PA (STRO/) STROUPE S D.
 XX
 PI Billing-Medel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
 PI Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, KLAS MR, Kratochvil JD;
 PI Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-496163/54.
 XX
 PT Detecting the presence of target CS 198 polynucleotide, useful for
 PT detecting or diagnosing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract,
 PT comprises contacting test sample with at least one CS 198-specific
 PT polynucleotide
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 48; 68pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target
 CC CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at
 CC least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for
 CC detecting diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs, and
 CC particularly cancer. The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides, and
 CC antibodies are useful for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,
 CC prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining predisposition to
 CC diseases and conditions of the GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer,
 CC gastritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and
 CC Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198 polypeptides are useful as standards

CC or reagents in diagnostic immunoassays, as components or as
 CC target sites for various therapies. Antibodies directed against at
 CC least one epitope contained within these polypeptides are useful as
 CC delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in diagnostic tests and for
 CC screening for conditions or diseases associated with CS 198, for the
 CC particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used for the
 CC generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198
 CC polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening.
 CC The method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical
 CC diagnostic method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease
 CC such as cancer. The present sequence is a primer used for
 CC sequencing human CS 198 expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1667 TCTGGACCACTCTTTGCC 1686
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TCTGTGCCACCTCTTTGAC 20

RESULT 415

AAX64599
 ID AAX64599 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX
 AC AAX64599;
 XX

DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1231.
 XX

KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW streptolysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO9618736-A2.
 XX

PD 20-JUN-1996.
 XX

PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.
 XX

PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.
 PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363254.
 PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0390850.
 PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-0426124.
 PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.
 PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.
 PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Draper K, Gustafson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;
 PI Beigelman L, Karpelisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-300653/30.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
 PT for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or
 PT treatment of auto-immune diseases
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 167; 307pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose
 CC residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)
 CC at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.
 CC The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the
 CC synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 53.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 781 CTCACCTCTCTCTCTG 795
 Db 1 CUCACUCUCUGUAC 15

RESULT 416
 AAZ63928/c
 ID AAZ63928 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAZ63928;
 AC
 DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 3014.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO9555847-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US09027.
 XX
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842.
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-0257608.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-062023/05.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
 PT hepatitis C infection -
 PS Claim 1; Page 75; 123pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given
 CC in the descriptor line.

CC The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites using
 CC a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA which did not form
 CC secondary folding structures and contained potential ribozyme cleavage
 CC sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesized to target these sites
 CC and their activities optimised by either varying the length of the
 CC binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases.
 CC The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or viral
 CC replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with Hepatitis C
 CC virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with interferon to
 CC treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and
 CC cancer.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1083 CAACGACGAGTTTGG 1097
 Db 15 CGACGAGGATTGG 1

RESULT 417
 AAF45294
 ID AAF45294 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF45294;
 DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #133.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virside; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; seborrhoea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hypervascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.
 XX
 PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 34; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 615 GGCTGCCCTCGCGTG 629
Db 1 GGCTGCCCTCGCGTG 15

RESULT 418
AAF53566
ID AAF53566 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF53566;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4526.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; cytostatic; dermatological; cardiac; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid; skin disorder; insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis; IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris; growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba; keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease; hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease; neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the

CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 181 CTGGGAATCCCTTTT 195
Db 1 CTGGGAATCCCTTTT 15

RESULT 419
ABX00981/C
ID ABX00981 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX ABX00981;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Hepatitis C virus substrate #763 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #763.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection; HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy; type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic; interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

XX US2002082225-A1.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0274553.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

XX (PVC/) PAVCO P A.

XX (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;

XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma -

XX Claim 1; Page 43; 80pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme.

XX Note: Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of

XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 172; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX57275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 46.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e-02;
 Matches 7; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1363 TACATGATGAGTTT 1377
 DB 2 UACACUAGAGUUU 16
 RESULT 423
 AAV02730
 ID AAV02730 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV02730;
 XX
 DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Class I HLA gene probe HVE024.
 XX
 KW Human leukocyte antigen class I gene; allele testing; probe;
 KW donor; tissue matching; recipient; graft rejection; class typing; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9723645-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-JUL-1997.
 XX

PF 04-JAN-1996; 96WO-US00362.
 XX
 PR 04-JAN-1996; 96WO-US00362.
 XX
 PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
 XX
 PI Cereb N, Yang SY;
 XX WPI; 1997-351080/32.
 DR
 PT DNA-based human leukocyte antigen class I gene typing method -
 PT useful for tissue matching and prevention of graft versus host
 PT disease
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 10; 89pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV02716-V02738 are hybridisation probes used in a novel method for
 CC testing tissue samples to determine the allelic type of a human leukocyte
 CC antigen (HLA) class I gene in the sample. The HLA Class I gene is
 CC selected from among HLA-A, -B and -C genes. The method comprises of
 CC treating the tissue sample to obtain nucleic acid polymers suitable for
 CC amplification then combining these polymers with a first primer which
 CC hybridises with a portion of intron 1 or intron 3 of the HLA Class I gene
 CC and a second primer which hybridises with a different portion of the HLA
 CC Class I gene under conditions suitable for amplification to obtain an
 CC amplified product. The product is then evaluated to determine the allelic
 CC type of the HLA-Class I gene. The method is useful for tissue matching
 CC HLA class I antigens between donors and recipients and hence for
 CC preventing graft versus host disease.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1273 GACCTGTCTCTGGAC 1287
 DB 2 GACCTGTCTCTGGAC 16
 RESULT 424
 AAV95697/C
 ID AAV95697 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV95697;
 XX
 DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Solanidine glucosyltransferase target sequence position 248.
 XX
 KW Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;
 KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
 XX
 OS Solanum tuberosum.
 XX
 PN WO9832843-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US00738.
 XX
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0979416.
 PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545.
 PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI McSwiggen JA, Zwick WG;
 XX WPI; 1998-427939/36.
 XX

PT New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
 PT biosynthesis or regulating flowering
 XX
 PS Claim 13; Page 46; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 CC RNA-cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating
 CC the expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of
 CC alkaloids; or (ii) involved in flower formation. AA955982 to AA956334,
 CC and AA956335 to AA956354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase
 CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AA956355 to AA956384
 CC and AA956385 to AA956734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase
 CC target sequences. AA956735 to AA957170, and AA957171 to AA957195
 CC represent potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes,
 CC respectively. AA957200 to AA957220 represent
 CC potato citrate synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present
 CC invention can be used to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in
 CC solanaceous plants, particularly potato but also tomato, pepper,
 CC aubergine and ditura or to inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach,
 CC cabbage, brussel sprouts, arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip,
 CC sweet potato and turf grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA
 CC manipulation in the same way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA,
 CC as well as to examine genetic drift and mutations in plants and to
 CC detect specific RNA. The ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or
 CC to consensus sequences within a family of related genes, and being
 CC catalytic need to be present at only very low concentrations.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 561 CTTGAGCAGAGGGGA 575
 Db 17 CTTGAGCAGAGGGGA 3
 RESULT 425
 AAH44578/c
 ID AAH44578 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH44578;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mACHR-6 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:23.
 XX
 KW Human; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; mACHR-6; detection;
 KW antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; antidiabetic;
 KW antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antiinflammatory; carnitine; pain;
 KW G-protein coupled receptor; nervous system related disorder; xerostomia;
 KW disorders affecting consciousness; affective disorder; movement disorder;
 KW irritable bowel syndrome; drinking disorder; gland related disorder;
 KW smooth muscle related disorder; cardiac muscle disorder; eating disorder;
 KW diabetes mellitus; diagnosis; drug screening; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6093545-A.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2000.
 XX
 PF 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0165543.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
 XX
 FA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ;
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-394858/38.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor useful
 PT for treating nervous system related disorders -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Column 49; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6
 CC (mACHR-6), which is a member of the G family of proteins. mACHR-6 has
 CC antiparkinsonian, nootropic, neuroprotective, neuroleptic, antidiabetic
 CC antidepressant, antiarrhythmic and antiinflammatory activities. The
 CC mACHR-6 protein, is capable of modulating the effects of a G-protein.
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR) ligand such as acetylcholine or an acetylcholine
 CC like molecule such as carnitine, e.g. by modulating phospholipase C
 CC signalling/activity. Products from the present invention can be used for
 CC treating disorders mediated by abnormal mACHR-6 protein activity such as
 CC nervous system related disorders, disorders affecting consciousness,
 CC affective disorders such as REM sleep abnormalities, disorders affecting
 CC pain generation mechanisms such as pain related to irritable bowel
 CC syndrome or chest pain, movement disorders, eating disorders, drinking
 CC disorders, smooth muscle related disorders, cardiac muscle disorders,
 CC and gland related disorders such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.
 CC The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug
 CC screening. The present sequence represents a human mACHR-6 antisense
 CC oligonucleotide which is given in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779
 Db 17 TGAGAGAGGCGTGGC 3
 RESULT 426
 AAAL7290
 ID AAAL7290 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAAL7290;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:516.
 XX
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX
 FA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 XX

WPI; 1999-591315/50.

Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -

Claim 53; Page 70; 305pp; English.

The present invention describes enzymatic cleave acid molecules with RNA preserving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport² (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT, and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086 and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; and AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA1689 to AAA22475 and AAA22363 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT, integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2, integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. NO.2.6e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 252 GAGCTTTGTGAAGAA 266
|||||:
Db 3 GAGCUUUGUGAGGAA 17

RESULT 427
AAA21408
ID AAA21408 standard: RNA: 17 BP.

19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4634.

KX Human, aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT, TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cystostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	
XX	
XX	
PN	WO9950403-A2.
XX	
XX	
PD	07-OCT-1999.
XX	
PF	24-MAR-1999;
XX	99WO-US06507.
XX	
PR	27-MAR-1998;
XX	98US-0079678.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts B, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
PT
XX Claim 55; Page 206; 305pp; English.
PS

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. NO. 2.6e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels

Qy 1201 ATTGCTAAGGAAGT 1215
Db 3 AATGCTAAGGAGC 17

RESULT 428
AAZ00692
ID AAZ00692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
DT 05-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE p. daleae rhaA oligonucleotide 8994.

xx Rhamnogalacturonane II; modifying activity; rgha, RGI, cidar; beer;
 kw polymerization state reduction; fruit; vegetable; juice; wine; red wine;
 kw distillate; filterability; clarification; red wine; ethanol production;
 kw potable alcohol; biofuel; heavy metal content; beverage; edible;
 kw filter fouling; primer; ss.

XX	Synthetic.
OS	Penicillium daleae.
OS	
XX	
XX	WO9938956-A2.
XX	
XX	05-AUG-1999.
PD	
XX	
XX	01-FEB-1999; 93WO-EP00619.
PF	

XX 30-JAN-1998; 98EP-0400207.
XX (STAM) DSM NV.
PA (INRG) INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
XX Dekker PUT, Pellerin PJM, Vidal S;
XX WPI; 1999-469326/39.
XX
XX Rhamnogalacturonase II modifying enzymes used in the manufacture of
PT fruit or vegetable derived products such as beverages
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 22; 65pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel Rhamnogalacturonan II (RGII) modifying
CC enzyme and its cDNA clone rgaA isolated from *Penicillium daleae*. RGII is
CC based on a backbone composed of disaccharide repeats. The enzymes of the
CC invention reduce the polymerization state of RGII. The compositions
CC described in the invention are used to make fruit or vegetable
CC preparation, juice, cider, beer, wine or distillate, and especially to
CC improve the filterability and/or clarification, e.g. the RGII modifying
CC enzymes may be used to break down excess RGII in red wine before
CC bottling. RGII degrading enzymes may also be used in the production of
CC ethanol, including potable alcohol (spirits) and biofuel. They may also
CC be used to decrease the heavy metal content in beverages and/or other
CC edible products containing RGII. The methods can be used to produce
CC enzymes which modify Rhamnogalacturonane II (RGII) in quantities which
CC allow cost effective use of the enzymes. Filter fouling when producing
CC fruit juices is a problem that is in part associated with RGII. Adding
CC RGII degrading enzymes would reduce that problem, thereby decreasing
CC costs of filtration and/or increasing yield. AAZ00689-200710 represent
CC primers used in the detection of the rgaA gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 644 TTGCCAGCCTTGGAG 658
DB 1 TTGCCAGCCTTGGAG 15
RESULT 429
AAAX59172/c
ID AAAX59172 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX
XX 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX Human flh845 3' untranslated region antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX G protein coupled receptor; flh845; human; diagnosis; screening;
KW therapy; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW neuroleptic; antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antidiabetic;
KW antiinflammatory; phosphatidylinositol; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9928470-A1.
PN
XX 10-JUN-1999.
PD
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98WO-US25832.
PF
XX
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
PR
XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
XX
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Distefano P, Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ, Xie M;
XX WPI; 1999-394858/33.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor
PT useful for treating nervous system related disorders
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 64; 140pp; English.
XX
XX This oligonucleotide is complementary to a portion of the 3'
CC untranslated region of the human G protein coupled receptor
CC flh845 gene corresponding to nucleotides 1850-1866 of the sequence
CC given in AAX59167. It can be used to modulate flh845 activity, and
CC hence to treat a disease or disorder characterized by, or
CC associated with, aberrant or abnormal flh845 nucleic acid
CC expression and/or flh845 polypeptide activity by inhibiting
CC flh845 nucleic acid expression. Diseases and disorders associated
CC with aberrant or abnormal flh845 activity include nervous system
CC related disorders, e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amestic
CC dysnomia, amestic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,
CC Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability; disorders
CC affecting consciousness such as visual hallucinations, perceptual
CC disturbances or delirium associated with Lewy body dementia,
CC schizo-effective disorders, schizophrenia with mood swings,
CC depressive illness (primary and secondary); affective disorders
CC such as REM sleep abnormalities in patients suffering from e.g.
CC depression, paradoxical sleep abnormalities, sleep-wakefulness, and
CC body temperature or respiratory depression abnormalities during
CC sleep; disorders affecting pain generation mechanisms e.g. pain
CC related to irritable bowel syndrome or chest pain; movement
CC disorders e.g. Parkinson's disease related movement disorders;
CC eating disorders e.g. insulin hypersecretion related obesity or
CC drinking disorders, e.g. diabetic polydipsia; smooth muscle related
CC disorders, e.g. irritable bowel syndrome, diverticular disease,
CC urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia or chronic obstructive
CC airways disease; cardiac muscle disorders, e.g. pathologic
CC bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or fibrillation;
CC and gland related disorder such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779
DB 17 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 3
RESULT 430
AAAX02892/c
ID AAAX02892 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX
XX 17-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX Human mAChr-6 cDNA antisense inhibitor #3.
XX
XX mAChr-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; disorder; secretion;
KW acetylcholine responsive cell; phosphatidylinositol turn-over;
KW smooth muscle cell contraction; nervous system disorder; glandular;
KW schizo-effective disorder; affective disorder; sleep disorder;
KW movement disorder; eating disorder; drinking disorder; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US5882893-A.
PN
XX
XX 16-MAR-1999.
PD
XX

PF 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX Goodearl AD;
 PI WPI; 1999-214063/18.
 XX Nucleic acids encoding muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 - useful
 PT for modulating the effects of acetylcholine on acetylcholine
 PT responsive cells
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Column 83-84; 59pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes the isolation of a novel human muscarinic
 CC acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChR-6), capable of modulating the effects
 CC of acetylcholine on acetylcholine responsive cells. mAChR-6 cDNAs and
 CC polypeptides may be used to detect naturally occurring mutations of the
 CC mAChR-6 gene and determine if a subject with the mutated gene is at risk
 CC of (or is predisposed to have) a mAChR-6 related disorder, modulate cell
 CC activity mediated by mAChR-6 (e.g. biological processes mediated by
 CC phosphatidylinositol turn-over and signalling), secretion of a molecule
 CC (e.g. a neurotransmitter or a glandular enzyme), or contraction of a
 CC smooth muscle cell, treat disorders mediated by abnormal mAChR-6 activity
 CC e.g. nervous system disorders (e.g. amnesia, apraxia, agnosia, amnesic
 CC dysnomia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,
 CC Alzheimer's related memory loss and learning disability, visual
 CC hallucinations, perceptual disturbances, and Lewy body dementia
 CC associated delirium), schizo-effective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia
 CC with mood swings, and depressive illness), affective disorders, sleep
 CC disorders (e.g. REM sleep abnormalities, paradoxical sleep abnormalities,
 CC sleep-wakefulness, and body temperature or respiratory depression
 CC abnormalities during sleep), pain generating mechanism disorders (e.g.
 CC related to irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), or chest pain), movement
 CC disorders (e.g. related to Parkinson's disease), eating disorders (e.g.
 CC insulin hypersecretion related obesity), drinking disorders (e.g.
 CC diabetic polydipsia), smooth muscle related disorders (e.g. IBS,
 CC diverticular disease, urinary incontinence, oesophageal achalasia, and
 CC chronic obstructive airways disease), cardiac disorders (e.g. pathologic
 CC bradycardia or tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter and fibrillation), and
 CC glandular disorders (e.g. xerostomia and diabetes mellitus).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGGC 779
 DB 17 TGAGAGAGCGGTGGC 3
 RESULT 431
 AA91001
 ID AA91001 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AA91001;
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 552.
 XX
 KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;
 KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;
 KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;
 KW infection; Genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO9850530-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PP 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212.
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;
 PI Karpeisky A, Kisch X, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggan JA;
 PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 DR
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating
 PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 XX
 PS Claim 177; Page 147; 259pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD) comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
 CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
 CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
 CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
 CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
 CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AA90922 to AA93877
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1533 CAACCTTTCGTCGCA 1547
 DB 3 CAACUUGUCUGGAA 17
 RESULT 432
 AA925036/C
 ID AA925036 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AA925036;
 XX
 DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1534.
 XX Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO9954459-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

PD 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

PF 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.

PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;

PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerl P;

PI Matulic-Adamic J;

XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.

DR New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target

XX sequences, used to treat cancer.

PT Claim 77; Page 66; 148pp; English.

PS The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably

XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate

CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any

CC catalytic nucleic acid (A) that modulates expression of the oestrogen

CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or

CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting

CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of

CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)

CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with

CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic

CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that

CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of

CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity

CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor

CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their

CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen

CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent

CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent

CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the

CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

DB Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 180 CCTGGGAATCCCTTT 194

DB 15 CCTTGGGAATCCCTTT 1

RESULT 433

AAZ60485/c

ID AAZ60485 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAZ60485;

AC AAZ60485;

XX 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)

DE Primer TD2 used to amplify internal transcribed spacer regions of rDNA.

XX Internal transcribed spacer region; ITS region; ribosomal DNA; rDNA;

KW yeast identification; Klueckera apiculata; Torulaspora delbrueckii;

KW Brettanomyces intermedius; Candida famata; Metschnikowia pulcherrima;

XX

KW Zygosaccharomyces bailii; PCR primer; ss.

XX Torulaspora delbrueckii.

OS FR2781812-A1.

PN 04-FEB-2000.

PD 30-JUL-1998; 98FR-0009786.

PF 30-JUL-1998; 98FR-0009786.

PR (LALL-) LALLEMAND SA.

XX Dulau L, Daniel P, Fleurent J;

PI WPI; 2000-163315/15.

DR Identification of yeast species by DNA amplification using primers

XX corresponding to internal transcribed spacer regions of ribosomal DNA

PT Claim 5; Page 18; 27pp; French.

PS PCR primers AAZ60485-86 were used to amplify internal transcribed

CC spacer (ITS) regions of the ribosomal DNA (rDNA) of Torulaspora

CC delbrueckii. This organism is a reference species. The amplified product

CC is used in the method of the invention, as a reference. The

CC specification describes a method for determining if one or more yeasts

CC belong to one or more reference yeast species. The method comprises

CC amplifying DNA from the yeast by PCR, and comparing the results with

CC those obtained under the same conditions for the reference species. The

CC primers are specific for all strains of the reference species. The method

CC is useful for identifying yeast species, preferably species other than

CC Saccharomyces cerevisiae, especially Klueckera apiculata, Torulaspora

CC delbrueckii, Brettanomyces intermedius, Candida famata, Metschnikowia

CC pulcherrima and/or Zygosaccharomyces bailii (control of fermentation

CC processes and detection of contaminating yeasts is mentioned).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

QY Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

DB Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1268 AGAAGACCTGTTC 1282

DB 15 AGAAGACATGTTC 1

RESULT 434

AAZ05239/c

ID AAZ05239 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAZ05239;

AC AAZ05239;

XX 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Mycobacterium abscessus oligonucleotide probe ABSCESSUS.

XX Non-tuberculous mycobacteria; rpoB gene fragment; NTM; HIV; PRA; RFLP;

KW PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis; probe; ss.

XX Mycobacterium abscessus.

OS WO200131061-A1.

PN 03-MAY-2001.

PD 27-OCT-2000; 2000WO-KR01223.

XX 27-OCT-1999; 99KR-0046795.

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PA (BRUM-) ERUME BIOTECH CO LTD.
XX
PI Lee H, Park YK, Bai G, Kim S, Cho S, Kim Y, Park HJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300520/31.
XX
XX New DNA fragments from the rpoB gene of mycobacteria, useful for
PT diagnosis and identification of many mycobacterial species by
PT restriction fragment length polymorphism -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 16; 50pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence for Mycobacterium abscessus oligonucleotide
CC probe ASCSSSUS can be used to detect M. abscessus. It is 1 of 16
CC oligonucleotide probes (AAS05227-AAS05242) that can be used to
CC detect specific mycobacterial species. The probes are described in an
CC invention relating to the use of rpoB gene fragments (AAS05201-AAS05224)
CC from various Mycobacterium species. These rpoB gene fragments can be used
CC in the diagnosis and identification of Mycobacterium species using a
CC novel PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis (PRA)
CC method. The method comprises obtaining a restriction fragment length
CC polymorphism (RFLP) pattern of the 24 rpoB gene fragments; isolating,
CC amplifying and digesting the DNA fragment from the microorganism to
CC be identified and comparing the RFLP patterns from the known rpoB gene
CC fragments with the unidentified fragment. The rpoB gene fragments
CC are useful to identify a wide range of Mycobacterium species, e.g. for
CC diagnosis or to obtain epidemiological and pathogenesis information for
CC selection of appropriate therapies, including M. tuberculosis, M. leprae
CC and non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) encountered in subjects infected
CC with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Analysis of the rpoB gene
CC fragments is rapid, precise, simple and cost effective (only 1 PCR
CC required), and can differentiate between many species in a single
CC experiment, including those difficult to distinguish by usual biochemical
XX tests.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 517 GTGGTGGTGGTGACC 531
Db 16 GTGGTGGTGGTGACC 2

RESULT 435
ABK02088
ID ABK02088 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK02088;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Zinzyme #410.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200159103-A2.

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XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 102; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
XX motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
XX preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
XX thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
XX In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
XX central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
XX stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
XX present sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGATCCTGGAGC 1355
Db 1 CAGAGAUGGUGGAGC 15

RESULT 436
ABK02579
ID ABK02579 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX

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AC ABK02579;
XX
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NIGO Amberzyme #251.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; ALS;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 136; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO).
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
XX motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme
XX (cleaving RNA with a YG motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
XX thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-targeting
XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the presence of a
XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the cell and
XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NIGO. The
XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
XX In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The
CC present sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 342 AAAGGAGAACATTC 356
Db 3 AAAGGAGAAAUAUCC 17
||||||| :|||
||| :|||
RESULT 437
ABK02701
ID ABK02701 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK02701;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human NIGO Amberzyme #373.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; ALS;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 136; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO).
XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
XX motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme
XX (cleaving RNA with a YG motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
XX thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-targeting
XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the presence of a
XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the cell and
XX treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NIGO. The
XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
XX In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO).
 The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNAzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NVN motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NMO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NMO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NMO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NMO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NMO expression. The present sequence is an amberyzyme molecule of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e-02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1341 CAGAGATGCTGGAGC 1355

DB 2 CAGAGUGGUGGAGC 16

RESULT 438

ABV78918

ID ABV78918 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV78918;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 164.

Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00653.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00654.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00655.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00656.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00657.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00658.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Zhan J;

XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -

XX Example 2; Page 85; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 protein (HTPL, see ABV7859 to ABV78762 and ABV98519 to ABV98520). HTPL
 has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 example from the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 745 CTCTTCACCGGCC 759

DB 3 CTCTGCACCGGCC 17

RESULT 439

ABV78919

ID ABV78919 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV78919;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 165.

Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00653.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00654.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00655.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00656.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00657.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00658.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00659.

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PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX Example 2; Page 85; 718pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 745 CTCTTCCACCGGGCC 759
DB 2 CTCTGCCACCGGGCC 16
RESULT 440
ABV78920
ID ABV78920 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABV78920;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 166.
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX Example 2; Page 85; 718pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 745 CTCTTCCACCGGGCC 759
DB 1 CTCTGCCACCGGGCC 15
RESULT 441
ABV79639/c
ID ABV79639 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABV79639;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 885.
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 179; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 85
Db 17 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 3
RESULT 442
ABV79640/C
ID ABV79640 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABV79640;
AC
XX
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 886.
DE
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EP1229046-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
FF
XX

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
PT partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 179; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 85
Db 16 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 2
RESULT 443
ABV79641/C
ID ABV79641 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABV79641;
AC
XX
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 887.
DE
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EP1229046-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX

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PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Zhang J;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
DR
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX
XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No.2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 1024
|||||
DB 3 TGCTGCAGAAACAC 17
|||||
RESULT 448
ABQ63590
ID ABQ63590 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63590;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 303.
DE
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
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XX WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Zhang J;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
DR
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX
XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No.2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1010 TGCTGCTGAAACAC 1024
|||||
DB 3 TGCTGCAGAAACAC 17
|||||
RESULT 448
ABQ63590
ID ABQ63590 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63590;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 303.
DE
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone .
XX
XX Example 2; Page 242; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATAG 1294
XX |||||
XX 17 TCCTGGACTTGATTG 3
XX
XX RESULT 450
XX ABQ63933/C
XX ID ABQ63933 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63933;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 646.
XX
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

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XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone .
XX
XX Example 2; Page 242; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATAG 1294
XX |||||
XX 16 TCCTGGACTTGATTG 2
XX
XX RESULT 451
XX ABQ63934/C
XX ID ABQ63934 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63934;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 647.
XX
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

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KW Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200224750-A2.
 PN XX
 XX 28-MAR-2002.
 PD XX
 XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
 PF XX
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR XX
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR XX
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR XX
 XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Zhang J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 DR
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 242; 418pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytotatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1280 TCCTGGACTTGATG 1294
 Db 15 TCCTGGACTTGATG 1
 RESULT 452
 AAL45942/C
 ID AAL45942 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAL45942;
 AC
 XX 08-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human dystrophin-specific antisense oligonucleotide hAON#28.
 DE
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; exon skipping; exon inclusion signal;
 KW

KW disease treatment; splice-modulation; gene therapy; dystrophin;
 KW haemostatic; anithyroid; muscular; human; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX EP1191097-A1.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000EP-0203283.
 PF
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000EP-0203283.
 PR
 XX (UYLE-) UNIV LEIDS MEDISCH CENT.
 PA
 XX Van Ommen GB, Van Deutekom JCT, Den Dunnen JT, Dauwerse JG;
 PI Dateon NA;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-354071/39.
 DR
 XX Decreasing the production of an aberrant protein in a cell, for
 PT treatment of inherited diseases such as Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy or
 PT Hemophilia, comprises a splice modulation therapy of exons -
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 8; 18pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method of decreasing the production of
 CC an aberrant protein in a cell containing pre-mRNA of exons coding for the
 CC protein, involving providing the cell with an agent capable of
 CC specifically inhibiting an exon inclusion signal of one of the exons, and
 CC allowing translation of mRNA produced from splicing of pre-mRNA. The new
 CC method decreases the production of an aberrant protein in a cell by using
 CC a process known as exon-skipping. The process is carried out by
 CC providing an agent such as a nucleic acid to inhibit the exon inclusion
 CC signal. The nucleic acid agent can therefore be used as a preparation of
 CC a medicament for treatment of inherited diseases such as haemophilia A,
 CC clotting factor VIII deficiency, some forms of congenital hypothyroidism,
 CC Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, and Becker Muscular Dystrophy. The present
 CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed at the human
 CC dystrophin pre-mRNA.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 458 GCCTGATCGTGGTG 472
 Db 16 GGTGATCGTGGTG 2
 RESULT 453
 ABN06528
 ID ABN06528 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABN06528;
 AC
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6520.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024363.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6520; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTG 241
 Db 3 CACCACCGCAGCCTG 17
 RESULT 454
 ABN06529
 ID ABN06529 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN06529;
 XX AC ABN06529;
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6521.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024363.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6521; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX

QY 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTG 241
 Db 2 CACCACCGCAGCCTG 16

RESULT 455
 ABN06530
 ID ABN06530 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN06530;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6522.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6522; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 227 CTCACCGCAGCCTG 241
 Db 1 CACCACCGCAGCCTG 15

RESULT 456
 ABN06767
 ID ABN06767 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN06767;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6759.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6759; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to

CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTGGAG 918

DB 3 GAGGAGCTCTGGAG 17

RESULT 457

ID AEN06771 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AEN06771;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6763.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX GU Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 PT proteins or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -

FS Disclosure; SEQ ID 6763; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred.No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GGAGCTCTGGAGAC 920

DB 1 GGAGCTCTGGAGAC 15

RESULT 458

AEN07254

ID AEN07254 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AEN07254;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7246.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7246; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 684 TGGAGAGTCAGCGGG 698
 Db 3 TGGAGAGTCAGCGGG 17
 RESULT 459
 ID ABN07255 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07255;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7247.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7247; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 684 TGGAGAGTCAGCGGG 698
 Db 2 TGGAGAGTCAGCGGG 16
 RESULT 460
 ID ABN07256 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07255;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7248.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 7248; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
XX CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX CC invention.
XX CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 684 TGGAGAGTCAGCGG 698
Db 1 TGGAGAGTCAGCGG 15
RESULT 461
ABN10643/C
ID ABN10643 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN10643;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10635.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 10635; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPL-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPL-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPL-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPL-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMPL-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention.

N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at fp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP: 6 A: 4 C: 6 G: 1 T: 0 other:
XX
SO

Query Match	0.8;	Score 13.4;	DB 1;	Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	93.3;	Pred. No. 2.6e+00;		
Matches 14;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	50	TGGCCACTCTCTCTG	64	
Db	17	TGGCCAGTCTCTCTG	3	

RESULT_462	
ABN10647/C	
ID	ABN10647 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
XX	ABN10647;
XX	
XX	29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10639.
XX	
XX	Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW	muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW	skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX	
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	
XX	
XX	W0200192524-A2.
PN	
PN	
XX	
XX	06-DEC-2001.
PD	

The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention.

N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP: 4 A: 5 C: 7 G: 1 T: 0 other:

```

Query Match      0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. NO. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      48 CCTGGCCACTCTCTC 62
          |||||
Db       15 CCTGGCCAGTCTCTC 1

RESULT 463
ABK18927/C
ID      ABK18927 standard; RNA, 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC      ABK18927;
XX
XX      AC
XX      DT
XX      09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human EPG DNasezyme target sequence Seq ID No 1574.
XX

```

KW	Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW	ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipariatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW	vulvarly; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW	tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW	neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW	angioblastoma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW	Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW	Ossler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
KW	amberzyme.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FN	WO2001:88124-A2.
XX	
PD	22-NOV-2001.
XX	
PF	16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
XX	
PR	16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX	(GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX	
PI	Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
DR	WPI; 2002-082995/11.

PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome

XX Claim 4; Page 105; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, verruca
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 626 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 640
 Db 15 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 1

RESULT 464
 ABK19151/c
 ID ABK19151 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK19151;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1798.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulvar; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200188124-A2.

XX 22-NOV-2001.

XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.

XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin P, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.

XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome

XX Claim 4; Page 121; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, verruca
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 626 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 640
 Db 17 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 3

RESULT 465
 ABK19152/c
 ID ABK19152 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK19152;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1799.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW tumour; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.

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XX WO2001:88124-A2.
XX
XX
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
XX PF
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
XX gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
XX degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
XX syndrome -
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 121; 149pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
XX expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
XX conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
XX tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
XX vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
XX Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
XX syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
XX by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
XX the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
XX under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
XX angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
XX conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
XX chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
XX cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
XX ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
XX cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
XX diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as a diagnostic tool to
XX examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
XX the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
XX targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
XX ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
XX enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
XX related PCR primers of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 626 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 640
XX
XX Db 16 GCTGGGTCAGGACA 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 466
XX ABT34820/C
XX ID ABT34820 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT34820;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 457.
XX
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
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human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 87; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1092 GTTGGCTGGTTGAT 1106
XX
XX Db 16 GTTGGCTGGTTGAT 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 467
XX ABT36005
XX ID ABT36005 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT36005;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1642.
XX
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 225; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 143 TCAGCTTAGAGGAT 157
XX |||||
XX Db 3 TCAGCTTAGAGGAT 17
XX
XX RESULT 468
XX ABT36555/c
XX ID ABT36555 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX XX ABT36555;
XX
XX AC ABT36555;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2192.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 225; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
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XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 143 TCAGCTTAGAGGAT 157
XX |||||
XX Db 3 TCAGCTTAGAGGAT 17
XX
XX RESULT 468
XX ABT36555/c
XX ID ABT36555 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX XX ABT36555;
XX
XX AC ABT36555;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2192.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
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XX PS Disclosure; Page 289; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
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XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
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XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 360 CAAGCTTCTGAAGA 374
XX |||||
XX Db 17 CAAGCTTCTGAAGA 3
XX
XX RESULT 469
XX ABT37272/c
XX ID ABT37272 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX XX ABT37272;
XX
XX AC ABT37272;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2909.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 289; 720pp; French.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
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XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
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XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 360 CAAGCTTCTGAAGA 374
XX |||||
XX Db 17 CAAGCTTCTGAAGA 3
XX
XX RESULT 469
XX ABT37272/c
XX ID ABT37272 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX XX ABT37272;
XX
XX AC ABT37272;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2909.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.

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PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX DR
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX PT
XX PS Disclosure; Page 373; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
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XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 404 CTGACTTGACCAAGA 418
XX 17 CTGACTTGCCCAAGA 3
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 470
XX ABT37618/C
XX ID ABT37618 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABT37618;
XX
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3255.
XX
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX

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PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
XX XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX DR
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX PT
XX PS Disclosure; Page 414; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
XX the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
XX isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
XX for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
XX e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
XX and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1218 TCCAGAGCCCACTGA 1232
XX 17 TCCAGAGCCCACTGA 3
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 471
XX ACA06770/C
XX ID ACA06770 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ACA06770;
XX
XX DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE NFKB sub-unit modulating incozyme substrate #589.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; incozyme; zinzyme;
XX G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
XX oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
XX chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil; carboplatin; edatrexate;
XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
XX

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KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US2002177568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 35; 72pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1638 CCAGAGCTGAGGA 1652
 Db 17 CCAGAGCTGAGGA 3
 RESULT 472
 ID ACA07839/C
 XX ACA07839 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACA07839;
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #238.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 XX ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US2002177568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 41; 72pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
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 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
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 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1538 CCAGAGCTGAAGGA 1652
 Db 16 CCAGAGCTGAAGGA 2

RESULT 473
 ACA08933
 ID ACA08933 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA08933;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #96.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherap; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 PF
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 DR
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
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 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 51; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
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CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisease nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
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 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1435 GGGGATGAGCTTTC 1449
 Db 3 GGGGAUGAGAGUUC 17

RESULT 474
 ACA08934
 ID ACA08934 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA08934;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #97.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherap; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 PF
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0777916.
 XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 DR
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 PT of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 51; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multistep resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1435 GGGGATGAGCTCTTC 1449

Db 1 GGGGAGGAGAUUCUUC 15

RESULT 475

ID ABX11856/c
 XX ABX11856 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABX11856;

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 antisense oligonucleotide #3.

XX Human; ss; mACHR-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor-6;
 KW cognitive disorder; amnesia; amnesic spatial disorientation;
 KW Klüver-Bucy syndrome; Alzheimer's related memory loss; antisense;
 KW learning disability; consciousness disorder; visual hallucination;
 KW delirium; schizo-effective disorder; schizophrenia; depression;
 KW affective disorder; sleep disorders; pain generation disorder;
 KW irritable bowel syndrome; chest pain; movement disorder;
 KW Parkinson's disease; eating disorder; insulin hypersecretion obesity;
 KW heart muscle disorder; bradycardia; tachycardia; arrhythmia; flutter;
 KW fibrillation; gland related disorder; xerostomia; diabetes mellitus.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002166131-A1.

XX 07-NOV-2002.

XX 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0349755.

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.

XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.

XX (WILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Goodearl ADJ, Glucksmann MA;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-298709/29.
 XX New muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 (mACHR-6) nucleic acids and
 PT proteins, useful for modulating acetylcholine or phosphatidylinositol,
 PT particularly for treating e.g. schizophrenia, chest pain, tachycardia
 PT or arrhythmia -

PS Disclosure; Page 26; 66pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated human or rat muscarinic
 CC acetylcholine receptor 6 (mACHR-6) nucleic acid molecule and the
 CC encoded protein. Also included are (non-human) host cells comprising the
 CC mACHR-6 nucleic acid molecule, an antibody that selectively bind the
 CC polypeptide above, a method for producing the polypeptide by culturing
 CC the host cell such that the mACHR-6 nucleic acid is expressed, a method
 CC for detecting the presence of the mACHR-6 polypeptide and nucleic acid,
 CC a method for identifying a compound that binds to the mACHR-6
 CC polypeptide and a method for modulating the activity of the mACHR-6
 CC modulator are useful in drug screening assays, diagnostic assays for
 CC identifying diseases, allelic screening, pharmacogenetic testing,
 CC methods of treatment, pharmacogenomics or monitoring the effects during
 CC clinical trials. In particular, the mACHR-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide
 CC or antibody is useful for treating or diagnosing cognitive disorders
 CC (e.g. amnesia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,
 CC Alzheimer's related memory loss or learning disability), disorders
 CC affecting consciousness (e.g. visual hallucinations or delirium),
 CC schizo-effective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia or depression), affective
 CC disorders (e.g. sleep disorders), disorders affecting pain generation
 CC mechanisms (e.g. pain related to irritable bowel syndrome, or
 CC chest pain), movement disorders (e.g. Parkinson's disease), eating
 CC disorders (e.g. insulin hypersecretion obesity), heart muscle related
 CC disorders (e.g. bradycardia, tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or
 CC fibrillation), or gland related disorder (e.g. xerostomia or diabetes
 CC mellitus). The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeting human mACHR-6.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 TGAGAGTGGCGTGCG 779

Db 17 TGAGAGAGCGGTGGC 3

RESULT 476

ABZ60309/c

ID ABZ60309 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABZ60309;

XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #421.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Mcswiggen J;
XX XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
XX XX Claim 58; Page 93; 185pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1117 TTGATGAGCTATCCA 1131
DB 17 TTGTTGAGCTATCCA 3
RESULT 477
ABZ65168
ID ABZ65168 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABZ65168;
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #625.
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Mcswiggen J;
XX XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
XX XX

PS Claim 4; Page 145; 185pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1431 CCACGGGGATGAGCT 1445
DB 1 CCAAGGGGAUGAGCU 15
RESULT 478
AAZ70148
ID AAZ70148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAZ70148;
AC AAZ70148;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4504.
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome -
XX Claim 8; Page 1191; 2745pp; English.
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of

CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 AGAAGGTGTGTGTC 814
 DB 3 AGAAGGTGTGTGTC 17
 |||||

RESULT 479
 ID AAZ70932 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAZ70932;
 AC AAZ70932;
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5288.
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9954500-A2.
 PN
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 PF
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX (GIST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome -
 XX
 FS Claim 8; Page 1358; 2745pp; English.
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1225 GCCACTGAGAAATAC 1239
 DB 1 GCCAGTGAGAAATAC 15
 |||||

RESULT 480
 ID AAA50434 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAA50434;
 AC AAA50434;
 XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 DT Human bone morphogenetic protein 2 gene internal sense PCR primer.
 XX Bone morphogenetic protein-2; BMP-2; gremlin; IHG-2;
 XX increased in high glucose 2; human; diabetic nephropathy; diabetes;
 KW diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200050637-A1.
 PN
 XX 31-AUG-2000.
 PD
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000WO-IE00026.
 PF
 XX 26-FEB-1999; 99IE-0000157.
 PR
 XX (HIBE-) HIBERGEN LTD.
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV COLLEGE DUBLIN.
 XX Brady HR, Godson CM, Martin FM;
 PI WPI; 2000-572102/53.
 DR
 XX Identifying genes used for identifying drugs for the prevention and/or
 PT therapy of diabetic nephropathy involves culturing mesangial cells in
 PT the presence of glucose which induces differential expression of
 PT susceptible genes -
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 36; 86pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is that of an internal sense primer used for
 CC the PCR amplification of the human bone morphogenetic protein-2
 CC (BMP-2) gene. BMP-2 is a target for gremlin in models of cell
 CC differentiation. Gremlin is newly identified as being up-regulated
 CC in response to high glucose in mesangial cells. PCR was used to
 CC demonstrate induction of mesangial cell gremlin expression in vitro
 CC by high glucose and cyclic mechanical strain. The invention
 CC provides methods for identifying genes, such as gremlin, that are
 CC induced by high glucose in mesangial cells and which have a role
 CC in the presentation of diabetic nephropathy (DN). Such a gene can
 CC be used as a diagnostic marker for the progression and presentation
 CC of DN, as an index of disease activity and the rate of progression
 CC of DN, and as a basis for identifying drugs for use in the
 CC prevention and/or therapy of DN.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 574 GATGAACACAGCCGG 588
 |||||

Db 4 GATGAACACAGCTGG 18

RESULT 481

AAA55584
ID AAA55584 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA55584;

XX DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX DE TRAF3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26902.

XX KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
XX KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN WO200020435-A1.

XX PD 13-APR-2000.

XX PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.

XX PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Baker BF, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;

XX DR WPI; 2000-303732/26.

XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
XX PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for
XX PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory
XX PT diseases -

XX PS Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC (see AAA55496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a
XX CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The
XX CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide
XX CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also
XX CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl
XX CC sugar moiety. Sequences AAA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences
XX CC encoding human TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for
XX CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF
XX CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of
XX CC jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction
XX CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the
XX CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or
XX CC TRAF-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and
XX CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders
XX CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying
XX CC gene function.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 63 TGCTTCCGCGGCTTG 77

Db 1 TGCTTCCGCGGCTTG 15

RESULT 482

AAI13817

ID AAI13817 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAI13817;

XX DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

XX DE gp41 gene sequencing primer, AV323.

XX KW Recombination assay; HIV; Human immunodeficiency virus; integrase;
XX KW phenotypic resistance; genotypic resistance; molecular target study;
XX KW chemotherapy; envelope gene; gp41; primer; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200157245-A2.

XX PD 09-AUG-2001.

XX PF 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-BE00017.

XX PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000GB-0002533.

XX PR 15-JAN-2001; 2001GB-0001011.

XX PA (LEUV-) LEUVEN RES & DEV.

XX PI Witvrouw M, Fikkert V, Pannecouque C, Cherepanov P, Van Laethem K;

XX PI De Clercq B, Vandamme A, Debysier Z;

XX DR WPI; 2001-496927/54.

XX PT Determining susceptibility of HIV isolate to anti-HIV compounds, by
XX PT excising sequence encoding viral glycoprotein, processing,
XX PT co-transfecting and culturing cell with obtained isolates, harvesting
XX PT chimeric stock -

XX PS Claim 37; Page 42; 59pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to recombination assay for the HIV
XX CC (Human immunodeficiency virus) envelope genes. gp120, gp41 and gp160.
XX CC The invention further relates to env-deleted proviral clones, the
XX CC optimisation of the PCR amplification of the corresponding env-genes
XX CC and the subsequent sequencing of these genes. These techniques have
XX CC been applied on several HIV-1(NL4.3) strains selected in vitro in the
XX CC presence of increasing concentrations of inhibitors of HIV entry and
XX CC evaluated for the phenotypic resistance of these recombinant viruses.
XX CC This phenotypic resistance has been correlated with genotypic
XX CC resistance. The invention also involves a recombination assay for the
XX CC integrase gene. Determining susceptibility of HIV is useful to study
XX CC molecular target and resistance profile of action of compounds with
XX CC anti-HIV activity and to adapt chemotherapy administered to an HIV
XX CC patient. A genetic information data set on anti-HIV resistance is
XX CC useful to influence anti-HIV therapy. The present sequence is a
XX CC primer used to sequence gp41 gene.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 289 TGCACCCAGATCCCAA 305

Db 2 TGCTTCYAGAACCCAA 18

RESULT 483

AAF83874/c

ID AAF83874 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAF83874;

XX DT 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Human NOVNEUR DNA specific forward primer of primer-probe set Ag235.
 XX NOVX; transmembrane protein; NOVTRAN; neuromedin peptide; NOVNEUR;
 KW gonadotropin-like protein; NOVAGON; interleukin-1; NOVINTRA; human;
 KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; reproductive; antiinflammatory; cancer;
 KW antibacterial; cerbroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;
 KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN W0200140291-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-JUN-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33029.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169056.
 PR
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866.
 PR
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169886.
 PR
 PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170252.
 PR
 PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175740.
 PR
 PR 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0170252.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA
 XX Burgess CE, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen BD;
 PI Mezes PS;
 PI WPI; 2001-374790/39.
 DR
 XX Novel isolated human transmembrane, neuromedin peptide
 PT gonadotropin-like protein and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist
 PT proteins, useful for treating cancer, immune response disorder,
 PT metabolic function disorders -
 XX Examples; Page 82; 138pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention provides novel polypeptides (NOVX) selected from human
 CC transmembrane protein (NOVTRAN), neuromedin peptide (NOVNEUR),
 CC gonadotropin-like protein (NOVAGON) and two interleukin-1 receptor
 CC antagonist proteins (NOVINTRA A and B). The invention also provides
 CC methods in which a NOVX polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are
 CC used in the detection, prevention and treatment of a broad range of
 CC pathological states. NOVTRAN can be used to treat is a cell signaling
 CC disorder such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be used to treat
 CC endocrine disorder, muscle disorder. NOVNEUR can be used to treat
 CC central nervous system, breast, colon, ovary, kidney, prostate and
 CC thyroid. NOVAGON can be used to treat reproductive development disorder,
 CC metabolic function disorder and melanoma. NOVINTRA A and B can be used
 CC to treat bone metabolism or structure disorder, inflammatory response
 CC disorder, immune regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes,
 CC arthritis and cancer. Sequences AAP3874-76 represent a primer-probe set
 CC Ag235 specific for the NOVNEUR nucleic acid sequence.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1558 AATGGGAGGGCTG 1572
 |||||
 DB 18 AATGGGAGGGCTG 4
 RESULT 484
 ABQ74005/C
 ID ABQ74005 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABQ74005;
 XX
 DT 10-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOVNEUR forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:16.
 DE
 XX Human; transmembrane protein; neuromedin protein; gonadotropin protein;
 KW interleukin-1 receptor antagonist; interleukin-1 epsilon; NOVX; probe;
 KW IL-1 epsilon; IL-1 receptor antagonist; lung disease; neutropic;
 KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antibacterial; PCR primer;
 KW immunosuppressive; cerbroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;
 KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; gene therapy; antibody-based therapy;
 KW cell signalling disorder; hematopoietic disorder; endocrine; muscle;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; neurological disorder; cancer; melanoma;
 KW central nervous system cancer; reproductive development disorder; asthma;
 KW metabolic function disorder; bone metabolism; structure disorder; stroke;
 KW inflammatory response disorder; immune regulation disorder; septic shock;
 KW diabetes; arthritis; lung cancer; emphysema; allergic lung irritation;
 KW lung inflammation; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX US2002068279-A1.
 PN
 XX 06-JUN-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0730617.
 PF
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-169056P.
 PR
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169866P.
 PR
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169886P.
 PR
 PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-170252P.
 PR
 PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-175740P.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA
 XX Burgess C, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen B;
 PI Mezes P;
 PI WPI; 2002-582472/62.
 DR
 XX New NOVX proteins for diagnosing or treating cell signaling, immune
 PT response, hematopoietic, neurodegenerative, muscle, endocrine, bone,
 PT and reproductive development disorders -
 XX Example 1; Page 34; 110pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes an isolated NOVX polypeptide, chosen from
 CC human transmembrane (NOVTRAN), neuromedin (NOVNEUR), gonadotropin
 CC (NOVAGON), interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor antagonist (NOVINTRA A and B),
 CC and IL-1 epsilon proteins. NOVX polypeptides have neutropic, cytostatic,
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
 CC cerbroprotective, antidiabetic, antiarthritic, antiasthmatic and
 CC antiallergic activities, and can be used in gene therapy and antibody-
 CC based therapy. NOVX polypeptides, nucleic acid (I) encoding them and an
 CC antibody (II) that binds the polypeptide, are useful for treating or
 CC preventing a NOVX protein-associated disorder in humans. NOVTRAN can be
 CC used in the treatment of a cell signalling disorder, such as, a
 CC hematopoietic disorder or a neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be
 CC used in the treatment of an endocrine, muscle, neurological disorder,
 CC central nervous system cancer, breast, colon, ovarian, kidney, prostate
 CC or thyroid cancer. NOVAGON can be used in the treatment of a reproductive
 CC development disorder, metabolic function disorder or melanoma. NOVINTRA
 CC proteins can be used in the treatment of a bone metabolism or
 CC structure disorder, an inflammatory response disorder, an immune
 CC regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes, arthritis or
 CC cancer. An agent which modulates the expression or activity of a human
 CC IL-1 epsilon protein is useful for treating a lung disease such as lung
 CC cancer, asthma, emphysema, allergic lung irritation and lung inflammation
 CC in a mammal. ABQ73996 to ABQ74027 and ABP51981 to ABP52048 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1558 AATGGGAGGGCTG 1572
| | | | |
Db 18 AATGGGAGGGCTG 4

RESULT 485
AAS20652/C
ID AAS20652 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAS20652;
XX XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Murine MPL receptor-human zalphall receptor sequencing primer ZC7736.
XX Cytokine; zalphall ligand; zalphall receptor; NK cell progenitor;
KW natural killer cell proliferation; T-cell proliferation;
KW B-cell proliferation; anti-tumour response; immune system; MPL receptor;
KW immunostimulant; cytostatic; mouse; murine; human; sequencing primer; ss.
XX Mus sp.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX USG307024-B1.
FN PD 23-OCT-2001.
XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-0522217.
XX 09-MAR-1999; 99US-123547P.
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-123904P.
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-142013P.
XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD, Gross JA;
PI Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX WPI; 2002-040208/05.
XX New zalphall ligand polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT stimulating proliferation, activation, differentiation and/or induction
PT of inhibition of specialized cell function, or for stimulating an
PT antigenic response -
XX Example 1; Column 133; 105pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel cytokine,
CC zalphall ligand and the polynucleotide encoding it. The invention
CC also gives the sequence for the zalphall receptor and the polynucleotide
CC encoding it. The zalphall ligand polypeptide stimulates proliferation of
CC natural killer (NK) cells or NK cell progenitors, the activation of NK
CC cells, proliferation of T-cells, proliferation of B-cells stimulated
CC with anti-CD40 antibodies, stimulates an antigenic response in a mammal,
CC and reduces proliferation of B-cells stimulated with anti-IGM antibodies.
CC The zalphall ligand polypeptide is also useful in preparing antibodies
CC that bind to zalphall ligand epitopes. The zalphall ligand
CC polynucleotides can be used as probes or primers to clone regions
CC of a zalphall ligand gene, and in gene therapy. Zalphall ligand may
CC also be used to identify inhibitors of its activity, to enhance the
CC generation of anti-tumour responses with or without the infusion of
CC donor lymphocytes, and to activate or stimulate the immune system.
CC The present sequence represents a sequencing primer used to sequence
CC DNA encoding a murine MPL receptor-human zalphall receptor chimera in
CC the methods of the present invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 ACAACAGAGGAGG 1603
| | | | |
Db 2 ACAACAGAGGAGG 16

RESULT 487
ABS56993/C
ID ABS56993 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABS56993;
XX XX
XX 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Implantation serine proteinase 1 (ISPI) RT-PCR primer #2.
DE
XX

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 CCATTCGAGAGTG 772
| | | | |
Db 15 CCATTCGAGAGTG 1

RESULT 486
ACA60650
ID ACA60650 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ACA60650;
XX XX
XX 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #87.
DE Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
XX cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.
KW Homo sapiens.
OS US6492173-B1.
XX PN 10-DEC-2002.
XX PD 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.
XX PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Cowser LM;
XX PI WPI; 2003-361492/34.
XX DR Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with
XX Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50
PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells
PT or tissues in vitro -
XX Example 15; Column 47-48; 40pp; English.
XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in
CC length, which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro.
CC (I) is thus useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2
CC expression. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis
CC and as research reagents and kits. This sequence represents human
CC cyclin D2 inhibition associated oligonucleotide.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 U; 0 other;
SQ

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1589 ACAACAGAGGAGG 1603
| | | | |
Db 2 ACAACAGAGGAGG 16

RESULT 487
ABS56993/C
ID ABS56993 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABS56993;
XX XX
XX 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Implantation serine proteinase 1 (ISPI) RT-PCR primer #2.
DE
XX

KW Implantation serine proteinase 1; ISP1; female infertility;
KW gene therapy; contraception; reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR;
KW primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WC200281665-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 08-APR-2002; 2002WO-CA00474.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-281724P.

PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-294736P.

PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-350962P.

XX (RANC/) RANCOURT D E.

PA (RANC/) RANCOURT S L.

PA (OSUL/) O'SULLIVAN C M.

XX Rancourt DE, Rancourt SL, O'Sullivan CM;

DR WPI; 2003-058536/05.

XX The invention describes a purified Implantation Serine Proteinase (ISP) protein. The ISP protein is useful in diagnosing, treating or ameliorating female infertility (e.g. using gene therapy), particularly by modulating the process of hatching and implantation of the embryo. The ISP protein inhibitor is useful as contraception. This sequence represents a reverse transcriptase PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding implantation serine proteinase 1 (ISP1) from embryo and placental tissue.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 671 CTGTGACCATCTTTG 685

Db 17 CTGTGACCATCTTTG 3

RESULT 488

ABZ10548/C

XX ABZ10548 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABZ10548;

XX DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #688.

XX Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;

XX gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;

XX cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO20027272-A2.

XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP03401.

XX

PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorian P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;

PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T;

PI Pelet C, Schwope I, Ziebarth H;

XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.

XX Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides -

XX Claim 15; Page 49; 117pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting and differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent, which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118 represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between subclases, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 AAAAACCACCACTCT 867

Db 15 AAAACCAACCACTCT 1

RESULT 489

AAQ36960/C

XX AAQ36960 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAQ36960;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 16-JUN-1993 (first entry)

XX HSA exon 12(B) sequencing primer for HSA gene.

XX Human serum albumin; construct; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9303164-A1.

XX 18-FEB-1993.

XX 30-JUL-1992; 92WO-US06300.

XX

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PR 31-JUL-1991; 91US-0737853.
XX (RHON ) RHONE POULENC ROBER INT HOLDIN.
PA (PERI-) PERI DEV APPL 1985 LTD.
XX Hurwitz DR, Nathan M, Shani M;
XX WPI; 1993-076521/09.
XX DNA construct - comprises promoter DNA sequence and DNA sequence
PT coding for human serum albumin
XX Example 2; Page 34; 106; English.
XX A human serum albumin clone obtd. by screening a human placental
CC cDNA library with a probe representing a partial sequence of HSA.
CC Positive clones were inserted into pBluescript SK. The plasmid flanks
CC the inserted DNA sequence by a T7 promoter on one side and a T3
CC promoter on the other. T7 (sense) and T3 (antisense) sequencing
CC primers were thus used in order to sequence the termini of the cloned
CC sequence. HSA exon 7, 8, 9 and 11 specific primers (sense) as well as
CC two exon 12 specific primers (sense) and an exon 15 specific primer
CC (antisense) were also used.
CC See also AAQ36952-78.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 716 TTCTGTGTTTGTCTC 730
Db 17 TTCTGTGTTTGTCTC 3

RESULT 490
AAT32445
ID AAT32445 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAT32445;
XX 30-SEP-1996 (first entry)
XX Wasp venom BrhTX-1 subunit (b) PCR primer BH(b)C.
XX Wasp; venom; neurotoxin; insecticide; biological control agent;
KW Lepidoptera; insect; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer;
KW Bracon habetor; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9616171-A1.
XX 30-MAY-1996.
XX 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-GB02720.
XX 29-JUN-1995; 95GB-0013293.
XX 22-NOV-1994; 94GB-0023540.
XX 19-JAN-1995; 95GB-0001074.
XX (CSIR ) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.
PA (ZENE ) ZENECA LTD.
XX Baule VJ, Christian PD, Duncan RE, Windass JD;
XX WPI; 1996-268607/27.
XX Bracon habetor toxins and DNA encoding them - useful in biological
PT control agents to combat insect pests

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XX Example 6; Page 49; 83pp; English.
XX PCR primer BH(b)C (AAT32445) is based on nucleotides 81-99 of a partial
CC cDNA clone, pBrhTX-1(b)1 (AAT32444), that codes for a portion (AAR99576)
CC of subunit (b) of the Bracon habetor wasp neurotoxin BrhTX-1. It
CC was used with primer BH(b)D (AAT32446) to generate a probe using
CC pBrhTX-1(b)1 as template. Re-screening of the cDNA library yielded
CC cDNA clone BrhTX-1(b) (AAT32429). This coded for the full-length toxin
CC (b) subunit (AAR99577) and can be utilised in breeding of biological
CC control agents used to combat insect pests.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 329 TATTACAAACCGAA 343
Db 5 TATTACAGACCGAA 19

RESULT 491
AAQ01486
ID AAQ01486 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAQ01486;
XX 28-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX Primer STS sv240 right primer used to isolate DAZ gene.
XX DAZ gene; interval 6D; Y chromosome; reduced sperm count; oligospermia;
KW azoospermia; gene therapy; fertility disorder; spermatogenesis;
KW PCR primer; sequence tagged site; STS; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US5871920-A.
XX 16-FEB-1999.
XX 31-JUL-1996; 96US-0690734.
XX 31-JUL-1996; 96US-0690734.
XX 22-SEP-1994; 94US-0310429.
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX Page DC, Reijo R;
XX WPI; 1999-166623/14.
XX DAZ genes associated with reduced sperm counts - useful for
PT diagnosing and treating azoospermia or oligospermia
XX Example; Column 9-10; 25pp; English.
XX This sequence is a PCR primer for a sequence tagged site (STS) present on
CC the Y chromosome. This primer was used to isolate the DAZ gene of the
CC invention, which is part of the DAZ family of genes, and was isolated
CC from interval 6D and/or 6E of the distal portion of the long arm of the
CC Y chromosome. Alteration of the DAZ gene (A) is known to be associated
CC with reduced sperm counts. Hence, the invention may be used to
CC diagnostically identify males with a condition that results in a reduced
CC sperm count such as oligospermia or azoospermia (i.e. where sperm
CC count= 0 to 20 million semen per ml), in whom the gene (A) has been
CC altered. It may also be used therapeutically in gene therapy treatments
CC to remedy fertility disorders associated with the alteration or deletion
CC of (A). Additionally, (A) may be useful in designing or identifying
CC agents which may function as a male contraceptive by inducing reduced

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CC sperm count. It also has an application as a research tool, as the DNA
CC has been localised to interval 6E of the distal portion of the long arm
CC of the human Y chromosome, it can, therefore, function as a marker for
CC that interval. Little is known about the causes of reduced
CC spermatogenesis, especially among the 10% of men who visit fertility
CC clinics and are diagnosed as having oligospermia (or azoospermia) of
CC unknown origin. Although various diagnostic tests and treatments are
CC currently available, improved methods are still needed. The invention
CC provides new diagnostic methods and treatments for oligospermia resulting
CC from alteration or deletion of (A).

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTC 1036

Db 2 CACCTGAAGAGCTGC 16

RESULT 492
AAA83288/c
ID AAA83288 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA83288;

AC

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE cdk8 ribozyme binding site #8.

KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;

KW restenosis; ss.

OS Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

PD 08-JUN-2000.

PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1

XX Disclosure; Page 59; 109pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1527 CTGGGCCCACTTTGC 1541

Db 17 CTGGGCCCACTTTGC 3

RESULT 493
AAA83927/c
ID AAA83927 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA83927;

AC

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site #105.

KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;

KW restenosis; ss.

OS Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

PD 08-JUN-2000.

PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1

XX Disclosure; Page 69; 109pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1636 GCCCAGAGCTGAG 1650

Db 16 GCCCAGAGCTGAAG 2

RESULT 494
AAA84918
ID AAA84918 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA84918;

AC

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #186.

KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;

KW restenosis; ss.

OS Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.
PN
XX
ED 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
PF
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
PR
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 84; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 559 TTCTTCAGCAGGG 573
DB 5 TTCTTCAGCAGGG 19
RESULT 495
AAA85037/C
ID AAA85037 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA85037;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site #62.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN WO200032765-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -

XX Disclosure; Page 86; 109pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 701 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
DB 15 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 1
RESULT 496
AAA85438/C
ID AAA85438 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA85438;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site #60.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN WO200032765-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 92; 109pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822
|||||
Db 17 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 3

RESULT 497
AAA85439/C
ID AAA85439 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA85439;
AC
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site #61.
DE

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
OS

XX WO200032765-A2.

PN 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PCNA and Cyclin B1

XX Disclosure; Page 92; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822
|||||
Db 16 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 2

RESULT 498
AAA86264/C
ID AAA86264 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA86264;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #372.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
KW restenosis; ss.

OS Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PCNA and Cyclin B1

XX Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
CC efficient in restenosis treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479
|||||
Db 19 CCATTTTAAAGAG 5

RESULT 499

AAA86265/C

ID AAA86265 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA86265;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #373.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
KW restenosis; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,

PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
 XX Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479
 DB 18 CCATTTTAAAGAG 4

RESULT 500
 AA86266/C
 ID AAA86266 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAA86266;
 AC
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #374.
 DE
 XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
 KW restenosis; ss.
 XX Mammalia.
 OS
 XX WO200032765-A2.
 PN
 XX 08-JUN-2000.
 PD
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
 PF
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
 PR
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA
 XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JW;
 PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 DR
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
 XX Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
 XX Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
 CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
 CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479
 DB 17 CCATTTTAAAGAG 3

RESULT 501
 AA261534/C
 ID AA261534 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AA261534;
 AC
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Primer 6L for a human 5'-OT EST (oxytocin expressed sequence tag).
 DE
 XX Oxytocin expressed sequence tag; 5'-OT EST; obesity; fertility; male;
 KW transgenic animal; human late onset obesity; late onset visceral obesity;
 KW male infertility; wasting; anorexia; cachexia; malabsorptive state;
 KW catabolic state; inflammatory condition; Crohn's disease; AIDS wasting;
 KW burn; cancer; bone disease; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200009686-A1.
 PN
 XX 24-FEB-2000.
 PD
 XX 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-GB02658.
 PF
 XX 12-AUG-1998; 98GB-0017566.
 PR
 XX 06-MAY-1999; 99GB-0010522.
 XX
 XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
 PA
 XX Robinson ICAF, Stoye JP, Flavell D, Wells SE, Le Tissier P;
 PI WPI; 2000-224331/19.
 DR
 XX New anti-obesity polypeptide useful for treating obesity or infertility
 PT in mammals -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 26; 162pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers and probes AA261533-34 are used to amplify and identify
 CC human 5'-OT-EST (oxytocin expressed sequence tag) cDNA sequences. The
 CC 5'-OT-EST gene is involved in the control of obesity and fertility
 CC in males. 5'-Or Est nucleic acids are useful for producing transgenic
 CC animals. The transgenic animals created serve as a model for human late
 CC onset obesity and other related disorders and are also used for
 CC identifying the genetic cause of obesity. Compounds which modulate
 CC 5'-OT EST expression or activity are useful in the treatment or
 CC modulation of late onset visceral obesity or male infertility
 CC particularly in the disorders related to these conditions such as
 CC wasting, or anorexia, or cachexia associated with prolonged illness,
 CC or malabsorptive states or catabolic states associated with other
 CC diseases such as inflammatory conditions, Crohn's disease or AIDS
 CC wasting, or burns, or cancer, or bone disease.
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 85
 DB 19 CGGCTTGGGGGGCAC 5

RESULT 502
 AA292545
 ID AA292545 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

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XX AC AAZ92545;
XX DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human Y-specific STS PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:61.
XX KW DAZ gene; chromosome Y; male infertility; sperm count; diagnosis;
XX KW sequence-tagged site; STS; treatment; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6020476-A.
XX PD 01-FEB-2000.
XX PF 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0742185.
XX PR 22-SEP-1994; 94US-0310429.
XX PR 31-JUL-1996; 96US-0690734.
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PI Hawkins T, Reeve MP, Saxena R, Page DC, Reijo R;
XX DR WPI; 2000-181393/16.
XX PT New nucleic acid, useful for diagnosis and treatment of reduced sperm
XX PT count, is derived from the human DAZ or DAZH genes -
XX PS Claim 12; Column 17-18; 110pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a family of human genes referred to as the
XX CC DAZ gene family, and to a functional DAZ homologue, DAZH. Members of the
XX CC DAZ gene family are clustered in the same region of the Y chromosome.
XX CC In particular, the invention relates to an isolated DAZ gene (AAZ92499)
XX CC present in interval 6D and/or 6E of the distal portion of Yq, mutations
XX CC in which are associated with reduced sperm count. The DAZH gene
XX CC (AAZ92580) is located on chromosome 3; however, the entire DAZ gene
XX CC family, including DAZH is expressed in germ cells. DAZ and DAZH
XX CC nucleotide sequences may be used as a source of primers and probes for
XX CC the diagnosis of cases of reduced sperm count associated with alteration
XX CC or deletion of the DAZ gene. They are also used as human chromosome Y
XX CC markers. Functional DAZ genes can be used in gene therapy for treating
XX CC reduced sperm counts. Sequences AAZ92502-292573 represent PCR primers
XX CC used in the exemplifications of the invention to test for Y-specific STSs
XX CC (sequence tagged sites).
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAGAGCTTC 1036
DB 2 CACCTGAGAGCTGC 16

RESULT 503
AAZ20319/c
ID AAZ20319 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ20319;
XX DT 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE S. pneumoniae murN region identifying and sequencing PCR primer #4.
XX KW MurN; MurM protein; antibiotic; beta-lactam ring; penicillin resistance;
XX KW muropeptide; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAGAGCTTC 1036
DB 2 CACCTGAGAGCTGC 16

RESULT 503
AAZ20319/c
ID AAZ20319 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ20319;
XX DT 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE S. pneumoniae murN region identifying and sequencing PCR primer #4.
XX KW MurN; MurM protein; antibiotic; beta-lactam ring; penicillin resistance;
XX KW muropeptide; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.

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XX PN WO200171038-A1.
XX PD 27-SEP-2001.
XX PF 20-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US08883.
XX PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-190667P.
XX PA (UYRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX PI Tomasz A, Filipe SR;
XX XX WPI; 2001-639137/73.
XX DR
XX PT New nucleic acids encoding the murM and murN protein of Streptococcus
XX PT pneumonia involved in forming branched muropeptides are useful to find
XX PT compounds which inhibit antibiotic resistance -
XX PS Claim 8; Page 26; 75pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to isolated nucleic acids encoding the murN
XX CC and murM genes of Streptococcus pneumoniae. These genes are involved in
XX CC the generation of a highly branched muropeptide structure and a
XX CC penicillin-resistant phenotype in S. pneumoniae. Inactivation of the
XX CC function of these genes results in a loss of penicillin resistance and a
XX CC decrease in the level of muropeptide branching. The invention is used to
XX CC find compounds which inhibit resistance of S. pneumoniae to antibiotics
XX CC containing a beta-lactam ring. The present sequence is S. pneumoniae
XX CC murMN region identifying and sequencing PCR primer.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 ACTGTGATTGATGGG 1005
DB 17 ATTGTGATTGATGGG 3

RESULT 504
AAD17645
ID AAD17645 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAD17645;
XX DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human GCPII gene exon-7 amplifying PCR primer #2.
XX KW Human; glutamate carboxypeptidase II; GCPII gene; dietary folate; FGCP;
XX KW folypoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase; hyperhomocysteinemia;
XX KW cardiovascular disease; Alzheimer's disease; neural tube defect;
XX KW congenital heart defect; colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200168897-A2.
XX PD 20-SEP-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US07880.
XX PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188983.
XX PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX PI Halsted CH, Devlin AM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-582462/65.

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PT Screening an individual for increased risk of low folate status,
PT comprises detecting mutation in human glutamate carboxypeptidase II
PT gene which affects ability of hydrolyzing terminal glutamates from
PT dietary folates -

XX PS Example 5; Page 26; 38pp; English.

XX CC The patent discloses methods for screening an individual for increased
CC risk of low folate status. The method involves detecting a mutation
CC in the human glutamate carboxypeptidase (GCP) II gene in a biological
CC sample from said individual, wherein detection of the mutation is
CC indicative of decreased ability of an individual to hydrolyse terminal
CC glutamate residues from dietary folates by folypoly-gamma-glutamate
CC carboxypeptidase (FOLCP), a product of GCP II gene. The decreased ability
CC is associated with low folate status. The method is useful for screening
CC an individual for increased risk of low folate status and conditions
CC associated with hyperhomocysteinaemia, cardiovascular disease, colon
CC cancer and altered cognition in the elderly including Alzheimer's
CC disease. Pregnant women with low folate status are at increased risk
CC of bearing children with neural tube defects and congenital heart
CC defects. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for
CC amplifying exon-7 of GCP II gene. This primer is designed from PSMA
CC genomic sequence and is used for detecting a mutation in GCP II gene.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1258 ACTGTCACAAAGAAA 1272

DB 1 ACTGTCACAAAGAAA 15

RESULT 505
AAH58450/C
ID AAH58450 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAH58450;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk8 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:874.

XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200130362-A2.

XX PD 03-MAY-2001.

XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.

XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX PA (IMMU-) INMUSOL INC.

XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX

PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
PT kinases -

XX PS Example 1; Page 135; 408pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1527 CTGGGCCCAACTTGC 1541

DB 17 CTGGGCCCAACTTGC 3

RESULT 506

AAH59089/C

ID AAH59089 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAH59089;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Cyclin A2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1513.

XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200130362-A2.

XX PD 03-MAY-2001.

XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.

XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.

XX PA (IMMU-) INMUSOL INC.

XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 XX PT kinases -
 XX PS Example 1; Page 182; 408pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskingling,
 XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 XX CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1636 GCCACAGCTGAAG 1650
 DB 16 GCCACAGCTGAAG 2
 RESULT 507
 AAH60080
 ID AAH60080 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAH60080;
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2504.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 XX KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 XX KW antiskingling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX PP

PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 XX PT kinases -
 XX PS Example 1; Page 254; 408pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 XX CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskingling,
 XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 XX CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 559 TTCTCAGCAGGG 573
 DB 5 TTCTCAGCAGGG 19
 RESULT 508
 AAH60199/C
 ID AAH60199 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAH60199;
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2623.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 XX KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 XX KW antiskingling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX PR 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX PP

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XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 262; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
XX CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 701 GAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
Db 15 GAGAAATGTCTCTG 1
RESULT 509
AAH60600/C
XX ID AAH60600 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH60600;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3024.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN W0200130362-A2.
XX OS

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PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PR 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 291; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
XX CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
XX CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 808 GATGTCACAGCCCTTG 822
Db 17 GATGTCACACCTTG 3
RESULT 510
AAH60601/C
XX ID AAH60601 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH60601;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3025.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.

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XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PA Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX DR
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 292; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 808 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 822
    |||||
Db 16 GATGTCAGCCCTTG 2
RESULT 511
AAH61426/C
XX ID AAH61426 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH61426;
XX XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3850.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antiporiatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
XX XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PA Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX DR
XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
XX PT matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX PT kinases -
XX PS Example 1; Page 352; 408pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
XX CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
XX CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
XX CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;
    Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
    Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAG 1479
    |||||
Db 19 CCATTTTAAAGAG 5
RESULT 512
AAH61427/C
XX ID AAH61427 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH61427;
XX XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3851.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antiporiatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

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KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 XX 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 XX kinases -
 XX Example 1; Page 352; 408pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 XX nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 XX nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 XX dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 XX ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 XX cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 XX in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 XX skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 XX squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 XX also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 XX retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 XX prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 XX scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 XX scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 XX exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1465 CCATTTTTAAAGAG 1479
 Db 18 CCATTTTTAAAGAG 4
 RESULT 513
 ID AAH61428/c
 ID AAH61428 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH61428;
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3952.
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;

KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 XX 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US29500.
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation,
 XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
 XX kinases -
 XX Example 1; Page 352; 408pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 XX nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 XX nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 XX dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 XX ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 XX cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 XX in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 XX skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 XX squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 XX also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 XX retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 XX prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 XX scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 XX scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 XX exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1465 CCATTTTTAAAGAG 1479
 Db 17 CCATTTTTAAAGAG 3
 RESULT 514
 ID ABL43702
 ID ABL43702 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX ABL43702;
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
 KW Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;

XX Nucleic acid hybridisation probes - specific for selected human
PT papilloma virus types
XX
XX Disclosure; Column 35-36; 96pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to new oligonucleotide probes and primers used
CC for the detection of human papillomaviruses (HPV) which are not genital
CC types 6, 11, 16, 18 or 33. The probes and primers AAT44608-T44693 are
CC esp. used to detect HPV types 26, 31, 31B, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45, 51-59 and
CC 68. The primers can be used to detect these HPV types in conjunction with
CC the consensus primers and typing probes AAT44733-T44906, which are based
CC on and amplify fragments of the L1, E6, E7 and E1 regions of the HPV
CC sequences. Detection of the amplification prods. is done with probes
CC derived from consensus sequences found in all characterised HPV
CC sequences.
CC The negative strand primers AAT44817-20 are used with positive strand
CC primers (AAT44813-6) to amplify fragments of 750-850 bp from the E6
CC region of HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18 and 33. The amplified fragments are
CC detected using the E6 consensus probes AAT44835-8.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 2 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTG 1323
Db 15 GTGYCCCATCTGYG 2

RESULT 517
AAT77991/C
ID AAT77991 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAT77991;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX 06-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX Human papillomavirus E7 negative strand consensus primer WD70.
XX Human; papillomavirus; HPV; primer; amplification; PCR;
XX polymerase chain reaction; E7; negative strand; detection; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX US5639871-A.
XX
XX 17-JUN-1997.
XX
XX 01-JUN-1995; 95US-0457648.
XX
XX 14-NOV-1990; 90US-0613142.
XX 24-SEP-1993; 93US-0126452.
XX 09-SEP-1988; 88US-0243486.
XX 10-MAR-1989; 89US-0322550.
XX 29-AUG-1989; 89WO-US03747.
XX 20-APR-1993; 93US-0050743.
XX
XX (HOFF) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
XX
XX Bauer HM, Gravitt PE, Greer CE, Impraim CC, Manos MM;
XX Resnick RM, Zhang TY;
XX WPI; 1997-332084/30.
XX
XX New oligo:nucleotide probes for human papilloma-virus - used for
XX detecting and typing HPV and for detecting previously unknown HPV
XX types and subtypes

PS Disclosure; Columns 109-110; 94pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a human papillomavirus (HPV) E7 negative
CC strand consensus primer.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 2 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTG 1323
Db 15 GTGYCCCATCTGYG 2

RESULT 518
AAV17452/C
ID AAV17452 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAV17452;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX 04-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX Primer WD70 for human papillomavirus typing.
XX Human papillomavirus; HPV; HPV detection; HPV typing;
XX E7 type-specific probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Human papillomavirus.
XX
XX US5705627-A.
XX
XX 06-JAN-1998.
XX
XX 26-MAY-1995; 95US-0452055.
XX
XX 14-NOV-1990; 90US-0613142.
XX 20-APR-1993; 93US-0050743.
XX 09-SEP-1988; 88US-0243486.
XX 10-MAR-1989; 89US-0322550.
XX
XX (HOFF) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
XX
XX Bauer HM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Resnick RM, Ting Y;
XX WPI; 1998-192210/17.
XX
XX Human papilloma probes and primers - useful for, e.g. detecting and
XX typing of human papilloma viruses
XX
XX Claim 6; Column 19-20; 37pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a human papillomavirus (HPV) E7 type-specific
XX primer of the invention. This sequence may be used in conjunction with L1
XX specific probes for detecting and typing HPV. Identification and typing
XX of HPV is important as different types of HPV pose different risks for
XX infected individuals. HPV16 and HPV18 have been more consistently
XX identified in higher grades of cervical dysplasia and carcinoma than
XX other HPV types.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 2 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTG 1323

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Db      15  GTGCCCATCTGTG 2
||||:|||||:|
RESULT 519
AAQ72961
ID  AAQ72961 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX  AAQ72961;
XX
DT  25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT  28-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE  B7 CD28 receptor ligand transgene detection 5' primer.
XX
XX  Primer; amplify; PCR; transgene; CD28 receptor; ligand; B7; rat; mouse;
KW  insulin; promoter; termination codon; polyadenylation signal; oocyte;
KW  transgenic; probe; transgenic animal; insulinitis; diabetes;
KW  pancreatic islet lymphocytic infiltrate; type I diabetes; thyroiditis;
KW  psoriasis; sarcoidosis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW  aplastic anaemia; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
XX  WO9423760-A1.
XX
XX  27-OCT-1994.
XX
XX  17-FEB-1994; 94WO-US01674.
XX
XX  14-APR-1993; 93US-0048042.
XX
XX  (USNA ) US SEC OF NAVY.
XX
XX  Harlan DM, June CH;
XX
XX  WPI; 1994-341499/42.
XX
XX  Trans:gene contg. DNA encoding CD28 ligand and tissue-specific
PT  promoter - and transgenic animals serving as models for specific
PT  autoimmune diseases, e.g. diabetes
XX
XX  Example 1; Page 20; 52pp; English.
XX
XX  Primers (AAQ72961-2) were used to amplify a portion of a transgene
CC  comprising the gene for the CD28 receptor stimulating ligand, B7,
CC  operably linked to the rat insulin 1 promoter. The transgene also has
CC  the rat insulin 2 termination codon and polyadenylation signal inserted
CC  downstream of the B7 coding sequence. The 5' primer binds to a sequence
CC  in the B7 cDNA whilst the 3' primer binds to a distal region of the rat
CC  insulin 2 gene. The transgene was constructed to produce the plasmid
CC  pRIB-B7-IpA. A 3.0 kb SstI-StuI transgene fragment was injected into
CC  mouse oocytes and used to establish transgenic mouse lines. The
CC  presence of the transgene integrated stably into the mouse cells was
CC  detected using the probe AAQ72963. The transgenic mice were used to
CC  develop triple transgenic animals which will spontaneously develop
CC  pancreatic islet lymphocytic infiltrate (insulinitis) and diabetes. The
CC  animals may be used to study diseases such as Type I diabetes, psoriasis,
CC  thyroiditis, sarcoidosis, multiple sclerosis, aplastic anaemia and
CC  inflammatory bowel disease.
CC  (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX  Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1375 TTTCAGTACCGTCCAGC 1392
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      1 TTTCAGCACCGTGTAGC 18

RESULT 520
AAQ701379
ID  AAT01379 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX  AAT01379;
XX
DT  22-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human growth hormone receptor exon 10 fragment PCR primer, 9.
XX
XX  Mutant; growth hormone; GH; receptor; GHR; allele; Laron syndrome;
KW  insensitivity syndrome; GHIS; idiopathic short stature; ISS; IGF-1;
KW  deficiency; binding protein; GHBP; insulin-like growth factor;
KW  partial GHIS; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
XX  WO9527495-A2.
XX
XX  19-OCT-1995.
XX
XX  24-MAR-1995; 95WO-US03731.
XX
XX  07-APR-1994; 94US-0224982.
XX
XX  (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX  Attie K, Carlsson LMS, Gesundheit N, Goddard A;
XX
XX  WPI; 1995-366224/47.
XX
XX  Treatment of partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome - using
PT  growth hormone and IGF-1 singly or in combination to increase the
PT  growth rate of a human patient
XX
XX  Example 4; Page 38; 83pp; English.
XX
XX  The high frequency of inactivating mutations in the growth hormone (GH)
CC  receptor (GHR) gene in complete growth hormone insensitivity syndrome
CC  (GHIS) or Laron syndrome (LS) suggests that most complete GHIS cases can
CC  be explained by lack of functional GHR. AAR0361-82 are intronic primers
CC  used for the amplification of GHR exons 2 to 10. Amplification of GHR
CC  exons from idiopathic short stature (ISS) patients allows the
CC  identification of mutations which may be responsible for GHR dysfunction
CC  Partial GHIS patients are a subclass of patients with ISS, having low GH
CC  binding protein levels. By administering GH and IGF-1 separately or in
CC  combination to a partial GHIS patient the growth rate of the patient can
CC  be increased.
XX
XX  Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1473 AAAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 521
AAT56720/C
ID  AAT56720 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX  AAT56720;
XX
XX
DT  25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT  02-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX  Human TNF-alpha hairpin ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1168).
XX
XX  Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW  gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

```


Db 1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 523
AAV3818
ID AAV3818 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV3818;
XX
DT 30-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human growth hormone receptor exon 10b DNA primer 9.
XX
KW Growth hormone receptor; GHR; idiopathic short stature; ISS; GH;
KW partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome; GHIS; growth hormone;
KW insulin-like growth factor I; IGF-I; growth hormone binding protein;
KW Laron syndrome; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5824642-A.
XX
PD 20-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0468580.
XX
PR 24-MAR-1995; 95US-0410452.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224982.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-0468580.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Attie K, Carlsson LMS, Gesundheit N, Goddard A;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-582593/49.
XX
XX Treatment of non growth hormone dependent short stature - comprises
PT administration of growth factor and/or insulin-like growth factor I
XX
PS Example 4; Columns 27-28; 57pp; English.
XX
CC Primers 9 and 10 (AAV3818) were used to amplify the human growth
CC hormone receptor exon 10b coding region and its flanking splice sites.
CC The PCR product was used in the method of the invention. The invention
CC provides a method for increasing the growth rate of a patient having
CC partial growth hormone insensitivity syndrome (GHIS) comprising of
CC administering growth hormone (GH) and/or insulin-like growth factor I
CC (IGF-I). The patients chosen had a height of less than -2 standard
CC deviations below normal for age and sex, had a serum level of
CC high-affinity GH-binding protein of at least 2 standard deviations
CC below normal levels, had a mean or maximum stimulated serum GH level
CC that was at least normal, and did not have Laron syndrome.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1473 AAAGAGGGTGCTCAGA 1490
DB 1 ACATGAGGGTACCTCAGA 18

RESULT 524
AAV38434
ID AAV38434 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV38434;
XX
DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX

DE 5' PCR primer used in the course of the invention.
XX
KW Protease inhibitor; increase; essential amino acid; animal feed;
KW molecular marker; maize; barley; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9820133-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 31-OCT-1997; 97WO-US20441.
XX
PR 01-NOV-1996; 96US-0740682.
XX
PA (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.
XX
PI Rao AG, Roesler KR;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-286949/25.
XX
XX New derivatives of plant protease inhibitors with increased content
PT of essential amino acids - and reduced inhibitory activity, also
PT related nucleic acid, vectors and transformed plants, with increased
PT value as animal feed
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 106; 119pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAV38434-35 are used in the course of the invention. The
CC specification describes protease inhibitors that are modified to
CC contain increased amounts of essential amino acids. The modified
CC protease inhibitors are also less active inhibitors of protease
CC compared with the wild-type protein. Expression cassettes containing
CC cDNA encoding the protease inhibitors are used to transform mono- or
CC dicotyledonous plants, particularly sorghum, wheat, rice, barley,
CC lucerne, rape, sunflower, tobacco, tomato or especially maize and soya,
CC for use as animal feed. These transgenic plants contain higher amounts
CC of essential amino acids, reducing or eliminating the need for feed
CC supplementation. The protease inhibitors are useful for identifying
CC specific antagonists or agonists and substrates and as immunogens for
CC raising specific antibodies. The cDNA sequences, and their fragments,
CC are used as primers and probes for screening transgenic plants, and to
CC detect, measure or monitor protein expression. They can also be used
CC as molecular markers in breeding programmes.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1687 AAGAAGGCAGTGGAGAG 1704
DB 1 ATGAAGTCGGTGGAGAG 18

RESULT 525
AAV36116
ID AAV36116 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV36116;
XX
DT 03-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Wild type 18-mer oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
KW Specificity; increase; target nucleic acid; hybridisation; hybrotrope;
KW enthalpy; nucleic acid duplex; probe/target hybridisation assay; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS WO9813527-A2.
XX

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PD 02-APR-1998.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1997; 97WO-US17413.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1996; 96US-0719132.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1996; 96US-0026621.
XX
XX (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.
XX
XX Garrison LK, Tabone J, Van Ness J;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-230729/20.
XX
XX Nucleic acid composition comprising a (halogenated) acetate or
XX propionate ammonium salt - useful for increasing the specificity of
XX a probe in a hybridisation solution
XX
XX Example 2; Page 61; 134pp; English.
XX
XX AAV36114-19 represent oligonucleotides used to measure the difference in
XX Td between wild type and mutant oligonucleotides. The capture
XX oligonucleotide is AAV36100. The wild type oligonucleotide represents
XX fully and perfectly base-paired duplex and a mutant oligonucleotide
XX represents a single base pair mismatch. The specification describes
XX compositions and methods for increasing the specificity of a target
XX nucleic acid in a hybridisation solution. The oligonucleotides used in
XX the course of the invention can be in contact with a hybotrope. These
XX hybotropes possess the property of neutralising the differences in G+C
XX and A+T base pairing strength while simultaneously lowering the Td. The
XX specification also describes a method for distinguishing between
XX hybridisation of a nucleic acid target and a perfectly complementary
XX nucleic acid probe, and mismatch between the target and a probe, where
XX the probe may contain at least one abasic or deoxyNebularine
XX substitution. The compositions and processes may be used to increase the
XX specificity of a probe/target hybridisation assay. An abasic residue, a
XX deoxyNebularine residue or a hybotrope is used to increase specificity of
XX hybridisation. Hybotropes and modified oligonucleotides as described may
XX be used in amplification reactions (such as PCR), sequence analysis
XX methods and genomic screening methods.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1075 GGAATTACACGACGAGGAG 1092
XX
XX Db 1 GGTATCAGCAGCAGGAG 18
XX
XX RESULT 526
XX AAV09765
XX ID AAV09765 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV09765;
XX
XX DT 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Transgenic mouse B7 gene PCR primer.
XX
XX KW Autoimmune disease; transgenic; Diabetes mellitus Type I; insulin;
XX therapeutic; T lymphocyte CD28 receptor stimulating ligand; B7;
XX tissue-specific promoter; pancreatic beta cell; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FN US5718893-A.
XX
XX PD 17-FEB-1998.
XX
XX PF 17-FEB-1994; 94US-0197790.
XX
XX PR 14-APR-1993; 93US-0048042.
XX
XX PA (USNA ) US SEC OF NAVY.
XX
XX PI Harlan DM, June CH;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1998-158756/14.
XX
XX PT Production of diabetic rodent model - comprising transgenic rodent
XX whose islets express B7 polypeptide
XX
XX PS Example 1; Column 16; 30pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAV09765 and AAV09766 are used to construct a transgenic
XX mouse model of Type I diabetes for facilitating the screening of
XX therapeutic agents. The transgenic rodent has a transgene operable in
XX insulin-producing pancreatic beta cells which comprises a DNA sequence
XX encoding the T lymphocyte CD28 receptor stimulating ligand, B7, and a
XX promoter operably linked to the sequence allowing the expression of B7.
XX AAV09765 hybridises to B7 cDNA in the plasmid pRIP-B7-IpA.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1375 TTTCAGTACCGTCCCAAGC 1392
XX
XX Db 1 TTTCAGCACCGTGCTAGC 18
XX
XX RESULT 527
XX AAV44579
XX ID AAV44579 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV44579;
XX
XX DT 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX
XX DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat mACHR-6 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
XX KW Rat; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; mACHR-6; detection;
XX antiparkinsonian; nootropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; antidiabetic;
XX antidepressant; antiarrhythmic; antiinflammatory; carnitine; pain;
XX G-protein coupled receptor; nervous system related disorder; xerostomia;
XX disorders affecting consciousness; affective disorder; movement disorder;
XX irritable bowel syndrome; drinking disorder; gland related disorder;
XX smooth muscle related disorder; cardiac muscle disorder; eating disorder;
XX diabetes mellitus; diagnosis; drug screening; antisense; ss.
XX
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX
XX PN US6093545-A.
XX
XX PD 25-JUL-2000.
XX
XX PF 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0165543.
XX
XX PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
XX
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-394858/38.
XX
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor useful
XX for treating nervous system related disorders -

```

PS Disclosure; Column 49; 64pp; English.

XX The present invention describes muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6

CC (mAChR-6), which is a member of the G family of proteins. mAChR-6 has

CC antiparkinsonian, nootropic, neuroprotective, neuroleptic, antidiabetic

CC antidepressant, antiarrhythmic and antiinflammatory activities. The

CC mAChR-6 protein, is capable of modulating the effects of a G-protein

CC coupled receptor (GPCR) ligand such as acetylcholine or an acetylcholine

CC like molecule such as carnitine, e.g. by modulating phospholipase C

CC signalling/activity. Products from the present invention can be used for

CC treating disorders mediated by abnormal mAChR-6 protein activity such as

CC nervous system related disorders, disorders affecting consciousness,

CC affective disorders such as REM sleep abnormalities, disorders affecting

CC pain generation mechanisms such as pain related to irritable bowel

CC syndrome or chest pain, movement disorders, eating disorders, drinking

CC disorders, smooth muscle related disorders, cardiac muscle disorders,

CC and gland related disorders such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus.

CC The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug

CC screening. The present sequence represents a rat mAChR-6 antisense

CC oligonucleotide which is given in the exemplification of the present

CC invention.

XX (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 237 GCGTCGAGAACCATGGAG 254

DB 1 GCGTCGTCGGCCATGGAG 18

RESULT 528

AAZ01233/c

ID AAZ01233 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ01233;

AC AAZ01233;

XX 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for PGI biallelic markers 4-43-328 and 4-43-70.

XX PGI gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PGI-related biallelic marker;

XX cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;

XX PSA; human; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9932644-A2.

PN 01-JUL-1999.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-1B02133.

PF 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658.

PR 22-DEC-1997; 97US-0996306.

XX (GENT) GENSET.

XX Blumenfeld M, Bougueleret L, Chumakov I, Cohen D;

XX WPI; 1999-405178/34.

XX Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers

PT derived from it

XX Claim 4; Page 354; 385pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a mammalian PGI gene and protein, and a set of

CC PGI biallelic markers. The PGI polynucleotide and biallelic markers are

CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an

CC allele-specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a

CC nucleotide at a PGI-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to

CC detect and to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer.

CC Early-stage diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific

CC antigen (PSA) dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due

CC to its inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant

CC affections of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic

CC procedure which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative

CC and curative treatments of the disease. The PGI gene can be used for

CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the

CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 GAAAGGTGATGTCAAGCC 818

DB 18 GAAACGTGAAGTCATGCC 1

RESULT 529

AAx84382

ID AAx84382 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAx84382;

AC AAx84382;

XX 09-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide used to test a sample-retaining tip.

XX Solid-phase sample-retaining tip; nucleic acid synthesis; detection;

XX nucleic acid isolation; amplification length polymorphism analysis;

XX polymerase chain reaction; subtracted cDNA library; differential probe;

XX solid-phase minisequencing; oligonucleotide ligation assay; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9934214-A1.

PN 08-JUL-1999.

XX 30-DEC-1998; 98WO-US27850.

PF 31-DEC-1997; 97US-0070290.

PR (RAPI-) RAPIGENE INC.

XX Garrison LX, Tabone JC, Van Ness J;

XX WPI; 1999-419153/35.

XX Pin for synthesis and detection of nucleic acid has tip coated with

PT chemical able to capture nucleic acid, for subsequent manipulation

XX Example 7; Page 44; 72pp; English.

XX This sequence was used to test the solid-phase sample-retaining tip (A)

CC of the invention. (A) is for use in nucleic acid synthesis and detection,

CC and comprises a tip structure that is: (a) connectable to a support pin;

CC and (b) at least partly coated by a chemical layer that can bind a

CC biomolecule (I) to form a solid-phase sample of (I). (A) are particularly

CC used to isolate nucleic acid, e.g. mRNA, which is then used for cDNA

CC synthesis (e.g. to make libraries and probes for analysis of gene

CC expression or in diagnostic assays, including detection of polymorphisms,

CC genotyping and genetic fingerprinting); in polymerase chain reaction; in

CC preparation of subtracted cDNA libraries; synthesis of differential

CC probes (e.g. for detecting infectious agents or tumour-associated

CC antigens); for solid-phase minisequencing; in oligonucleotide ligation

CC assays and in amplification length polymorphism analysis. (I) can be

CC in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 82 GCACATCCGTCCTCGCCA 99

Db 18 GCACATCCGTCCTCGCCA 1

RESULT 532

AAZ70897
 ID AAZ70897 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ70897;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5253.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9954500-A2.

XX PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B00822.

XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome -

XX Claim 8; Page 1351; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.

XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 351 CATTCTCTCAAGCTTTC 368

Db 1 CATTCTCTGACTCTTTC 18

RESULT 533

AAZ71064

ID AAZ71064 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ71064;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5420.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9954500-A2.

XX PD 28-OCT-1999.

XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B00822.

XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.

XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.

XX PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome -

XX Claim 8; Page 1386; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.

XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1402 GACATGAACCCCAAGACG 1419

Db 1 GACATGAGACTAAGACG 18

RESULT 534

AAZ75413/c
 ID AAZ75413 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ75413;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9769.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW Genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW Haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 DE Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome -
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 2313; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3;
 QY 1614 GATTGGTCCCAACCCCA 1631
 DB 18 GAATAGTACCAACCCCA 1
 RESULT 535
 AAA28451
 ID AAA28451 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA28451;
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Bts-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:42.
 XX
 KW Bts-2; human; transcription factor; chromosome 21q22.3; cancer; invasion;
 KW metastasis; skeletal abnormality; Down's syndrome; expression inhibition;
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6054316-A.
 XX
 PD 25-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0344579.
 XX
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0344579.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Baker BF, Cowse LM;

DE Random primer HAP-5 for human Seladin-1 cDNA identification.
 XX
 KW Seladin-1; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Neuroprotective;
 KW neurotropic; Gene therapy; primer; differential display; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP1002862-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 12-NOV-1998; 98EP-0121478.
 XX
 PR 12-NOV-1998; 98EP-0121478.
 XX
 PA (NITS/) NITSCH R M.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-341710/30.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated Seladin-1 polypeptide useful in the diagnosis, prognosis
 PT and treatment of neurological diseases, e.g. Alzheimer's disease and
 PT Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 12; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAA28451-52 are random primers used in differential display PCR using
 CC total RNA from post-mortem brain tissues from Alzheimer's disease
 CC patients and control subjects. A cDNA encoding seladin-1 was isolated.
 CC Seladin-1 reduces or prevents the degeneration of neurons and slows brain
 CC amyloid formation. They may be used to diagnose or prognose a
 CC neurological disease or to evaluate a treatment for a neurological
 CC disease (claimed). Neurological diseases treatable by seladin-1 cDNA or
 CC protein include Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's
 CC disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Pick's disease.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 3;
 QY 240 TGCAGAACCATGGAGCIT 257
 DB 1 TCCCGAAGCTTGGAGCIT 18
 RESULT 536
 AAA38383
 ID AAA38383 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA38383;
 XX
 DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Bts-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:42.
 XX
 KW Bts-2; human; transcription factor; chromosome 21q22.3; cancer; invasion;
 KW metastasis; skeletal abnormality; Down's syndrome; expression inhibition;
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6054316-A.
 XX
 PD 25-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0344579.
 XX
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0344579.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Baker BF, Cowse LM;

XX WPI; 2000-338495/29.
 XX Antisense compound, 8-30 nucleobases in length, inhibiting the
 PT expression Ets-2 is useful for treating cancer and detecting Ets-2
 PT expression -
 XX Claim 3; Column 40; 31pp; English.
 XX Sequences AAA38349-A38388 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
 CC to the human Ets-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
 CC Ets-2 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Ets-2 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Ets-domain transcription factors are a
 CC family of proteins which are involved in controlling key cellular events
 CC such as proliferation, differentiation and development. The Ets domain
 CC is a DNA-binding domain shared by all members of this family. Through
 CC this motif, Ets family members bind to the promoter regions of various
 CC genes at a GCA consensus sequence, thereby acting as either repressors
 CC or activators of the gene. All but one Ets family protein bind to DNA as
 CC a monomer. Ets-2 has been implicated in the regulation of cellular
 CC proliferation and differentiation. The Ets-2 gene is located at
 CC chromosome 21q22.3, which is within a region known to undergo
 CC translocations associated with malignancies. Ets-2 has been found to be
 CC upregulated in several cancers, including lymphoblastic leukaemia. It
 CC may also play a role in the cancer phenotype, as it activates the
 CC urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) promoter and the promoters of
 CC metalloproteinases in response to epidermal growth factor (EGF)
 CC stimulation. High levels of uPA and metalloproteinases are associated
 CC with tumour invasion and metastasis in breast cancers. As the Ets-2 gene
 CC is located on chromosome 21, which is triplicated in Down's syndrome, it
 CC is also thought to be responsible for the skeletal abnormalities present
 CC in this condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
 CC useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of conditions associated with
 CC Ets-2 expression, especially cancer.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 171 GGCCATTTTCCTGGGAAT 188
 Db 1 GGCCACTTTCCTGGACAT 18
 RESULT 537
 ID AAA10842/c
 XX AAA10842 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAA10842;
 XX DT 14-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX G-alpha-i1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 25730.
 DE G-alpha-i1; G protein; adenylyl cyclase hormonal inhibition; tumour;
 KW plasma membrane regulation; antisense composition; treatment; prevent;
 KW delay; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; research; diagnosis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS US6046321-A.
 XX PN 04-APR-2000.
 XX PD 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289377.
 XX PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289377.
 XX PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289377.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM, Baker BP, Zhang H;
 XX WPI; 2000-126316/11.
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
 PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated

PI Cowsett LM;
 XX WPI; 2000-292434/25.
 XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human
 PT G-alpha-i1 useful for modulating G-alpha-i1 expression and for treating
 PT diseases associated with G-alpha-i1 expression -
 XX Example 15; Column 38; 31pp; English.
 XX Human G-alpha-i1 is a member of the Gi subfamily of G proteins which is
 CC involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and in the
 CC regulation of plasma membrane enzymes. The expression of G-alpha-i1 is
 CC altered in some tumours. The present sequence is a G-alpha-i1 antisense
 CC oligonucleotide, which can be used to inhibit the expression of human
 CC G-alpha-i1. The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
 CC represented in AAA10814-A10853, which can be used in the treatment of
 CC diseases or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha-i1 by
 CC modulating the expression of G-alpha-i1 in cells or tissues. The
 CC antisense compositions may also be used prophylactically, e.g. to
 CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation, or tumour formation.
 CC Furthermore, the antisense oligonucleotides may also be useful in
 CC research and diagnostics, e.g. in detecting nucleic acids encoding
 CC G-alpha-i1 by conjugation of an enzyme to the oligonucleotide, or
 CC radiolabelling the oligonucleotide. Kits using such detection means for
 CC detecting the level of G-alpha-i1 in the sample may also be prepared.
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to inhibit specific gene
 CC expression, are often used to elucidate the function of particular genes.
 CC These antisense compounds are also used to distinguish between functions
 CC of various members of a biological pathway.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1480 GGTCCTCAGAGAGGAG 1497
 Db 18 GGTTATTCAGAGAGGAG 1
 RESULT 538
 ID AA244772
 XX AA244772 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AA244772;
 XX DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human FADD primer ISIS #23872.
 XX FADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
 KW probe; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6015712-A.
 XX PD 18-JAN-2000.
 XX PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
 XX PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0357072.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM, Baker BP, Zhang H;
 XX WPI; 2000-126316/11.
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
 PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated

```
PT region of the FADD gene -
XX Claim 16; Column 53-54; 37pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I)
CC 8-20 nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD),
CC targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat
CC animals, especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with FADD expression. AAZ44746-Z44831
CC represent primers and probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 GCCTCCTACTCTGTTCTG 795
DB 1 GGCCCCACTCCTGTTCTG 18

RESULT 539
AAZ48491/C
ID AAZ48491 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48491;
XX
DT 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18884.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6007995-A.
XX
PD 28-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0106038.
XX
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0106038.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowsett LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-105333/09.
XX
PT Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for
PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors -
XX
PS Claim 1; Column 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour
CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds
CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFR1 human
CC cells or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one
CC or more nucleic acids encoding TNFR1 modulating the function of nucleic
CC acid molecules encoding TNFR1, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFR1
CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research
CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences AAZ48482-565
CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFR1 mRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

PT region of the FADD gene -
XX Claim 16; Column 53-54; 37pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I)
CC 8-20 nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD),
CC targeted to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat
CC animals, especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with FADD expression. AAZ44746-Z44831
CC represent primers and probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 GCCTCCTACTCTGTTCTG 795
DB 1 GGCCCCACTCCTGTTCTG 18

RESULT 539
AAZ48491/C
ID AAZ48491 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48491;
XX
DT 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18884.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6007995-A.
XX
PD 28-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0106038.
XX
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0106038.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowsett LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-105333/09.
XX
PT Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for
PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors -
XX
PS Claim 1; Column 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour
CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds
CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFR1 human
CC cells or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one
CC or more nucleic acids encoding TNFR1 modulating the function of nucleic
CC acid molecules encoding TNFR1, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFR1
CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research
CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences AAZ48482-565
CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFR1 mRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1570 CTGCCCCACTGCGCCAGAG 1587
DB 18 CTGCCACACTGCGCTGAG 1

RESULT 540
AAZ44134/C
ID AAZ44134 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ44134;
XX
DT 24-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EGR-1 DNA antisense primer #24156.
XX
KW EGR-1; early growth response 1; antisense; inhibition; human; primer;
KW anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; antiviral; detection; diagnosis;
KW viral infection; inflammation; tumor; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6008048-A.
XX
PD 28-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205921.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205921.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-096375/08.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit expression of human early
PT growth response-1, useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
PT tumors, inflammation and infection -
XX
PS Claim 1; Column 37-38; 31pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (I) capable of
CC inhibiting expression of human EGR-1 (early growth response-1). The
CC products of the invention have anti-inflammatory, cytostatic and
CC antiviral activity. (I) was tested for its effects on EGR-1 mRNA levels
CC by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR), results indicated that 60%
CC inhibition was achieved. When (I) was modified by 2'-O-methoxyethyl
CC substitution of the first 4 and last 4 residues, and by replacing any C
CC in these flanking regions with 5-methyl-C, the degree of inhibition was
CC increased to 71%. (I) is used to inhibit expression of EGR-1 in cells
CC and tissues in vitro, for research or diagnosis, e.g. detecting EGR-1
CC encoding nucleic acid. (I) may also be used to treat or prevent
CC EGR-1-associated diseases, particularly viral infections, inflammation
CC and tumors. AAZ44124-Z44169 represent antisense primers used to inhibit
CC the human EGR-1 protein.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1000 GATGGGATGCTGCTGCTG 1017
DB 18 GAGGAGATGATGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 541
AAZ82257
ID ABA82257 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
```

```

AC ABA82257;
XX
DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DE
DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #216.
XX
KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200177327-A1.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US16951.
XX
PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0543771.
PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-0544398.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.
XX
PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis -
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 34; 43pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and
CC HBM genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene
CC therapy, antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They
CC can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including
CC osteoporosis, Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous
CC dysplasia. ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent
XX sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGAA 1044
DB 1 GAGGAGCTTCAAGAGGAA 18

RESULT 542
AAF89339/C
ID AAF89339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF89339;
XX
DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #76.
XX
KW Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;
KW clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129257-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.

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XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB01632.
XX
XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Schork N, Skierczynski B;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-316248/33.
XX
PT Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of
PT clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by
PT paired-pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from
PT non-hierarchical clustering -
XX
XX Claim 61; Page 90; 100pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a
CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the
CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this
CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical
CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as
CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The
CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 GAAAGGTGATGCTCAAGCC 818
DB 18 GAAACGTGAAGTCATGCC 1

RESULT 543
AAS21644/C
ID AAS21644 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS21644;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #109.
XX
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200157059-A1.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02939.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-0496694.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
XX treatment of cancer -
XX
XX Example 17; Page 57; 120pp; English.
XX

```

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
 CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
 CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
 CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
 CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis
 CC comprising administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In
 CC addition, the antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic
 CC agent e.g. taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis,
 CC cytokinesis or the cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide.
 CC AA521521-AA521768 represent Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense
 CC oligonucleotides targeted to Survivin, used in the method of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 712 TCTGTTCTTTTGTCT 729
 |||||
 DB 18 TGTGCTCTGTTGTCT 1

RESULT 544
 AAF82104/C
 ID AAF82104 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAF82104;
 XX XX
 XX 26-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE HIV-1 gag/pol PCR primer SEQ ID NO:7.

XX KW HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1; AIDS; gag; pol; protease;
 XX KW autoimmune deficiency syndrome; nucleic acid extraction; PCR primer;
 XX ss.

XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

XX PN JP2001017173-A.

XX PD 23-JAN-2001.

XX PF 05-JUL-1999; 99JP-0190633.

XX PR 05-JUL-1999; 99JP-0190633.

XX PA (ORIY) ORIENTAL YEAST CO LTD.

XX PA (KOKU-) KOKURITSU YOKO EISEI KENKYUSHO.

XX DR WPI; 2001-303666/32.

XX PT A kit and a method for extraction of nucleic acids -

XX PS Example 1; Page 6; 14pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention describes a kit (I) for the extraction of nucleic
 CC acids, particularly RNA, containing a reducing agent, particularly
 CC 2-mercaptoethanol or dithiothreitol, a coprecipitation agent,
 CC particularly glycogen or dextran, and a protein denaturing agent,
 CC particularly guanidine dithiocyanate, and free from protease and
 CC optionally free from salt. Also describes is a method for extraction of
 CC nucleic acids, comprising the following steps: (i) addition of a
 CC reducing agent, a coprecipitation agent and a protein denaturing agent
 CC to a living sample, particularly body fluid or blood preparations and
 CC at 30-100 micro l, and incubation without adding a protease,

CC particularly 55-65 plus degrees C for 5-15 minutes, more particularly
 CC at 60 plus degrees C for 10 minutes, to decompose and denature protein
 CC and other contaminant, and (ii) precipitation by addition of a lower
 CC alcohol, optionally together with a protein denaturing agent,
 CC particularly without addition of a salt, especially carried out in one
 CC tube of 0.5 ml volume. (I) is useful for extraction of nucleic acids.
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for HIV-1 RNA, which is
 CC used in an example from the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 171 GCCCATTTTCTCTGGGAAT 188
 |||||
 DB 18 GCCCATTTTCTCTGCTAAT 1

RESULT 545
 ABX03794/C
 ID ABX03794 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABX03794;

XX XX 09-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE DNA encoding secreted protein signal peptide sequence #3.

XX KW Differential display method; leucine-rich motif; transmembrane protein;
 XX secreted protein; secreted protein signal peptide; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200259259-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-IL00071.

XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-263158P.

XX PA (UYEA-) UNIV RAMOT APPLIED RES & IND DEV LTD.

XX PI Wreschner DH;

XX DR WPI; 2002-599769/64.

XX DR P-PSDB; ABG98323.

XX PT Differential display method for identifying secreted or transmembrane
 XX protein, comprises contacting a DNA with a first primer that hybridizes
 XX to a sequence coding for a leucine-rich motif and with a second
 XX oligonucleotide primer -

XX PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 37pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a differential display comprising contacting
 CC cDNA with a first primer that hybridizes to an oligonucleotide sequence
 CC coding for a leucine-rich motif, and with a second oligonucleotide primer
 CC to form a cDNA-hybrid molecule. The method comprises obtaining mRNA from
 CC at least 2 samples, synthesising cDNA from the RNA of each sample,
 CC contacting the cDNA with a first primer that hybridises to an
 CC oligonucleotide sequence coding for a leucine-rich motif, and with a second
 CC oligonucleotide primer to form cDNA-hybrid molecules, amplifying the
 CC cDNA-hybrid molecules, detecting amplified products and comparing the
 CC amplified products from each sample to identify distinctive amplified
 CC products coding for at least one secreted or transmembrane protein. The
 CC method is useful for discovering novel secreted and/or transmembrane
 CC proteins which are important for cell processes and play an important
 CC role in determining its phenotype, and which act as mediators for the
 CC transfer of signals from external environment into the cell itself, thus
 CC modulating gene expression. Sequences ABX03792-ABX03869 represent DNA

CC encoding secreted protein signal peptide sequences.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 689 AGTCAGCGGGAGGAGAAA 706
 |||||
 Db 18 AGACAGGAGGAGGAGAAA 1

RESULT 546
 ABQ82115
 ID ABQ82115 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABQ82115;
 XX DT 22-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Rat ribosomal phosphoprotein P0 (RRRPP0) Flt-I 5' RT-PCR primer.
 XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; KDR; RRRPP0; PCR primer;
 KW rat ribosomal phosphoprotein P0; reverse transcription; hypotensive;
 KW kinase insert domain containing receptor; antidiabetic; cardiant;
 KW ophthalmological; cerebroprotective; gene therapy; retinopathy;
 KW age-related macular degeneration; retinal vein infarction; stroke;
 KW retinal macro aneurysm; myocardial infarction; ss.
 XX OS Rattus sp.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX US2002091082-A1.
 XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX PF 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-0952350.
 XX PR 13-SEP-2000; 2000US-232503P.
 XX PA (AIEL/) AIELLO L P.
 XX PI Aiello LP;
 XX WPI; 2002-642391/69.
 PT Treating hypertension/related disorder, by administering to cell/tissue
 PT of subject an agent that inhibits a component of vascular endothelial
 PT growth factor-kinase insert domain containing receptor signaling
 PT pathway -
 XX Example 12; Page 21; 24pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for treating hypertension
 CC or a hypertension-related disorder in a subject. M1 involves identifying
 CC a subject in need of treatment for hypertension or hypertension-related
 CC disorder, and administering to a cell or tissue of the subject an agent
 CC that inhibits a component of the vascular endothelial growth factor-
 CC kinase insert domain containing receptor (VEGF-KDR) signalling pathway.
 CC Also described: (1) screening (M2) for a compound that decreases
 CC hypertension or hypertension-related disorder, comprising providing a
 CC cell, tissue or subject; contacting the cell, tissue, or subject with a
 CC test compound; and determining whether the test compound inhibits a
 CC component of VEGF-KDR signalling pathway; and (2) determining (M3) if a
 CC subject is at risk for hypertension or a hypertension-related disorder,
 CC comprising detecting the misexpression or mutation of a gene involved in
 CC VEGF-KDR signalling pathway. M1 is useful for treating a subject having
 CC hypertension or a hypertension-related disorder such as retinopathy,
 CC (hypertensive or diabetic retinopathy), age-related macular degeneration,
 CC retinal vein inclusion, retinal macro aneurysms, myocardial infarction or
 CC stroke. M3 is useful prenatally or to determine if a subject's offspring
 CC is at risk for a hypertension or a hypertension-related disorder. The

CC present sequence represents a reverse transcription (RT) PCR primer which
 CC is used in an example from the present invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 202 CCGCTCTTGGACCCCTG 219
 |||||
 Db 1 CTGACTCTGGACCCCTG 18

RESULT 547
 AAL49430/C
 ID AAL49430 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAL49430;
 XX DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Cell adhesion molecule related DNA #6.
 XX KW Cell adhesion molecule; immune function; immunomodulator; antiallergic;
 KW antiinflammatory; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation; vasculitis;
 KW hepatitis; septic shock; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX WO200264771-A1.
 XX PD 22-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 15-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JF01321.
 XX PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001JP-0039196.
 XX PA (WOCH) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
 XX PI Nakamura Y, Sugano S, Kato Y, Takahashi T, Shirakawa K;
 XX WPI; 2002-657596/70.
 PT Cell adhesion molecule-specific to activated leukocyte HRC12337, useful
 PT in diagnosing, studying abnormal immune function and in screening
 PT remedies for e.g. autoimmune diseases, inflammations and tumors -
 XX Example 2; Page 64; 119pp; Japanese.
 CC The present invention relates to the protein and coding sequences of a
 CC novel cell adhesion molecule. This molecule is specific to activated
 CC leukocyte. The protein and its DNA are useful in diagnosing and studying
 CC abnormal immune function and in screening remedies for e.g. autoimmune
 CC diseases, immune failure, allergic diseases, inflammations like
 CC vasculitis, hepatitis and septic shock, and tumours. The present sequence
 CC is a DNA described in the exemplification of the invention.

QY 69 CGCGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
 |||||
 Db 18 CGAGGCTTGGCTGGACACA 1

RESULT 548
 ABT04987/C
 ID ABT04987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX

PT useful in analysis and evaluation of human intestinal bacterial flora
 PT -
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 6; 15pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a probe or a primer used for detecting
 CC human intestinal bacterial flora. Probe and primers from the present
 CC invention can be used for identifying a microbe group of Prevotella
 CC cluster genus or Clostridium cluster genus. The probes and primers can
 CC be used for analysing intestinal bacterial flora. The present sequence
 CC represents a primer for the detection of a Clostridium cluster XIV genus,
 CC which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 244 GAACCATGGAGCTTTGTG 261
 |||||
 DB 18 GAGCCATGCAGCTCTGTG 1

RESULT 551

ABL57842
 ID ABL57842 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL57842;

XX 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE White spot syndrome virus PCR primer sL46.

XX PCR; primer; crustacean; ss.

XX White spot syndrome virus.

XX WO200229096-A2.

XX 11-APR-2002.

XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001WO-FR03077.

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000FR-0012717.

PA (SKUL-) SKULD TECH SARL.

XX Quere R, Commes Maerten T, Marti J, Piquemal D;

XX WPI; 2002-383338/41.

XX Rapid detection of DNA, useful e.g. for detecting white spot syndrome
 PT virus in crustaceans, by hybridizing labeled amplicons to immobilized
 PT probes on saturated support -
 XX

PS Example 1; Page 14; 40pp; French.

XX The present invention related to a method for the rapid detection of
 CC DNA (I) of one or more organisms (A). The method comprises using at least
 CC one probe (II), specific for (A), which is immobilised on a solid support
 CC which is saturated with DNA fragments that do not react with (A), to
 CC inhibit any non-specific interaction of (I) with the support itself. DNA
 CC is extracted from (A) present in a sample (from a product or subject).
 CC and amplified (simultaneously). The method is specifically used to detect
 CC contamination of crustaceans by White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV), but
 CC more generally to detect contamination by microorganisms in humans,
 CC animals, tissues and cells. The present sequence is a PCR primer for
 CC WSSV, used in an example from the invention.
 XX

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 GTGGTGGGCGCATCACC 483
 |||||
 DB 1 GTGGTGGTGGCATGACC 18

RESULT 552

ABL41955/c
 ID ABL41955 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL41955;

XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide sequence of primer P5, specific for HIV-1 pol gene.

XX pol gene; HIV-1; nucleic acid extraction; blood screening;

KW HIV infection; primer; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX WO200212559-A1.

XX 14-FEB-2002.

XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP05170.

XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP05170.

XX (ORIY) ORIENTAL YEAST CO LTD.

PA (NINA-) JAPAN AGENCY NAT INST HEALTH.

XX Yoshihara N, Suzuki H, Nakamura T, Manabe S;

XX WPI; 2002-217199/27.

XX Nucleic acid extraction kit free from protease for improved isolation
 PT of nucleic acid from biological samples, comprises a reducing agent, a
 PT coprecipitant, and a protein denaturing agent -
 XX

PS Example 1; Page 11; 36pp; Japanese.

XX The present primer is specific for the pol gene of Human
 CC immunodeficiency virus 1 (HIV-1). It is used in the course of the
 CC invention. The specification describes a kit for nucleic acid
 CC extraction. The kit contains a reducing agent, a coprecipitant, and
 CC a protein denaturing agent, but is free from protease. The nucleic
 CC acid is extracted from a biological sample by adding the reducing
 CC agent, coprecipitant and protein denaturing agent, incubating, and
 CC precipitating the nucleic acid with a lower alcohol. The kit is used
 CC for the isolation of nucleic acid for diagnostic and investigative use,
 CC especially for the screening of blood samples for HIV infection.
 XX

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 171 GGCCATTTTCTCTGGGAAT 198
 |||||
 DB 18 GGCCATCTTCTCTGTAAT 1

RESULT 553

ABL89287
 ID ABL89287 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL89287;

XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:509.
XX KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
XX KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN EP1174518-A1.
XX XX 23-JAN-2002.
XX XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.
XX XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0202611.
XX PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
XX PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.
XX CC Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
XX PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
XX PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
XX PT significance -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 130; 166pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
XX CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
XX CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
XX CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
XX CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
XX CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
XX CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
XX CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
XX CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
XX CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
XX CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
XX CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
XX CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL8879 to ABL89321 represent
XX CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
XX CC invention.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 553 TGGGGATTCTTCAGCACA 570
DB 1 TGGGGATTCTTCACACCA 18
RESULT 554
ABK23054
ID ABK23054 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK23054;
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #108.
XX KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
XX KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
XX KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
XX KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
XX KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
XX KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200192891-A2.
XX PN 06-DEC-2001.
XX PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16946.
XX PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0578900.
XX PR (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX XX Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.
XX CC Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
XX PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
XX PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
XX PT corresponding wild type gene -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 39; 403pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
XX CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
XX CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
XX CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
XX CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal
XX CC lipid-associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
XX CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
XX CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
XX CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
XX CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
XX CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
XX CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
XX CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
XX CC development in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
XX CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK2776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
XX CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
XX CC and adapters of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAAGCTGAA 1044
DB 1 GAGGAGCTTCAAGAGAA 18
RESULT 555
ABK24054/c
ID ABK24054 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK24054;
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE B7-related protein, BSL2, PCR primer #20.
XX KW Human; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiulcer;
XX KW antianemic; antipsoriatic; B7-related polypeptide; BSL1, BSL2, BSL3;
XX KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX KW Hashimoto's thyroiditis; Graves' disease; Crohn's disease; psoriasis;
XX KW ulcerative colitis; pernicious anaemia; bone marrow transplantation;
XX KW graft versus host disease; organ transplantation; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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PN WO200194413-A2.
PD 13-DEC-2001.
PF 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18257.
PX 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-209811P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-272107P.
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX Mikesell GE, Chang H, Finger JN, Yang G, Lu P, Zhou X, Peach R;
XX WPI; 2002-090141/12.
XX Nucleic acids encoding B7-related polypeptides, i.e. BSL1, BSL2, or
PT BSL3 polypeptides, useful for treating autoimmune diseases (e.g.
PT rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and psoriasis), and graft
PT versus host disease -
XX Example 3; Page 101; 179pp; English.
XX The invention relates to novel nucleic acids encoding B7-related
CC polypeptides. The B7-related polypeptides include the BSL1, BSL2, or BSL3
CC polypeptides, or their soluble fragments. The nucleic acid, polypeptide,
CC and antibodies are useful for treating autoimmune diseases (e.g.
CC rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis,
CC Graves' disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pernicious anaemia
CC and psoriasis. They may also be used to treat tissue, bone marrow, and
CC organ transplantation, and graft versus host disease. ABK24010-ABK24093
CC represent B7-related proteins, BSL1, BSL2 and BSL3 coding sequences and
CC PCR primers of the invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1716 AGAACACATAGAGCTGTG 1733
DB 18 AGATCAACAGAGCTGTG 1

RESULT 556
ABL44878
ID ABL44878 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ABL44878;
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1922.
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
XX gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
XX bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
XX osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2001321190-A.
XX JP2001321190-A.
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0066716.
XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones -

Claim 4; Page 42; 528pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX resultant cultures; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX clones are detected from the amplified products; (g) the clones in the multiwell
XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (h) the clones are
XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 AACCCACCCTCTGCTGT 872
DB 1 AACCCACCCTCTGCTGT 18

RESULT 557
ACC45637
ID ACC45637 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ACC45637;
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DE Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #108.
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
XX gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
XX bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
XX osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200292764-A2.
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US14876.
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-290071P.
XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-291311P.
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-353058P.
XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-361293P.
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
XX density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone

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PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
 PT reduced bone density -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
 CC bone mass (BHM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type BHM gene,
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or
 CC expressing an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control
 CC sequence introduced by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The
 CC transgenic animals are for the study of bone density modulation or bone
 CC mass modulation. The invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity.
 CC The polynucleotides of the invention may have a use in gene therapy.
 CC The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are for the study of
 CC bone density modulation, where the bone mass is modulated relative to
 CC non-transgenic animals of the same species in more than one parameter
 CC selected from bone density, bone strength, trabecular number, bone
 CC size, or bone tissue connectivity. The transgenic animals, nucleic
 CC acids and methods are useful for identifying molecules involved in bone
 CC development, and for developing pharmaceutical compositions, which may
 CC be employed for treating or preventing bone diseases, e.g.
 CC osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or neoplasms of
 CC the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also useful in
 CC methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development or
 CC characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1027 GAGAGGCTTCAGCTGAA 1044
 Db 1 GAGAGGCTTCAGAGGAA 18
 RESULT 558
 ABX11857
 ID ABX11857 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ABX11857;
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 antisense oligonucleotide #4.
 DE Human; ss; mAChr-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor-6;
 KW cognitive disorder; amnesia; amnesic spatial disorientation;
 KW Klüver-Bucy syndrome; Alzheimer's related memory loss; antisense;
 KW learning disability; consciousness disorder; visual hallucination;
 KW delirium; schizo-effective disorder; schizophrenia; depression;
 KW affective disorder; sleep disorders; pain generation disorder;
 KW irritable bowel syndrome; chest pain; movement disorder;
 KW Parkinson's disease; eating disorder; insulin hypersecretion obesity;
 KW heart muscle disorder; bradycardia; tachycardia; arrhythmia; flutter;
 KW fibrillation; gland related disorder; xerostomia; diabetes mellitus.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002166131-A1.
 XX
 XX 07-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0349755.
 XX
 XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0042780.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985090.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Goodearl ADJ, Glucksmann MA;
 PI

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-298709/29.
 XX
 PT New muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChr-6) nucleic acids and
 PT proteins, useful for modulating acetylcholine or phosphatidylinositol,
 PT particularly for treating e.g. schizophrenia, chest pain, tachycardia
 PT or arrhythmia -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 26; 66pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated human or rat muscarinic
 CC acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChr-6) nucleic acid molecule and the
 CC encoded protein. Also included are (non-human) host cells comprising the
 CC mAChr-6 nucleic acid molecule, an antibody that selectively bind the
 CC polypeptide above, a method for producing the polypeptide by culturing
 CC the host cell such that the mAChr-6 nucleic acid is expressed, a method
 CC for detecting the presence of the mAChr-6 polypeptide and nucleic acid,
 CC a method for identifying a compound that binds to the mAChr-6
 CC polypeptide and a method for modulating the activity of the mAChr-6
 CC polypeptide. The mAChr-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody or
 CC modulator are useful in drug screening assays, diagnostic assays for
 CC identifying diseases, allelic screening, pharmacogenetic testing,
 CC methods of treatment, pharmacogenomics or monitoring the effects during
 CC clinical trials. In particular, the mAChr-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide
 CC or antibody is useful for treating or diagnosing cognitive disorders
 CC (e.g. amnesia, amnesic spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome,
 CC affecting consciousness (e.g. visual hallucinations or delirium),
 CC schizo-effective disorders (e.g. schizophrenia or depression), affective
 CC disorders (e.g. sleep disorders), disorders affecting pain generation
 CC mechanisms (e.g. pain related to irritable bowel syndrome, or
 CC chest pain), movement disorders (e.g. Parkinson's disease), eating
 CC disorders (e.g. insulin hypersecretion obesity), heart muscle related
 CC disorders (e.g. bradycardia, tachycardia, arrhythmia, flutter or
 CC fibrillation), or gland related disorder (e.g. xerostomia or diabetes
 CC mellitus). The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeting human mAChr-6.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 237 GCCTGCAGAACCATGGAG 254
 Db 1 GCCTGCTGGCCATGGAG 18
 RESULT 559
 ABX77384
 ID ABX77384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX ABX77384;
 AC ABX77384;
 DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human lrb gene 5' splice donor site for Exon 3.
 DE
 XX
 KW LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; lrb; cancer;
 KW tumour growth inhibitor; cytostatic; gene therapy; tumour;
 KW melanoma; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma;
 KW lymphoblastic leukaemia; lung carcinoma; ds; human; mouse.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200278614-A2.
 XX
 XX 10-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US10350.
 PF
 XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-280107P.
 PR

XX PA (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
 XX PI Kerr WG, Wang J;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-103233/09.
 XX PT A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful
 XX PT for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient -
 XX PS Example 5; Page 45; 79pp; English.
 XX CC This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-
 XX CC like Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour
 XX CC growth. The invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence
 XX CC which may be used to suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth.
 XX CC The polypeptide and small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the
 XX CC invention may have cytostatic activity and may be used in gene therapy.
 XX CC Also disclosed is a method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient
 XX CC comprising administering to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba
 XX CC function in the patient. The agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of
 XX CC an Irba gene or its variant, or a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene
 XX CC or its variant or an RNA sequence that interferes with the expression
 XX CC of the Irba gene. The method of the invention may be used to treat a
 XX CC patient who is suffering from a tumour or a cancer, such as breast,
 XX CC prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal cancer, chronic myelogenous
 XX CC leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic leukemia or lung carcinoma.
 XX CC The present sequence represents a DNA sequence used within the
 XX CC scope of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1289 TGTATGACGATGTGATG 1306
 Db 1 TGTATGACGATGTGATTT 18
 RESULT 560
 ABT15919/C
 ID ABT15919 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABT15919;
 XX DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE B7-related PCR primer - SEQ ID No 36.
 XX KW PCR; ss: gene therapy; B7-related fusion protein; BSL2; viral infection;
 XX KW immune response modulation; inflammatory response modulation; cancer;
 XX KW transplantation rejection; graft versus host disease; asthma; herpes;
 XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HIV; encephalitis; psoriasis;
 XX KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; primer.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN WO200299119-A2.
 XX PD 12-DEC-2002.
 XX PF 06-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US18049.
 XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0875338.
 XX PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0077023.
 XX PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX PI Mikesell GE, Shen H;
 XX XW WPI; 2003-140629/13.

XX PT New isolated B7-related nucleic acid fusion molecules and fusion
 XX PT polypeptides useful for diagnostic applications, modulating the
 XX PT activation of immune or inflammatory response cells, preventing or
 XX PT treating cancer or psoriasis -
 XX PS Example 1; Page 129; 188pp; English.
 XX CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of B7-related
 XX CC (BSL2) fusion proteins. The B7-related fusion proteins of the invention
 XX CC are useful for modulating the activation of immune or inflammatory
 XX CC response cells (e.g. T cells). The B7-related fusion proteins are useful
 XX CC for treating or preventing: transplantation rejection; graft versus host
 XX CC disease; asthma; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; viral
 XX CC infections (e.g. HIV, herpes or encephalitis); and autoimmune disease
 XX CC (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis or psoriasis). The present
 XX CC DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in an example of the
 XX CC invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1716 AGAACACATAGAGCTGTG 1733
 Db 18 AGATCAACACAGAGCTGTG 1
 RESULT 561
 ABZ10730/C
 ID ABZ10730 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABZ10730;
 XX DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #870.
 XX KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
 XX KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
 XX KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200277272-A2.
 XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP03401.
 XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
 XX PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T;
 XX PI Pelet C, Schwöbe I, Ziebarth H;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-018942/01.
 XX PT Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
 XX PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent
 XX PT that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 XX PT dinucleotides -
 XX PS Claim 15; Page 59; 117pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and
 XX CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders

CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. AB09861 to AB21118
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related
 CC DNA sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can
 CC also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
 CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables
 CC a highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3;
 QY 1048 AATTCCACACTGCC 1065
 DB 18 AATATCCACACTTACCC 1

RESULT 562
 ABF93180/C
 ID ABF93180 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF93180;
 XX
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193177 for detecting SNP TSC0000970.
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 XX methylation status -
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 193177; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
 CC ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
 CC NOTE: the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 AAATTCCTTATCTC 946
 DB 13 AAATTCCTTATCTC 1

RESULT 563
 ABF93181
 ID ABF93181 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF93181;
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193178 for detecting SNP TSC0000970.
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 XX methylation status -

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 193178; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.

CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and

CC ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.

CC NOTE: the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PF 22-MAY-1997; 97WO-US08880.
 XX
 PR 05-JUN-1996; 96US-0658664.
 XX
 PA (BECI) BECKMAN INSTR INC.
 XX
 XX Milton RC;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1998-051910/05.
 DR
 XX
 XX Polymeric reagents for immobilising biopolymers - are stable under
 PT synthesis conditions
 XX
 XX Example 7; Figure 19; 66pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence represents one of an array of 58 cystic fibrosis
 CC oligonucleotides. The invention relates to a new reagent for immobilising
 CC a biopolymer. It comprises a solid support fabricated from a polymeric
 CC material having at least one surface comprising pendant acyl fluoride
 CC functionalities. The reagent is stable under conditions for synthesising
 CC and immobilising biopolymers and is stable under conditions used to
 CC analyse the biopolymers. The reagents can be formed into devices which
 CC are physically rugged and inexpensive which can be used in analytical
 CC and diagnostic procedures.
 XX
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 738 CAGAACCTCTTC 750
 Db 13 CAGAACCTCTTC 1
 RESULT 567
 ABQ83264
 ID ABQ83264 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ83264;
 XX
 DT 18-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Expressed gene identification cDNA tag related oligonucleotide SEQ:37.
 XX
 XX cDNA tag; identification; gene expression analysis; linker;
 KW expressed gene identification; EGI; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200274951-A1.
 XX
 XX 26-SEP-2002.
 PD
 PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02338.
 XX
 XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0073959.
 PR
 XX (KURE) KUREHA CHEM IND CO LTD.
 PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
 PA (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO N.
 XX
 XX Yamamoto M, Yamamoto N, Hirose K, Kasai J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-759896/82.
 DR
 XX Construction of cDNA tags for identifying expressed genes with specific
 PT linkers and recognition sequences, applicable in gene expression
 PT analysis, disease diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy -
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 23; 59pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX

CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a cDNA tag for
 CC identifying an expressed gene. The method comprises: (a) preparation of
 CC complementary deoxyribonucleic acid; (b) producing cDNA fragment by
 CC cleavage with II type restriction enzyme; (c) obtaining a linker X-cDNA
 CC fragment ligated material; (d) amplification of the linker X-cDNA tag-
 CC linker Y ligated material; and (e) cleaving the amplification product.
 CC The method can be used for the construction of cDNA tags for identifying
 CC expressed genes, which is applicable in gene expression analysis, disease
 CC diagnosis and identifying target for gene therapy, including the
 CC clarification of difference in function or morphology of cells under
 CC physiological or pathological conditions. The cDNA or calls for assay can
 CC be specifically expressed, with reproducibility and accuracy in the
 CC detection of genes. The present sequence represents an expressed gene
 CC identification (EGI) cDNA tag related oligonucleotide which is used in
 CC an example from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 979 CCCCTTCGCGCA 991
 Db 1 CCCCTTCGCGCA 13
 RESULT 568
 AAT52092
 ID AAT52092 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT52092;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 24-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2804).
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
 KW AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9523225-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-AUG-1995.
 PD
 PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
 PR

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PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-03111486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-03111749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-03143397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 175; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1
CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and
CC thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 873 CATGGTTCACGTC 885
Db 1 CAUGGUUCACUGC 13
XX
XX RESULT 569
XX AAX64598
XX ID AAX64598 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX64598;
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1230.
XX
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
XX stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX

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PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.
PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0364920.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363254.
PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0390850.
PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-0426124.
PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.
PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.
PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Draper K, Gustofson J, Mcswiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;
PI Beigleman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;
PI Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
PT for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or
PT treatment of auto-immune diseases
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 167; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose
CC residues; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii)
CC at least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification.
CC The ENA's can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the
CC synovial membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 53.8%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 7; Conservative 6; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 781 CTCACCTTCGTTC 793
Db 2 CTCACUCUCUGUUC 14
XX
XX RESULT 570
XX AAX31629
XX ID AAX31629 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX31629;
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Tag sequence of a transcript increased in pancreatic cancer.
XX
XX Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
XX diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 918
Db 2 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 14

RESULT 573
AAZ90924
ID AAZ90924 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90924;
XX
DT 24-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NR8 gene probe #152.
XX
KW Haemopoietin receptor family; NR8; antibody; diagnosis;
KW blood formation disorder; fusion protein; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9967290-A1.
XX
PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP03351.
XX
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98JP-0214720.
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98JP-0297409.
XX
PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Nomura H, Maeda M;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-116933/10.
XX
PT Hemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 used for diagnosis of blood
PT formation disorders -
PS Example 1; Page 45; 176pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of sequences encoding human
CC haemopoietin receptor protein family NR8 genes. The NR8 family
CC sequences were initially searched for comparison on a nucleic acid
CC database with the nucleic acid probe sequence TCGAGYNNNTGGAGY encoding
CC the amino acid sequence Trp-Ser-Xaa-Trp-Ser. The sequences
CC AAZ5258-Z59300 and AAZ90816-Z90925 represent specific examples of probe
CC sequences used in the search. Antibodies to the NR8 family proteins are
CC used for the diagnosis of blood formation disorders. Compounds identified
CC as binding to the proteins are used for the treatment of such disorders.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 918
Db 2 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 14

RESULT 574
AAZ05241/c
ID AAZ05241 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ05241;

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match      0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 906 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 918
Db 2 GGAGCTCTTGGAG 14

RESULT 575
AAZ53309
ID AAF53309 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF53309;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX

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DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4269.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX cytotatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC AAF45153-R45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GCCCTTGCTGCC 508
 DB 3 GCCCTTGCTGCC 15

RESULT 576
 AAF53310
 ID AAF53310 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF53310;
 AC AAF53310;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT IGF-I oligonucleotide #4270.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytotatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC AAF45153-R45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GCCCTTGCTGCC 508
 DB 2 GCCCTTGCTGCC 14

RESULT 577
 AAF53311
 ID AAF53311 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF53311;
 AC AAF53311;
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT IGF-I oligonucleotide #4271.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytotatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

FN WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

PD 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.

PF 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 PT administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 PT nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 PT proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 CC of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
 CC AAF45153-F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 CC psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids,
 CC keratosis, neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the
 CC skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 CC retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 CC sclerotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 CC blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GCCCTTGCTGCC 508

DB 1 GCCCTTGCTGCC 13

RESULT 578

ABL57178

ID ABL57178 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABL57178;

XX 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Primer for FY gene polymorphism detection.

XX Duffy; blood group; FY; human; receptor; haplotyping; genotyping;
 KW transgenic animal; malaria; inflammation; antimalarial;
 KW protozoacide; antinflammatory; single nucleotide polymorphism;
 KW SNP; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200230950-A2.

PD 18-APR-2002.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US42725.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-240275P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;

XX WPI; 2002-426264/45.

XX Novel genetic variants of Duffy Blood group (FY) gene useful for
 PT screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. malaria and inflammatory
 PT disorders -

XX Claim 15; Page 14; 98pp; English.

CC The present sequence is an allele-specific oligonucleotide primer
 CC that was designed to detect a specific polymorphism in the human
 CC Duffy blood group (FY) gene (see ABL57150). The primer is one of
 CC a set (see ABL57167-98) that can be used in a kit for haplotyping
 CC or genotyping the FY gene of an individual. The primer has a 3'
 CC penultimate nucleotide that is complementary to only one nucleotide
 CC of a particular single nucleotide polymorphism, and acts as a
 CC primer for polymerase-mediated extension only if the allele
 CC containing that nucleotide is present. The invention provides novel
 CC genetic variants of the FY gene, and discloses various genotypes,
 CC haplotypes and haplotype pairs that exist in the general United
 CC States population. Compositions and methods for haplotyping and/or
 CC genotyping the FY gene in an individual are also disclosed. The
 CC polymorphism and haplotype data are useful for validating FY as a
 CC candidate target for treating a condition or disease associated
 CC with FY activity, such as malaria and inflammatory disorders.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 515 ACGGTGGTGGTGA 529

DB 1 AGGTGGTGGTGA 15

RESULT 579

ABK72365

ID ABK72365 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABK72365;

XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human HTRSA gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #7.

XX Human; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 5A; HTR5A; serotonin; primer; ss;
 KW neuroprotective; neurological disease; depression; epilepsy; sequencing;
 KW gene therapy; single nucleotide polymorphism; haplotype pair;
 KW chromosome 7q36.1.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200222887-A1.

XX 21-MAR-2002.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29210.

XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-233051P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Kazemi A, Koshy B, Sanchis A, Tirrell C;

XX WPI; 2002-393978/42.
XX
XX Novel genetic variants of 5-Hydroxytryptamine (Serotonin) Receptor 5A
PT isogenes, useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug
PT development for treating neurological diseases -
XX
XX Claim 17; Page 14; 134pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
CC encoding human 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 5A (HTR5A). A
CC method for haplotyping the HTR5A gene in an individual comprises
CC identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and
CC determining whether one of the copies of the gene is defined by one of
CC the HTR5A haplotypes given in the specification or whether both copies
CC are defined by a haplotype pair. This method is useful in genotyping,
CC whereby all possible haplotype pairs can be assigned to specific
CC genotypes. An association between a trait and a haplotype or haplotype
CC pair of the HTR5A gene can be identified by comparing the frequency of
CC the haplotype or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with
CC the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference
CC population, where a higher haplotype frequency in the trait population
CC indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair.
CC HTR5A and its corresponding DNA are used for studying the expression and
CC function of HTR5A, and in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
CC related to HTR5A activity, such as neurological disorders, including
CC depression and epilepsy. Sequences ABK72359-ABK72398 represent
CC allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primers used for detecting
CC HTR5A gene polymorphisms.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 1 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1571 TGCCCCCACTGGCCAG 1585
Db 1 TCCCCCACTGGCCRG 15
RESULT 580
ABN80567/C
ID ABN80567 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
XX AC ABN80567;
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase allele specific PCR primer #7.
DE
XX Human; P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase; POR; cancer; haplotype; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; flavoprotein; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200226768-A2.
FN
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US30877.
PF
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-236449P.
PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA
XX Kazemi A, Kliem SE, Lanz EM, Messer C, Tanguay DA;
PI WPI; 2002-394236/42.
XX
XX New genetic variants comprising haplotypes of the P450 (cytochrome)
PT oxidoreductase (POR) isogene, useful in improving the efficiency of
PT drug screening protocols for compounds targeting POR -

XX Claim 14; Page 14; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides the protein, gene and cDNA sequences of
CC human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase POR, and single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) identified therein. The sequences can be used to
CC haplotype the POR gene of an individual, and to establish whether POR is
CC a suitable target for drugs to treat cancer and disorders associated with
CC impaired protein synthesis in cells. The present sequence is an allele
CC specific primer for the coding sequences of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 1 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 235 CAGCCTGCAGAACCA 249
Db 15 CRGCTGCAGAACCA 1
RESULT 581
AAD26043/C
ID AAD26043 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAD26043;
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene polymorphism detecting ASO probe #8.
DE
XX Human; antilipemic; neuroprotective; nootropic; genetic variant; APOE;
KW apolipoprotein E; haplotyping; familial dysbetalipoproteinaemia; therapy;
KW genotyping; type III hyperlipoproteinaemia; Alzheimer's disease;
KW atherosclerosis; polymorphism; allele specific oligonucleotide;
KW ASO probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200179234-A2.
PN
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US12303.
PF
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-197188P.
PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA
XX Choi JY, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Lee HH;
PI WPI; 2002-075064/10.
XX
XX Genotyping human apolipoprotein gene of individual for determining
PT haplotype of individual involves determining identity of nucleotide
PT pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of gene -
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 14; 78pp; English.
XX
XX The patent discloses novel genetic variants of human apolipoprotein
E (APOE) gene. The invention also relates to compositions and methods
CC for haplotyping and/or genotyping the APOE gene. The haplotyping
CC methods of the invention are useful for improving the efficacy and
CC reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of
CC drugs for treating diseases associated with APOE activity, e.g.
CC familial dysbetalipoproteinaemia, type III hyperlipoproteinaemia,
CC atherosclerosis, and Alzheimer's disease. They are useful to validate
CC APOE as a candidate agent for treating a specific condition or disease
CC predicted to be associated with APOE activity and in the design of
CC clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific condition
CC or disease predicted to be associated with APOE activity. Genotyping
CC or haplotyping methods are useful to screen for compounds targeting

CC APOE to treat a specific condition or disease associated with APOE
CC activity. The present DNA sequence is an allele specific oligonucleotide
CC (ASO) probe which is used for detecting human APOE gene polymorphisms.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 234 GCAGCTGCGAACC 248
DB 15 GCAGCCCGAGAACC 1

RESULT 582
AB199100
ID AB199100 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AB199100;
XX
DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PCDH2 ASO PCR primer SEQ ID NO 57.
XX
KW Human; PCDH2; protocadherin 2; haplotyping; polymorphic variant; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; cytostatic; cancer; chromosome 5q31;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200194361-A2.
XX
PD 13-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US18321.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-209564P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX
PI Klien SE, Koshy B, Tanguay DA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-097928/13.
XX
XX New protocadherin 2 (PCDH2) polymorphic variants and encoding genes,
PT useful in expressing PCDH2 protein for screening candidate drugs to
PT treat diseases related to PCDH2 activity -
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 14; 127pp; English.

CC The invention relates to haplotyping the protocadherin 2 (PCDH2) gene,
CC comprising determining which of the haplotypes given in the specification
CC defines one or both copies of the individual's PCDH2 gene. The
CC polymorphisms are within a 30244 base pair sequence (ABA05413), fully
CC defined in the specification. The polymorphic variants are useful in
CC studying the expression and function of PCDH2, in expressing PCDH2
CC protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases such
CC as cancer, related to PCDH2 activity, in studying the effect of the
CC variation on the biological activity of PCDH2 and the binding affinity of
CC candidate drugs targeting PCDH2. The haplotyping methods are useful in
CC validating PCDH2 as a candidate target for treating a specific condition
CC or disease predicted to be associated with PCDH2 activity or in the
CC design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific
CC condition or disease associated with PCDH2 activity. The present sequence
CC is that of a PCDH2 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) PCR primer of
CC the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 1 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 587 GGGGAACTGGGTC 601
DB 1 GGGTGAACGGGVC 15

RESULT 583
ABK32583
ID ABK32583 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK32583;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pancreatic cancer SAGE tag #135.

XX
KW Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
KW cancer marker; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6333152-B1.
XX
PD 25-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-0081646.
XX
PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-0081646.

XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
FI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-153821/20.

XX
PT New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes -

XX
PS Disclosure; Column 78; 161pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
CC SAGE tags of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CATGGTCACTGC 885
DB 1 CATGGTCACTGC 13

RESULT 584
AAL54398/C
ID AAL54398 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX
AC AAL54398;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE rpoB gene oligomer probe SEQ ID No 15.
XX
KW Mycobacterium tuberculosis; non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium; MOTT;
KW anti-tuberculosis drug; rpoB gene; probe; ss.

OS Mycobacterium ulcerans.
 PN WO2003008645-A1.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2003.
 XX
 XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-KR01253.
 XX
 XX 19-JUL-2001; 2001KR-0043450.
 PR
 XX (XENI-) XENISS LIFE SCI CO LTD.
 XX
 XX Lee H, Bang HE, Cho S, Bai G, Kim S;
 XX WPI; 2003-221853/21.
 XX
 XX Identifying Mycobacterium tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis
 PT Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting resistance or susceptibility to an
 PT anti-tuberculosis drug, comprises amplifying a fragment in the rpoB
 PT gene -
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 7; 45pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying Mycobacterium
 CC tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium (MOTT) and detecting the
 CC resistance or susceptibility of M. tuberculosis, obtained by mutation of
 CC the rpoB gene to an anti-tuberculosis drug by amplifying a 531 base pair
 CC fragment in the rpoB gene by a polymerase chain reaction. The method, a
 CC kit and oligomer probes are useful for identifying M. tuberculosis and
 CC MOTTs and for detecting their resistance or susceptibility obtained by
 CC mutation of the rpoB gene. New primers are useful for amplifying a 531 bp
 CC fragment in the rpoB gene by PCR. This polynucleotide sequence represents
 CC an oligomer probe used for targeting Mycobacterium of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 486 TGATGGGCTGGCC 498
 DB 13 TGATGGGCTGGCC 1
 RESULT 585
 AAX71583
 ID AAX71583 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX71583;
 AC
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #595.
 XX
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
 KW flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumor angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9715662-A2.
 PN
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 PD
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
 PF
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 PS
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 PA

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumor angiogenesis,
 PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 115; 218pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumor
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX7275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1482 TGCTTCAGAGAG 1494
 DB 4 UGCCUCAGAGAG 16
 RESULT 596
 AAV97537/C
 ID AAV97537 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV97537;
 AC
 XX 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 2834.
 XX
 XX Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9833893-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-AUG-1998.
 PD
 XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US00730.
 PF
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0985162.
 PR
 XX 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
 XX
 XX Akhtar S, Fell P, McSwiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and
 PT for treating cancers
 XX
 XX Claim 5; Page 74; 109pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMEs)
 XX

CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99030
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell.

XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1102 TTGATTCCCAATGC 1114
 17 TTGATTCCCAATGC 5

Db
 |||||
 17 TTGATTCCCAATGC 5

RESULT 587
 AAF01955
 ID AAF01955 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF01955;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #250.
 XX
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX interferon alpha; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 61; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 279 CCCTCCTATGTGC 291

XX
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE UGT1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 4010.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;

Db
 |||||
 5 CCCTCCTATGTGC 17

RESULT 588
 AAF01956
 ID AAF01956 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF01956;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #251.
 XX
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX interferon alpha; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 61; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement
 CC Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 279 CCCTCCTATGTGC 291
 2 CCCTCCTATGTGC 14

Db
 |||||
 2 CCCTCCTATGTGC 14

RESULT 589
 ABA81164
 ID ABA81164 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA81164;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE UGT1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 4010.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;

KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1, APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2, MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antineoplastic; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200173002-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
 XX
 PI WPI; 2001-639230/73.
 XX
 DR Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 XX modification -
 XX
 PT Claim 7; Page 260; 294pp; English.
 XX
 PS The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 36 CCGTGCCTTTATC 48
 DB 5 CCGTGCCTTTATC 17
 RESULT 590
 ABA81165/c
 ID ABA81165 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA81165;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE UGT1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 4011.
 XX
 XX Human; Gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;

KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antineoplastic; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200173002-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.
 XX
 PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
 XX
 PI WPI; 2001-639230/73.
 XX
 DR Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 XX modification -
 XX
 PT Claim 7; Page 260; 294pp; English.
 XX
 PS The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 36 CCGTGCCTTTATC 48
 DB 13 CCGTGCCTTTATC 1
 RESULT 591
 ABAK01736
 ID ABAK01736 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABAK01736;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Zinzyne #58.
 XX
 XX Human; Gene therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,

XX and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 95; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).

XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN

XX motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme

XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

XX CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition

XX associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting

XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell

XX lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky

XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human

XX immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),

XX immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTCCTGTGACCATC 681

Db 3 CUCUGUGACCAUC 15

RESULT 592

ABK02025

ID ABK02025 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK02025;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOGO Zinzyme #347.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

XX cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;

XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;

XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,

XX and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 101; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).

XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN

XX motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme

XX (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

XX preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a zynzyme molecule of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTCGTGTGACCATC 681

DB 5 CUCUGUGACCAUC 17

RESULT 593

ABK02282

ID ABK02282 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK02282;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NOGO DNzyme #194.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX Claim 88; Page 115; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 669 CTCGTGTGACCATC 681

DB 2 CUCUGUGACCAUC 14

RESULT 594

ABK86191

ID ABK86191 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK86191;

AC ABK86191;

DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Cinnamoyl co-reductase (CCR) degenerate PCR primer #2.

XX Cinnamoyl co-reductase; tissue-specific plant promoter; plant;

KW lignin biosynthesis; fodder crop; cell wall rigidity;

KW pathogen resistance; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS

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PN WO200250294-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 19-DEC-2001; 2001WO-DK00841.
XX
PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000DK-0001906.
PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001DK-0000178.
XX
PA (DAJO-) DANMARKS JORDBRUGSFORSKNING.
XX
PI Larsen K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-508808/54.
XX
XX New tissue specific plant promoter, specifically for Lolium perenne
PT cinnamoyl CoA:NADP oxidoreductase, useful for manipulating lignin
PT biosynthesis in plants or regulating gene expression in
PT lignin-producing tissues of plants
XX
PS Example 1; Page 40; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a regulatory polynucleotide, which is capable of
CC promoting the expression of a coding polynucleotide sequence linked to
CC its 3' end. This new tissue-specific plant promoter comprises a DNA
CC sequence from Lolium perenne or the nucleotide sequence contained in
CC plasmid pLPCR (DSMZ 14003). The regulatory polynucleotide is useful for
CC manipulating lignin biosynthesis or regulating gene expression in lignin-
CC producing plants, particularly in tissues such as the stem. This is
CC especially useful for improving digestibility of fodder crops, for
CC improving rigidity and permeability of cell walls, or improving
CC resistance to pathogens by improving the lignin content in of plant cell
CC walls. The present sequence represents a cinnamoyl co-reductase
CC degenerate PCR primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 3 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 169 GTGGCCATTTTCCTG 183
Db :|||||
3 RTGGCCYTTTTCCTG 17

RESULT 595
ABQ63935/C
ID ABQ63935 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ63935;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 648.
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX
PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone
XX
PS Example 2; Page 242; 418pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1280 TCCTGGACTTGAT 1292
Db :|||||
14 TCCTGGACTTGAT 2

RESULT 596
ABQ63936/C
ID ABQ63936 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ63936;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 649.
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315676P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhang J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 DR
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
 PT defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 PT disorder of e.g., liver or bone .
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 242; 418pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1280 TCTTGGACTTGAT 1292
 Db 13 TCTTGGACTTGAT 1
 RESULT 597
 ABN01180
 ID ABN01180 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01180;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1172.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1172; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAA 1659
 Db 5 GAAGGACAAAGAA 17
 RESULT 598
 ABN01185
 ID ABN01185 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01185;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1177.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 1177; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1648 AAGGACAAAG 1660
 DB 1 AAGGACAAAG 13

RESULT 599
 ID AEN06531 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AEN06531;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6523.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6523; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1648 AAGGACAAAG 1660
 DB 1 AAGGACAAAG 13

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTG 241
 |||||
 Db 2 CCACCGCAGCCTG 14

RESULT 600

ABN06532

ID ABN06532 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06532;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6524.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6524; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 229 CCACCGCAGCCTG 241

|||||

Db 1 CCACCGCAGCCTG 13

RESULT 601

ABN07190

ID ABN07190 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07190;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7182.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 7182; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 402 TGCTGACTTGACC 414
DB 5 TGCTGACTTGACC 17

RESULT 602
ABN07191
ID ABN07191 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07191;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7183.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16991.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7183; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 402 TGCTGACTTGACC 414
DB 4 TGCTGACTTGACC 16

RESULT 603
ABN07192
ID ABN07192 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN07192;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7184.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US26860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7184; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 402 TGCTGACTTGACC 414
 Db 3 TGCTGACTTGACC 15
 RESULT 604
 ABN07193
 ID ABN07193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07193;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7185.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7185; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 402 TGCTGACTTGACC 414
 Db 2 TGCTGACTTGACC 14

RESULT 605
 ABN07194
 ID ABN07194 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07194;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7186.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7186; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from Wipo
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 402 TGCTGACTTGACC 414
 Db 1 TGCTGACTTGACC 13
 RESULT 606
 ABT38260/C
 ID ABT38260 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT38260;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID NO 3897.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 489; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1031 AGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
 |||||
 Db 15 AGCTTCAAGCTGA 3

RESULT 607

ID AAV20968/c
 AA20968 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV20968;

DT 08-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX Human PRCC-TFE3 construct DNA PCR primer #4.

XX PRCC; papillary renal cell carcinoma; TFE3; transcription factor;
 KW fusion protein; translocation; diagnosis; treatment; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9806871-A1.

XX 19-FEB-1998.

XX 13-AUG-1997; 97WO-GB02209.

XX 13-AUG-1996; 96GB-0016986.

XX (CANC-) CANCER RES CAMPAIGN TECHNOLOGY.

XX Clark J, Cooper C, Shipley J;

XX WPI; 1998-159557/14.

XX Diagnosing papillary renal cell carcinoma by detecting gene
 PT translocation - resulting in fusion of TFE3 gene with some other
 PT gene, also related vectors, transformed cells, specific binding
 PT reagents, peptide(s) encoded by fusions and therapeutic anti-sense
 PT sequences

XX Disclosure; Page 32; 71pp; English.

XX AAV20965-V20991 are PCR primers used in the construction of a novel
 CC fusion protein constructed from a papillary renal cell carcinoma (PRCC)
 CC associated protein and the transcription factor TFE3 which is used in a
 CC method for the diagnosis, prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of
 CC papillary renal cell carcinoma. The translocation t(X;1) (p11.2;q21.2)
 CC found in PRCC results in a fusion of the TFE3 gene with a new chromosome
 CC 1 gene designated PRCC (at 1q21.2), resulting in expression of a fusion
 CC protein between the N-terminus of PRCC and almost the whole of the TFE3
 CC gene. Normal TFE3 transcripts are no longer produced. Two other fusion
 CC partners for TFE3 have also been detected; NonO, from an invX (p11.2;
 CC q13-24 or 12) translocation and the PSF splice factor gene, resulting
 CC in t(X;1) (p11.2;p34). These trans-locations define a subgroup of PRCC
 CC generally encountered in patients younger than 25.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1336 AACACACAGATG 1348
 |||||
 Db 13 AACACACAGATG 1

RESULT 608

AA86618
 ID AA86618 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AA86618;

DT 15-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Probe for acetylcholinesterase protein/scFv fusion protein cDNA.

XX Acetylcholinesterase; AChE; fusion protein; ligand receptor;

KW monomer; ligand detection; marker enzyme; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX FR2773802-A1.

XX 23-JUL-1999.

XX 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.

XX 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.

XX (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.

XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.

XX Bon C, Choumet V, Cousin X;

XX WPI; 1999-471239/40.

XX A fusion protein comprising an acetyl cholinesterase and ligand
 PT receptor, useful for detection of ligands

XX Claim 3; Page 86; 114pp; French.

XX The present sequence represents a probe used to isolate cDNA encoding an
 CC acetylcholinesterase protein (AChE)/scFv fusion protein of the invention.
 CC The specification describes a fusion protein comprising an AChE monomer
 CC and a specific ligand receptor. The AChE fusion protein is useful for the
 CC production of an AChE monomer in a soluble format. The AChE fusion
 CC polypeptide is useful for detection of ligands in samples. AChE is used
 CC as a marker enzyme, in a similar manner to peroxidase, alkaline
 CC phosphatase and beta-galactosidase. By having AChE fused to a receptor
 CC protein, various ligands can be detected by their binding to the receptor
 CC portion of the fusion polypeptide.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 9 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 367 TCTGAGACTCTCTTAC 384

|||||
 Db 1 DSHGARGAYTYNTAY 18

RESULT 609

AD06883
 ID AD06883 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AD06883;

XX 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Drosophila mus101 genomic and partial cDNA sequencing primer, GENX9P3.

```

XX Mus101; BRCA1 C-Terminus; BRCT; Gene therapy; tumour; mitosis inhibitor;
KW DNA repair; cell cycle regulation; passive immunotherapy; primer; ss.
XX
OS Drosophila sp.
XX
PN WO200148202-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-GB04956.
XX
PR 24-DEC-1999; 99GB-0030708.
XX
PA (CYCL-) CYCLACEL LTD.
XX
PI Glover DM, Yamamoto R, Henderson D;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-418282/44.
XX
PT Novel mus101 polypeptide, a member of BRCT superfamily derived from
PT Drosophila useful for identifying substance capable of affecting mus101
PT function, and for treating tumor -
XX
PS Example; Page 44; 108pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a primer which is used to sequence the
CC Drosophila mus101 genomic and partial cDNAs. The mus101 is a member of
CC BRCT (BRCA1 C-Terminus) superfamily. The mus101 polynucleotide probe is
CC used for detecting the presence or absence of mus101 polynucleotide in a
CC biological sample by bringing the biological sample containing DNA or
CC RNA into contact with mus101 polynucleotide probe under hybridising
CC conditions, and detecting any duplex formed between mus101 polynucleotide
CC probe and mus101 polynucleotide in the sample. The mus101 and its
CC polynucleotide are useful in gene therapy. The mus101 is useful for
CC identifying a substance capable of affecting mus101 function, and the
CC substance is useful for treating tumour, for inhibiting mitosis and for
CC increasing the susceptibility of a tumour cell to a DNA damaging agent.
CC The mus101 is also useful for identifying substances which affects DNA
CC repair and cell cycle regulation, in vitro or in vivo cell culture system
CC to study the role of mus101 and its homologues in disease, and as
CC immunogens. The antibody to mus101 is useful in diagnosis and in passive
CC immunotherapy. It is also useful for detecting mus101 in a biological
CC sample.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 520 GTGGTGGTGACCA 532
DB 4 GTGGTGGTGACCA 16
|||||
RESULT 610
ABL54889/C
ID ABL54889 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL54889;
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer BV-a5.
XX
KW PCR primer; gap vector; Escherichia coli; stop codon assay;
KW truncating mutation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN KR2001016649-A.
XX

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PD 05-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 02-AUG-1999; 99KR-0031647.
XX
XX 02-AUG-1999; 99KR-0031647.
XX
PA (KWAN-) KWANGYUNG SUNGAE MEDICAL FOUND.
XX
XX Cho HP, Choi SY, Choi SH, Han SM, Jin MU, Kim DH, Kim ER;
PI Kim HJ, Kim IS, Kim SY, Mun YH, Nam HJ, Song BJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-495301/54.
XX
DR Gap vector for Escherichia coli stop codon assay used for assaying
PT heterozygous truncating mutation -
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 18; 33pp; Korean.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used within the scope of the
CC invention. The invention relates to a gap vector (GV) for assaying
CC Escherichia coli (E.coli) stop codon. The invention also relates to a
CC method for assaying heterozygous truncating mutation using the GV
CC comprising the following steps: (1) multiplying exon fragments showing
CC truncating mutation by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and cloning the
CC exon fragments with a plasmid for E. coli having a low copy number;
CC (2) using the plasmid having cloned exon gene as a template and
CC performing PCR with a primer having 50-200 bp of 5' and 3' terminals of
CC the exon gene to make a gap vector for E. coli stop codon assay;
CC (3) multiplying the same genetic fragment as the multiplied exon
CC fragment through RT-PCR or PCR using RNA obtained from a sample to be
CC measured or cDNA as a template; and (4) transforming the gap vector
CC obtained from step (2) and the genetic fragment obtained from step (3)
CC into E. coli at the same time.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGT 1322
DB 16 GTGTCCCATCTGT 4
|||||
RESULT 611
ABL94635
ID ABL94635 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ABL94635;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #61.
XX
KW Analgesic; antiseize; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
XX gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
XX
XX Rattus sp.
XX
XX WO200218407-A2.
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EPL0081.
XX
XX 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.
XX
XX (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
XX
XX Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;
PI

```

XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
 PT receptors -
 XX Claim 1; Fig 7; 76pp; German.
 XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
 CC VRI mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VRI vanilloid
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VRI antisense sequence identified in
 CC the invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 437 TGGTGTGGATCCA 449
 Db 1 TGGTGTGGATCCA 13
 RESULT 612
 AAT32681
 ID AAT32681 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 AC AAT32681;
 XX
 DT 11-FEB-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Ineffective anti-HIV Rev response element probe 7786.
 XX
 KW Rev response element; HIV isolate sf2; hybridote probe pool;
 KW hybridote mapping; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..16
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Linked via phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX
 PN WO9617955-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-JUN-1996.
 XX
 PF 05-DEC-1995; 95WO-US15779.
 XX
 PR 05-DEC-1994; 94US-0349316.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX
 PI Collins ML;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-287198/29.
 XX
 PT Detecting target binding oligo-nucleotide(s) - using
 PT oligo-nucleotide probes with a nucleotide sequence which binds
 PT within a known sequence of a target nucleic acid
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 27; 43pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAT32673-76 represent effective, and those in
 CC AAT32677-83 ineffective, anti-HIV Rev response element probes isolated
 CC from a hybridote probe pool. Hybridote mapping describes a method of
 CC determining superior sites for binding oligonucleotides to a target

CC sequence, to identify improved discontinuous probes with high binding
 CC constants. The method comprises obtaining a series of oligonucleotides
 CC which are complementary to a known target sequence and which overlap
 CC each other by 1-4 nucleotides. Each of these sequences is contacted
 CC with the target sequence to permit specific hybridisation, and detecting
 CC the presence or absence of specific hybridisation to determine
 CC oligonucleotides which bind within the known target sequence. This
 CC sequence was isolated using the probe sequences given in AAT32670-72.
 CC The number of this probe corresponds to the 5' position on the HIV sf2
 CC target to which the 3' end of the probe binds.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 290 GCACCCCAAGATCCCA 305
 Db 1 GCTCCCAAGACCCCA 16
 RESULT 613
 AAV47335
 ID AAV47335 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 AC AAV47335;
 XX
 DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide 835, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
 XX
 KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..16
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT linkages"
 XX
 PN WO9823294-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
 XX
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.
 XX
 PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
 PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
 PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
 PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAV4501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
 CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
 CC secondary structure of this target mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
 CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The

CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
 CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
 CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
 CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
 CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
 CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGACAC 86
 |||||
 Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGGCACA 16
 RESULT 614
 AAV47320
 ID AAV47320 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV47320;
 XX
 DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide 820, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
 XX
 KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 modified_base 1..16
 FT FT /*tag= a
 FT FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT FT linkages"
 XX
 PN W09823294-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
 XX
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.
 XX
 PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
 PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
 PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
 PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAV46501-V4746 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
 CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
 CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
 CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they

CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
 CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
 CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
 CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
 CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGCTTGGGGGACAC 85
 |||||
 Db 1 GCGCATGGCGGGCACA 16
 RESULT 615
 AAX53712
 ID AAX53712 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX53712;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impaired respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
 XX
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the junction between coding and non-coding
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,

CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 CGCGTTGGGGGAC 86

Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGCAC 16

RESULT 616

AA53697

ID AX53697 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AX53697;

XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DT Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

DE Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;

KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;

KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;

KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;

KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;

KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;

KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;

KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;

KW prostate cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO9913886-A1.

PN 25-MAR-1999.

PD 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.

PF 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA Nyce JW;

PI WPI; 1999-229400/19.

DR New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary

PT vasoconstriction

PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)

CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and

CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene

CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the

CC 5' end, the 3' end and the junction section between coding and non-coding

CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one

CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides

CC may be derived from sequences AA5272-74. These multiple target

CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the

CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and

CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 CGCGTTGGGGGAC 85

Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGCAC 16

RESULT 617

AA519262

ID AAF19262 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AC AAF19262;

XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DT Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #829.

DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;

KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;

KW surfactant depletion; respiratory bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;

KW immunosuppressive; antisthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;

KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;

KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;

KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;

KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200062736-A2.

PN 26-OCT-2000.

PD 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.

PF 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.

PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

PI WPI; 2000-579539/66.

DR Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not

PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating

PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -

XX Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense

CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense

CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.

CC (i) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,

CC immunosuppressive, antisthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (i) can be used to down-regulate the

CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with

CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGCTTGGGGGCAC 85
 ||||| |||||
 DB 1 GCGGCATGGGGGCAC 16

RESULT 618
 AAF19277
 ID AAF19277 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 AC AAF19277;
 DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #844.
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200062736-A2.
 XX 26-OCT-2000.
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.
 XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX NYce JW;
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not

PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -
 XX Claim 14; Page 119; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 86
 ||||| |||||
 DB 1 CGGCATGGGGGCAC 16

RESULT 619
 AAA33140
 ID AAA33140 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC AAA33140;
 XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:829.

XX Human, adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200009525-A2.
 XX 24-FEB-2000.
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.

XX supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9963938-A2.
 XX 16-DEC-1999.
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.
 PR 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA Nyce JW, Hill JL;
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.
 PT Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
 PT renal injury -
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 CGCGCTTGGGGGCGAC 85
 DB 1 CGCGCATGGGGGCGAC 16
 RESULT 622
 AAA03514
 ID AAA03514 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AAA03514;
 AC AAA03514;
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 DT Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:798.
 DE

XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2 receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO9963938-A2.
 XX 16-DEC-1999.
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.
 PR 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA Nyce JW, Hill JL;
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.
 PT Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
 PT renal injury -
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 71 CGCGCTTGGGGGCGACA 86
 DB 1 CGCGATGGGGGCGACA 16
 RESULT 623
 AAF32280/C
 ID AAF32280 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAF32280;
 XX
 DT 17-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Streptomyces sp. cyclic lipopeptide acylase sequencing primer AC25.
 XX
 XX Streptomyces; cyclic lipopeptide acylase; acylase; deacylation;
 XX acylamino group; sequencing primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Streptomyces sp.
 XX
 PN WO200102585-A1.
 XX
 XX 11-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-JP04285.
 XX
 PR 02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189644.
 XX
 PA (FUJII) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Shibata T, Noguchi Y, Yamashita M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-123114/13.
 XX
 PT Gene encoding cyclic lipopeptide acylase genetically engineered to give
 PT vectors and transformants for expression of protein with comparable
 PT acylase activity in shorter culture time on large scale -
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 24; 73pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a Streptomyces sp. cyclic lipopeptide
 CC acylase. The cyclic lipopeptide acylase gene and its expressed cyclic
 CC lipopeptide acylase are useful in deacylation of the amino group in the
 CC acylamino group of a side-chain in a cyclic lipopeptide substance.
 CC Cyclic lipopeptide acylases are obtainable by genetic modification, have
 CC comparable acylase activity to the parent and can be produced in shorter
 CC culture time on large scale. The present sequence represents a sequencing
 CC primer for the Streptomyces sp. cyclic lipopeptide acylase, which is
 CC used in an example from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 557 GATTCTTCAGCACAGG 572
 DB 16 GGTTCCTTCAGCACCGG 1
 RESULT 624
 ABL94580/c
 ID ABL94580 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL94580;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #16.
 XX
 KW Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200218407-A2.
 PN
 XX 07-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX

PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.
 XX
 PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.
 PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.
 XX
 PA (CHEF) GRUENTHAL GMBH.
 XX
 PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-281058/32.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
 PT receptors -
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.
 PS
 CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1255 GAGACTGTCAAAAGA 1270
 DB 16 GAGACTGTCAACAGA 1
 RESULT 625
 AAQ23011
 ID AAQ23011 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ23011;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 19-NOV-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Pro-UK probe T2 (Td = 56).
 XX
 KW Prourokinase; vascular endothelial cell; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP04053489-A.
 XX
 PD 21-FEB-1992.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-1990; 90JP-0163144.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-1990; 90JP-0163144.
 XX
 PA (TAIS) TAISHO PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-110627/14.
 XX
 PT Efficient prodn. of pro-urokinase by genetic engineering - by
 PT transforming host cell by expression vector of deoxyribonucleic
 PT acid of human vascular endothelial cell, and culturing
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 8; 16pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The probes represented in AAQ23010-15 were used in the prodn. of
 CC human pro-UK cDNA (example 3 (page 7)).
 CC Prepn. of pro-UK comprises transforming a host cell with an

CC expression vector contig. cDNA encoding pro-UK, derived from human
 CC vascular endothelial cells. The resultant transformant is cultured.
 CC The new type of pro-UK can be produced efficiently in large amts.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1022 CACCTGAGAGCTTCA 1037
 |||||
 Db 1 CAGCTGAGAGCATCA 16

RESULT 626
 AAQ55402/c
 ID AAQ55402 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAQ55402;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DT 21-FEB-1994 (first entry)
 XX DE Sodium ion/glucose co-transporter beta-subunit PCR primer.
 XX KW Human; porcine; Sodium ion-glucose co-transporter; beta-subunit;
 XX KW diabetes; glucose absorption; insulin demand; reduction;
 XX KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN DE4218669-Cl.
 XX PD 02-SEP-1993.
 XX PF 05-JUN-1992; 92DE-4218669.
 XX PR 05-JUN-1992; 92DE-4218669.
 XX PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
 XX PI Koepsell H;
 XX DR WPI; 1993-273987/35.
 XX PT New beta sub-unit of sodium-glucose co-transporter - and DNA
 XX PT encoding it, useful for regulating glucose absorption and
 XX PT excretion, esp. in diabetics
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 3; 18pp; German.

XX CC A pig renal cortex cDNA bank was screened with antibody R4A6
 CC directed against porcine sodium ion-glucose cotransporter. Positive
 CC clone P20 containing a 4.5kb insert was isolated (see AAQ46121).
 CC The porcine gene sequence was used to design PCR primers (AAQ55401
 CC and AAQ55402) to amplify a sodium ion-glucose cotransporter
 CC beta-subunit coding sequence from porcine intestine as well as from
 CC porcine kidney. The PCR experiment showed that a very similar or
 CC identical protein to the kidney co-transporter is also present in
 CC the intestine.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 238 CTTGACAGACCATGGA 253
 |||||
 Db 17 CTTACATACCATGGA 2

RESULT 627
 AAQ66711
 ID AAQ66711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAQ66711;
 XX DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer to amplify HHV6 derived sequences.
 XX KW HHV6; Human Herpes Virus 6; Primers; Probes; PCR; amplify;
 XX KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN JP06133799-A.
 XX PD 17-MAY-1994.
 XX PF 27-OCT-1992; 92JP-0311416.
 XX PR 27-OCT-1992; 92JP-0311416.
 XX PA (KOKU-) KOKUSAI SHIYAKU KK.
 XX DR WPI; 1994-196175/24.
 XX PT HHV-6 derived nucleotide(s) - useful for identification of HHV-6 DNA
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 2; 13pp; Japanese.
 XX CC The inventors provide human Herpes virus 6 derived nucleotide
 CC sequences useful for identification of HHV-6 DNA. AAQ66705-12
 CC are primer set 1 (I), are used in the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1310 GTGTCCCATCTGTGAT 1325
 |||||
 Db 2 GTCTCCCATCTGTGAT 17

RESULT 628
 AAT53495
 ID AAT53495 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAT53495;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 338).
 XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
 XX AIDS; ss.
 XX OS Rattus rattus.

PN WO9523225-A2.
 XX 31-AUG-1995.
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB00156.
 XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-0380734.
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-0201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-0218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-0222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-0224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-0228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-0271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-0291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-0292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-0293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-0300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-0303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-0311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-0314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-0316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-0319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-0321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-0334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-0337608.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-0345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-0357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363233.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpetsky A, Ksich K, Matulic-adamic J, Moswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Belgelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D;
 PI Thompson JD, Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Wolff T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them -
 PT for use in inhibiting disease related genes
 XX Claim 2; Page 201; 407pp; English.
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for
 CC an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICM-1
 CC mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line.
 CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding
 CC structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis.
 CC Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and
 CC synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICM-1 target sequences and
 CC thereby inhibit ICM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing
 CC transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1028 AAGAGCTTCAAGCTGA 1043
 DB 1 AAGCUCUCCAGCTGA 16
 RESULT 629

AAQ80412/c
 ID AAQ80412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAQ80412;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 18-JUL-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE Hu-IFN-alpha-001 primer IFN-A3.
 XX Interferon-alpha-001; Hu-IFN-alpha-001; KG-1; myeloblastoid;
 KW antitumor; immunostimulant; virucide; primer; sequencing; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9429344-A1.
 XX 22-DEC-1994.
 PD 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06704.
 XX 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0076231.
 XX (PEST-) PESTKA BIOMEDICAL LAB INC.
 XX Pestka S;
 XX WPI; 1995-036404/05.
 XX Identification and prodn. of disease specific modified
 PT polypeptide(s) - and new forms of interferon and interleukin-2,
 PT also related DNA and vectors
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 15; 52pp; English.
 XX When genomic DNA from human myeloblastoid KG-1 cells (ATCC CCL
 CC 246) was subjected to PCR using the 5' primer given in AAQ80408 and
 CC the 3' primer given in AAQ80409, a clone was obtained (PB5001), that
 CC contained the sequence of Hu-IFN-alpha-001. This was sequenced
 CC (AAQ80404) using the primers given in AAQ80410-15. Reverse primer
 CC IFN-A3 corresponds to nucleotides 339-355 of Hu-IFN-alpha-001.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1638 CCAGAGCTGAAGGAC 1653
 DB 17 CCAGCAGCTGAATGAC 2
 RESULT 630
 AAQ98518/c
 ID AAQ98518 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAQ98518;
 XX 19-APR-1996 (first entry)
 XX Chromosome 14 Alzheimer's disease marker D14S43 PCR primer.
 DE Alzheimer's disease; AD; marker; early onset; familial; detection;
 KW predisposition; primer; probe; diagnosis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 CS US5449604-A.
 XX 12-SEP-1995.

flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

Mus sp.
WO9715662-A2.
01-MAY-1997.
25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
(CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
WPI; 1997-259017/23.
Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
Claim 4; Page 172; 218pp; English.

The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
(preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1389 AAGCTTCATCAGAC 1404
||||:|||||
D 1 AAGTUCUCCAGCC 16

RESULT 633
AAX73006/C
ID AAX73006 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAX73006;
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #439.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

Mus sp.
WO9715662-A2.
01-MAY-1997.

PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX
XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
Claim 4; Page 136; 218pp; English.

The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
(preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 427 CTGCGGTGATGCTGT 442
||||:|||||
D 17 CTGCTGGTGTCTGT 2

RESULT 634
AAX71306
ID AAX71306 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAX71306;
XX

XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #318.

XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9715662-A2.

XX 01-MAY-1997.

XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.

XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
PT psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 106; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1243 GGAGGACACGACGACA 1258
Db 2 GGAGAAUCAGACGACA 17
|||||
|||||

RESULT 635
AAX70114/C
ID AAX70114 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX70114;
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1409.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
XX flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX
XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the

CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1039 GCTGAAGGAAATTTC 1054
Db 17 GCTGAAGGAAATTTC 2
|||||
|||||

RESULT 636
AAX70091
ID AAX70091 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX70091;
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1386.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1;
XX flk-1; KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US17480.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
XX
XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Escobedo J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 88; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
CC be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

RESULT 638
AA62315
ID AAX62315 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

RESULT 639
AAx62315/c
ID AAx62315 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAx62315;
XX
XX
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:190.
XX
XX
KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
KW

KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
 XX
 OS Zea mays.
 XX
 PN WO9710328-A2.
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-1997.
 XX
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.
 XX
 PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.
 XX
 PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Edington BE, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;
 PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-202224/18.
 XX
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably
 PT modulates expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch
 PT synthase in maize or canola
 XX
 PS Claim 41; Page 74; 155pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
 CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
 CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
 CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
 CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
 CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1434 CGGGGATGAGCTTCTTC 1449
 Db 16 CGGAGATGAGCTCTC 1
 RESULT 640
 AAX62845/c
 ID AAX62845 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX62845;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Delta-9 desaturase hamerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:720.
 XX
 KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
 KW granule bound starch synthase; hamerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
 KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
 XX
 OS Zea mays.
 XX
 PN WO9710328-A2.
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US11689.

XX
 PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135.
 XX
 PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Edington BE, Folkerts O, Guo L, McSwiggen JA, Merlo DJ;
 PI Merlo PAO, Skokut TA, Young SA, Zwick MG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-202224/18.
 XX
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably
 PT modulates expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch
 PT synthase in maize or canola
 XX
 PS Claim 38; Page 85; 155pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used
 CC to modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in
 CC a tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear,
 CC plum or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia,
 CC chrysanthemum or marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco,
 CC aspen, poplar or pine plant.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 818 CCTTGGGTGAGCAAAAT 833
 Db 17 CCTTGGAGGACAAAT 2
 RESULT 641
 AAT76602
 ID AAT76602 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT76602;
 XX
 DT 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #3 amplifies 60 kD OMP gene of Chlamydia genus microbe.
 XX
 KW Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; primer; pathogenic; Chlamydia;
 KW identification; 60 kD cysteine-rich outer membrane protein; OMP2;
 KW probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP09121897-A.
 XX
 PD 13-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 02-NOV-1995; 95JP-0286062.
 XX
 PR 02-NOV-1995; 95JP-0286062.
 XX
 PA (SRLS-) SRL KK.
 PA (TOYM) TOYOBO KK.
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-314246/29.
 DR
 XX Oligo:nucleotide capable of hybridising to Chlamydia OMP2 - used for
 PT the detection of pathogenic Chlamydia or the identification of
 PT microbe genus
 XX

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PS Claim 3; Page 13; 14pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAT7600-09 are primers which were used in the
CC detection of pathogenic Chlamydia or the identification of a microbe
CC genus. These primers hybridize with the nucleic acid sequence of the
CC 60 kD cysteine-rich outer membrane protein (OMP2) of a Chlamydia genus
CC microbe. These oligonucleotides may also be used as probes in a
CC further identification method.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1670 GGACCAACCTCTTTGC 1685
    ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 GGAGCAACCTCTTTAC 17

RESULT 642
AAV94862/C
ID AAV94862 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC AAV94862;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 42.
XX
KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW graft rejection; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US21748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 40; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded
CC RNA. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis,
CC allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used
CC to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 8 U; 0 other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1662
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 16 AGCAGCTGAAGGACTA 1

RESULT 644
AAV95918/C
ID AAV95918 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV95918;
XX
DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Solanidine glucosyltransferase target sequence position 1274.
XX
KW Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
XX

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OS Solanum tuberosum.
XX
XX WO9832843-A2.
XX
XX 30-JUL-1998.
XX
XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US00738.
XX
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0979416.
XX
XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545.
XX
XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen JA, Zwick MG;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-427939/36.
XX
XX New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
PT biosynthesis or regulating flowering
XX
XX Claim 13; Page 50; 79pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
CC RNA-cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating
CC the expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of
CC alkaloids; or (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334,
CC and AAV96335 to AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95629 to AAV95981,
CC and AAV96355 to AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase
CC target sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195
CC represent potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes,
CC respectively. AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent
CC potato citrate synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present
CC invention can be used to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in
CC solanaceous plants, particularly potato but also tomato, pepper,
CC aubergine and ditura or to inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach,
CC cabbage, brussel sprouts, arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip,
CC sweet potato and turf grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA
CC manipulation in the same way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA,
CC as well as to examine genetic drift and mutations in plants and to
CC detect specific RNA. The ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or
CC to consensus sequences within a family of related genes, and being
CC catalytic need to be present at only very low concentrations.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 806 GTGATGTCAGCCCTT 821
Db 17 GTGATGTCATCCCTT 2
XX
XX RESULT 645
XX AAV47334
XX ID AAV47334 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV47334;
XX
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide 834, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
XX allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..17

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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
XX linkages"
XX
XX WO9823294-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV46501-447446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
XX allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 71 CGGCTTGCGGGGCACA 86
Db 1 CGGATGCGGGGCACA 16
XX
XX RESULT 646
XX AAV47303
XX ID AAV47303 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV47303;
XX
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide 803, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
XX allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..17

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FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
XX XX linkages"
XX PN WO9823294-A1.
XX PD 04-JUN-1998.
XX PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PI Nyce JW;
XX DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
XX PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
XX PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
XX PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX CC Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
XX CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
XX CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
XX CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
XX CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
XX CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
XX CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
XX CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
XX CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
XX CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
XX CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
XX CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 70 GCGGCTTCGGGGCGCAC 85
Db 2 GCGGCATGCGGGCGCAC 17

RESULT 647
AAAL7284
ID AAA17284 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA17284;
XX DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:510.
XX KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
XX KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
XX KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX WO9950403-A2.
XX PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
XX DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
XX PS Claim 53; Page 70; 305pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
XX CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6 or Tie-2. They are
XX CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1659 AGTAGCTTCTCGGACC 1674
Db 2 AGUAGCUCUGUGGACC 17

RESULT 648
AAAL7505/C
ID AAA17505 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA17505;
XX DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:731.
XX KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
XX KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;

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KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX
 PS Claim 53; Page 84; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to
 CC AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA22476 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23342 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberculous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 550 ATCTGGGATCTTCA 565
 DB 16 ATCAGGATCTTCA 1
 RESULT 649
 AAA18579
 ID AAA18579 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA18579;
 XX
 CC 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1805.
 DE
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW

KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX
 PS Claim 56; Page 104; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to
 CC AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA22476 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23342 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberculous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 187 ATCCCTTTTGCACAGC 202
 DB 1 AUCCCAUUUGCAAGC 16
 RESULT 650
 AAA20461
 ID AAA20461 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA20461;
 XX


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DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3687.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
XX
XX Claim 55; Page 147; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
XX RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiofibroma of tubercous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 674 TGACATCTTTGGAGA 689
XX ||| |||:|:|:|
XX 2 UGACACUUCUUGAGA 17
XX
XX RESULT 651

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AAA20896
ID AAA20896 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA20896;
AC
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4122.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
XX
XX Claim 55; Page 174; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
XX RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiofibroma of tubercous scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 374 ACTGCTTTTACCTCAA 389
XX
XX

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CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 13 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 25.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 4; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 716 TCTCTGTTTGTCTCC 731

DB 1 UUUUGUUUUUUUUUCC 16

RESULT 654
 AAA22886/C
 ID AAA22886 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA22886;

XX DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6112.

XX KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophtalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiaortic; antiporiatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9950403-A2.

XX PD 07-OCT-1999.

XX PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US06507.

XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSwiggen JA;

XX PS WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 PT stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors

XX PS Claim 54; Page 248; 305pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA223263 to AAA223342 represent ribozyme sequences
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA223262, AAA223343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are

CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 933 GAAATCTTATCTCTG 948
 DB 17 GAGATTCTTATTTCTG 2

RESULT 655
 AAX86620
 ID AAX86620 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAX86620;

XX DT 15-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Probe for acetylcholinesterase protein/scFv fusion protein cDNA.

XX KW Acetylcholinesterase; AChE; fusion protein; ligand receptor;
 KW monomer; ligand detection; marker enzyme; probe; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN FR2773802-A1.

XX PD 23-JUL-1999.

XX PF 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.

XX PR 22-JAN-1998; 98FR-0000656.

XX PA (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
 PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.

XX PI Bon C, Choumet V, Cousin X;

XX PS WPI; 1999-471239/40.

XX PT A fusion protein comprising an acetyl cholinesterase and ligand
 PT receptor, useful for detection of ligands

XX PS Claim 3; Page 87; 114pp; French.

XX CC The present sequence represents a probe used to isolate cDNA encoding an
 CC acetylcholinesterase protein (AChE)/scFv fusion protein of the invention.
 CC The specification describes a fusion protein comprising an AChE monomer
 CC and a specific ligand receptor. The AChE fusion protein is useful for the
 CC production of an AChE monomer in a soluble format. The AChE fusion
 CC polypeptide is useful for detection of ligands in samples. AChE is used
 CC as a marker enzyme, in a similar manner to peroxidase, alkaline
 CC phosphatase and beta-galactosidase. By having AChE fused to a receptor
 CC protein, various ligands can be detected by their binding to the receptor
 CC portion of the fusion polypeptide.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 7 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 682 TTGGAGATCAGCGGG 698

|||||:|:|:|:|:|:|

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTCGGGGACCA 86
Db 1 CGGATGCGGGACCA 16

RESULT 658
AAV93368/C
ID AAV93368 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV93368;
XX
DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 599.
XX
KW Human; C-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene;
KW delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;
KW purification; cancer; inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites;
KW infection; genetic drift; restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9805030-A2.
XX
PD 12-NOV-1998.
XX
PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US09249.
XX
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068012.
PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059.
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002.
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718.
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Beaudry A, Beigelman L, Bellon L, Burgin A, Jarvis T;
PI Karpelsky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;
PI Parry T, Reynolds M, Sweedler D, Thompson J, Workman CT;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
XX
PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
PT processes - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating
PT cancer, restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
PT triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
XX
PS Claim 177; Page 166; 259pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
CC cells and to cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating
CC systemic diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
CC detect genetic drift and mutations in diseased cells and to determine
CC c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate
CC expression of the Raf gene, are used to treat cancer, restenosis,
CC psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
CC with the level of c-raf. Introduction of sugar/phosphate modifications
CC increases stability against nuclease and activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877

CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 365 TTCTGAGACTGTCT 380
Db 17 TTCTTAGACTGTCT 2

RESULT 659
ABN86967
ID ABN86967 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN86967;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus NS5B+ RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5.
XX
KW Prodrug ribozyme; ribozyme; SV40; HCV; hepatitis C virus; target;
KW Simian virus 40; NS5B; viral infection; antiviral; cytostatic; HBV;
KW antiallergic; immunosuppressive; gene therapy; AIDS; hepatitis B virus;
KW cancer; leukaemia; genetic defect; allergy; autoimmune disease;
KW familial genetic disease; primary genetic disease; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO200014252-A1.
XX
PD 16-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 02-SEP-1999; 99WO-JP04767.
XX
PR 03-SEP-1998; 98JP-0249900.
XX
PA (SUNU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI Tohdoh N, Yamamoto H, Sudo Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-256997/22.
XX
PT Novel ribozyme prodrug without RNA-cleaving activity, for use e.g. in
PT gene therapy to treat viral infections, cancers and diseases due to
PT defective genes
XX
PS Example 1; Page 79; 116pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a gene (I) encoding a ribozyme prodrug
CC comprising an intervening sequence removable by splicing, and/or lacking
CC RNA-cleaving activity. Also described are: (i) an expression vector
CC comprising (I) and preferably further comprising a tissue-specific
CC promoter; (ii) a ribozyme prodrug comprising an intervening sequence in
CC the ribozyme sequence removable by splicing, and lacking RNA-cleaving
CC activity; (iii) a drug composition comprising (I); and (iv) the in vivo
CC production of mature ribozyme with RNA-cleaving activity by introducing
CC (I) into a eukaryote. (I) has antiviral, cytostatic, antiallergic and
CC immunosuppressive activities, and can be used in ribozyme and gene
CC therapy. The ribozyme prodrug is useful e.g. in gene therapy,
CC particularly for treating viral infections such as AIDS and those due to
CC hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV), cancers including
CC those of the liver, pancreas and colon, and leukaemia, and diseases
CC caused by genetic defects such as allergy, autoimmune diseases, familial
CC genetic diseases and primary genetic diseases. The ribozyme prodrug,
CC without RNA-cleaving activity, is encoded by a gene with an intervening
CC sequence in the ribozyme sequence which can be spliced off in cytoplasm
CC to give a functional ribozyme. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX

CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AA#19434 to AA#21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels

Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85
Db 2 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 17

RESULT 662
AAF19276
ID AAF19276 standard; DNA: 17 BP.

XX AAF19276;

14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #843.

Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
immunosuppressive; antialsthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RRS;
respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
cancer; ss.

xx Homo sapiens.

AA
PN
WO200062736-A2.

26-OCT-2000.

XX
PF
24-MAR-2000: 2000WO-US08020.XX
PR 06-APR-1999: 99US-0127958.XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PI Nyce JW:

XX
DR WPI: 2000-679539/66.

PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
AA
PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -

xx
PS Claim 14: Page 119: 1592pp: English.

The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base. (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic, immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities. The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,

immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes, binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergies) and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis, and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 17 BP: 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other; 24

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14: Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels

71 CCGCTTGGGGGGCACA 86

1 CGGCATGGCGGGCA 16
bp

RESULT 663

AAF02089/c

ID AAF02089 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAF02089;

DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #384.

xx Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
kw interferon alpha; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200061729-A2.

XX
PD
19-OCT-2000.

11-APR-2000: 2000WO-US09721.

XX
PR 12-APR-1999: 99US-0129390.

XX PA (RTBO-) RTBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L. Zwick M. Payco P. McSwiagen J:

XX
DB
WPT: 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
PT protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

XX
pg Claim 37: Page 64: 164pp: English-

xx The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
cc molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
cc encoding the TF2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COMP-1F-1, the GATA
cc transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT displacement
cc Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
cc inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in

```
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1689 GAAGCAGTGGAGAAG 1704
Db 16 GAAGCCAGAGGAGAAG 1

RESULT 664
AAF04304/C
ID AAF04304 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF04304;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1820.
XX
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
interferon alpha; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 97; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CHATT Displacement
Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
protein and interferon alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1112 TGCAGTTGATGAGCTA 1127
Db 16 TGCAGTTAATGGGCTA 1

RESULT 665
AAF04752/C
ID AAF04752 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF04752;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2268.
XX
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
interferon alpha; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 107; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CHATT Displacement
Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
protein and interferon alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1112 TGCAGTTGATGAGCTA 1127
Db 16 TGCAGTTAATGGGCTA 1

RESULT 666
AAA33123
ID AAA33123 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA33123;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:812.
XX
KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
```


XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers -
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 367; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, and then the last
CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
CC given in the sequence listing.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGAC 85
DB 2 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGAC 17
RESULT 667
AAA33154
ID AAA33154 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA33154;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:843.
XX
KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;

KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension, or
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers -
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 371; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, and then the last
CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
CC given in the sequence listing.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 71 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGAC 86
DB 1 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGAC 16
RESULT 668
AAA36427
ID AAA36427 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA36427;
XX
DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:493.
XX

KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 KW Tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200018960-A2.

XX 06-APR-2000.

XX 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US222283.

XX 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757.

XX (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.

XX Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;

XX WPI; 2000-293181/25.

XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs -

XX Disclosure; Page 67; 11pp; English.

CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a
 CC SNP allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate
 CC a genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be
 CC used to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948
 CC to AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1484 CCTCAGAGAGGAGAT 1499

Db 2 CCTCAGAGAGGAGGT 17

RESULT 669

AAA24957/C

ID AAA24957 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA24957;

XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1455.

XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;

XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;

XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;

XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954459-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

XX

PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.

PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;

PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;

PI Matulic-Adamic J;

XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.

XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target

PT sequences, used to treat cancer -

XX Claim 77; Page 63; 148pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodi(thioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 CC alterations in phenotypes, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
 CC modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GTGCTCTGTCCTTGT 722

Db 17 GTGCTCTGTCCTTGT 2

RESULT 670

AAA25637/C

ID AAA25637 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA25637;

XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2135.

XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;

XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;

XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;

XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954459-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.

XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.

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PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
XX Matulic-Adamic J;
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
XX sequences, used to treat cancer -
XX Claim 77; Page 85; 148pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodi(thioate
XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
XX catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
XX receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
XX endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
XX treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
XX oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
XX can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
XX alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
XX targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
XX restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
XX modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
XX and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
XX hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
XX receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
XX their corresponding target sequences, and AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
XX other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1215 GATTCGAGAGCCACT 1230
DB ||||| ||| |||||
17 GATTCCTGAATCCACT 2
RESULT 671
AAA25638/c
ID AAA25638 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA25638;
XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2136.
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO9954459-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
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PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
XX Matulic-Adamic J;
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
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XX Claim 77; Page 85; 148pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodi(thioate
XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
XX catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
XX receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
XX endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
XX treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
XX oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
XX can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
XX alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
XX targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
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XX modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
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XX corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
XX receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
XX their corresponding target sequences, and AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
XX other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1215 GATTCGAGAGCCACT 1230
DB ||||| ||| |||||
16 GATTCCTGAATCCACT 1
RESULT 672
AAA25980
ID AAA25980 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA25980;
XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2478.
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO9954459-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US08547.
XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0103636.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX

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PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
 PI Matulich-Adamic J;
 XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
 PT sequences, used to treat cancer -
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 77; Page 96; 148pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
 CC catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 CC receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 CC endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 CC treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 CC oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 CC can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 CC alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 CC targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 CC restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
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 CC and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor
 CC hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
 CC receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA28218 represent
 CC their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA28271 represent
 CC other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1343 GAGATGCTGGAGCACC 1358
 Db 1 GGGATGCTGGAGCACC 16
 RESULT 673
 AAA03482
 ID AAA03482 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA03482;
 XX
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:766.
 XX
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
 XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
 XX phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
 XX endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 XX cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
 XX supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9963938-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-DEC-1999.
 PD
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.
 PF
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA Nyce JW, Hill JL;
 PI WPI; 2000-116433/10.
 XX
 DR Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
 PT renal injury -
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
 CC at least one agent (i) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
 CC (i) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (ia), or an oligonucleotide
 CC (ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (i) may be a
 CC mixture of (ia) and (ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia; (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGCAC 85
 Db 2 GCGGCTTGGGGGCGCAC 17
 RESULT 674
 AAA03513
 ID AAA03513 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA03513;
 XX
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:797.
 XX
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
 XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
 XX phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
 XX endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 XX cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
 XX supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9963938-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-DEC-1999.
 PD

XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.
XX
XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.
XX
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.
XX
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.
XX
XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
XX renal injury
XX
XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
XX at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
XX adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
XX (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide
XX (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to
XX target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'
XX or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
XX all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
XX receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
XX activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
XX mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
XX surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
XX adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
XX (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
XX administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
XX supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
XX (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
XX pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
XX administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
XX are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
XX AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
XX antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
XX invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
XX represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 71 CGGCTTGCGGGGCACA 86
Db 1 CGGCATGCGGGGCACA 16
RESULT 675
ABA77973
ID ABA77973 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABA77973;
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX BRCA1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 819.
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
XX cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
XX haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;
XX mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;

KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KW antilipemic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200173002-A2.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.
XX
XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.
XX
XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Gampier HB, Rice MC;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
XX modification
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 94; 294pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
XX be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
XX oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
XX sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
XX the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
XX retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
XX (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
XX 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MHL1, MSH2, MSH6,
XX apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
XX (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
XX presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
XX such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
XX haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,
XX Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
XX various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
XX oligonucleotides of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 531 CATTCAATATCGCCTG 546
Db 1 CATTCAATGTCACCTG 16
RESULT 676
ABA77974/c
ID ABA77974 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABA77974;
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX BRCA1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 820.
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
XX cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
XX haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOE;
XX mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;

KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antitickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for

XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical

XX modification -

XX Claim 7; Page 94; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 531 CATTCAATATCGGCTG 546

DB 17 CATTCAATGTCACCTG 2

RESULT 677

ABA78201/c

ID ABA78201 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA78201;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX BRCA2 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 1047.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;

KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antitickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
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OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for

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XX modification -

XX Claim 7; Page 107; 294pp; English.

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 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
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 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
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 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
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 CC oligonucleotides of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 ACTTGACCAAGAAAAA 422

DB 16 ACTTGACCAAGACATA 1

RESULT 678

ABA78202

ID ABA78202 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA78202;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX BRCA2 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 1048.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;

KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGRI; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KW antilepemic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200173002-A2.
PN
XX 04-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US09761.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192176P.
PR
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-192179P.
PR
XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-208538P.
PR
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-244989P.
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XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
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XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
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XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
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XX Claim 7; Page 107; 294pp; English.
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XX (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
XX 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
XX apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
XX (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
XX presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
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XX haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
XX Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
XX various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
XX oligonucleotides of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 407 ACTTGACCAGAAAA 422
DB 2 ACTTGACCAGACATA 17
RESULT 679
AAH94715/C
ID AAH94715 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAH94715;
AC
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 140.
DE
XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200157206-A2.
PN
XX 09-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
PF
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX
XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
XX -
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 54; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
XX the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1305 GTTGTGTCCTCATCT 1320
DB 17 GTTGTGTCCTCATCT 2
RESULT 680
AAH94746/C
ID AAH94746 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAH94746;
AC
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 171.
DE
XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200157206-A2.
PN
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
PF
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX
XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
XX

PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
PS Claim 4; Page 55; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1266 AAGAGAAAGACCTGTC 1281
DB 16 AAGGAAAGACCTGTC 1
RESULT 681
AAH94748/c
ID AAH94748 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH94748;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 173.
XX
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200157206-A2.
XX
PD 09-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX
PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 55; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1263 CAAAAGAAAGACCTGT 1278
DB 16 CATAGGAAAGACCTGT 1
RESULT 682
AAH95114/c
ID AAH95114 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH95114;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 539.
XX
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200157206-A2.
XX
PD 09-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX
PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 63; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1264 AAAAGAAAGACCTGT 1279
DB 17 ATAGGAAAGACCTGT 2
RESULT 683
AAH95630/c
ID AAH95630 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH95630;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1055.
XX
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

QY 1263 CAAAAGAAAGACCTGT 1278
DB 16 CATAGGAAAGACCTGT 1
RESULT 682
AAH95114/c
ID AAH95114 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH95114;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 539.
XX
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200157206-A2.
XX
PD 09-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX
PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 63; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1264 AAAAGAAAGACCTGT 1279
DB 17 ATAGGAAAGACCTGT 2
RESULT 683
AAH95630/c
ID AAH95630 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH95630;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1055.
XX
KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200157206-A2.
 XX
 XX PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX PD 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US03504.
 XX
 XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX
 XX PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX PA (PATT/) PATTREY A R.
 XX
 XX PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 PT gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 PT -
 XX
 FS Claim 4; Page 79; 115pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1305 GTTGGTGTCCTCATCT 1320
 |||||
 Db 17 GTTGGTGTCCTCATCT 2
 XX
 RESULT 684
 AAD23927/C
 ID AAD23927 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD23927;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human interferon Hu-IFN-alpha001 DNA sequencing primer IFN-A3.
 XX
 XX Interferon; IFN; tumour; blood; malignancy; super protein;
 KW human; Hu-IFN-alpha001; sequencing primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US6300474-B1.
 XX
 PD 09-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-JUN-1995; 95US-0489071.
 XX
 XX 10-JUN-1994; 94US-0257784.
 PR
 XX 11-JUN-1993; 93US-0076231.
 XX
 XX (PELB-) PELB BIOMEDICAL LAB.
 XX
 XX Pestka S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-647360/74.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of a mutant human
 PI

PT interferon encoded by a gene from a diseased cell, useful for the
 PT identification of disease states including tumors and blood borne
 PT malignancies -
 XX
 XX PS Disclosure; Column 8; 22pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a purified or recombinantly produced
 CC polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of a mutant human
 CC interferon (IFN) encoded by a gene from a diseased cell, where the
 CC interferon amino acid sequence differs from the normal form by one
 CC to six amino acid residues and has at least one of antiviral,
 CC antitumor, growth inhibition and immunosuppressive activities.
 CC The interferon of the invention is unique to diseased states.
 CC Particularly tumors and blood borne malignancies and is useful
 CC for identification and treatment of such diseases. The novel
 CC interferon belongs to a new class of molecules termed super
 CC proteins which are not found in normal cells but in diseased cells.
 CC The present sequence is a primer used for sequencing
 CC novel human interferon Hu-IFN-alpha001 DNA.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1638 CCAGAGGCTGAAGGAC 1653
 |||||
 Db 17 CCAGAGGCTGAATGAC 2
 XX
 RESULT 685
 ABK00492/C
 ID ABK00492 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00492;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #492.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,

PT and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 73; 200pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO).

CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NVN

CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme

CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition

CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting

CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell

CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky

CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human

CC immunodeficiency virus), associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),

CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune

CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NMO-targeting

CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NMO gene in the presence of a

CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NMO activity of the cell and

CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NMO. The

CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.

CC In particular, the NMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,

CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),

CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),

CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob

CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease

CC states which respond to the modulation of NMO expression. The

CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1464 CCCATTTTAAAGAG 1479

Db 17 CCCATTTTAAAGAG 2

RESULT 686

ABK01093

ID ABK01093 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABK01093;

XX

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human NMO Inozyme #363.

XX

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cyostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

XX cerebroprotective; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NMO; hammerhead ribozyme;

XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;

XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;

XX chemotherapeutic-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

PN

XX 16-AUG-2001.

PD

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.

XX

PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.

XX

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.

XX

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.

XX

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX

PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

DR

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,

PT and central nervous system injury -

XX Claim 88; Page 83; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO).

CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NVN

CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme

CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used

CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is

CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce

CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition

CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the

CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting

CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell

CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky

CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human

CC immunodeficiency virus), associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),

CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune

CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NMO-targeting

CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NMO gene in the presence of a

CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NMO activity of the cell and

CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NMO. The

CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.

CC In particular, the NMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,

CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),

CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),

CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob

CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease

CC states which respond to the modulation of NMO expression. The

CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 U; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1219 CCAGAGCCACTGAGA 1234

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Db      1 CCAGCAGCAACUGAGA 16
RESULT 687
ABK02240
ID      ABK02240 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC      ABK02240;
XX
DT      12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human NOGO DNazyme #152.
XX
KW      Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW      cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW      muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW      DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW      B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW      human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW      MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW      inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW      cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW      chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW      Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW      Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD      16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF      09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
PR      11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
PR      28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
PR      06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
PA      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA      (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA      (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA      (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI      Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
PT      Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
        constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
        growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
        and central nervous system injury -
XX
PS      Claim 88; Page 115; 200pp; English.
XX
CC      The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
        expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
        regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
        CC      The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
        CC      DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
        CC      possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
        CC      motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
        CC      (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
        CC      to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
        CC      preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
        CC      CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
        CC      associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
        CC      use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
        CC      nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
        CC      lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
        CC      low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
        CC      immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),

```

```

CC      immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
CC      thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
CC      nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
CC      divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
CC      may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
CC      treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
CC      treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
CC      In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
CC      central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
CC      stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC      chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC      Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC      disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC      states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
CC      present sequence is a DNazyme molecule of the invention.
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
        Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
        Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. NO. 3.5e+02;
        Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      344 AGGAGAACATTCTCT 359
DB      1 AGGAGAAAUCCUUU 16
RESULT 688
ABK02799/C
ID      ABK02799 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      ABK02799;
XX
DT      12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #98.
XX
KW      Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW      cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW      muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW      DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW      B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW      human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW      MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW      inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW      cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW      chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW      Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW      Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD      16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF      09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
PR      11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
PR      28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
PR      06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX
PA      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA      (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA      (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA      (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI      Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
PT      Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

```

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
PS Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO).
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
CC motif) or an amberyms (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-targeting
CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the presence of a
CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the cell and
CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NIGO. The
CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
CC In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The
CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1466 CATTTTTAAAGAGGG 1481
DB 17 CATTTTTAAAGATGG 2
RESULT 689
ID ABK02801/c
XX ABK02801 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABK02801;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #100.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyms; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRA B M.
XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
XX and central nervous system injury -
PS Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO).
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
CC motif) or an amberyms (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-targeting
CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the presence of a
CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the cell and
CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NIGO. The
CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
CC In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The
CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480
DB 16 CCATTTTAAAGAAATG 1

CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. treat
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an inozyme of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e-02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 917 AGACGACATTTGAAAT 932
 DB 2 AGAGACATUGAAAUU 17
 RESULT 691
 ABK03741
 ID ABK03741 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03741;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 Amberyze #90.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyze; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 XX

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
 CC motif) or an amberyze (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a VGV motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC immunodeficiency virus associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid

Claim 30; Page 168; 200pp; English.

PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a XGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is used
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies
 CC in particular, the NGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is an amberyzyme molecule of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 TGAGACGACATGAA 929
 DB 2 UGAAGAGACAUUGAA 17

RESULT 692
 ABV90350
 ID ABV90350 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV90350;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1063.

XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN EP1239051-A2.

XX PD 11-SEP-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0854761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
 XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 XX POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 XX expression or activity of human POSHL1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1063; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB89999), a sequence having 55% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.

XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1270 AAAGACCTGTCCTGG 1285

DB 2 AAAAACCTGTCCTGG 17

RESULT 693

ABV90351

ID ABV90351 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV90351;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1064.

XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN EP1239051-A2.

XX PD 11-SEP-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.


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XX PN EPI239051-A2.
XX OS Homc sapiens.
XX PF 11-SEP-2002.
XX PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
XX POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
XX expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1823; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention.
XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
XX by the European Patent Office.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1599 GGAAGGCTATCTGCAG 1614
DB 16 GGAGGGCTCTCTGCAG 1
RESULT 696
ABV91312
ID ABV91312 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91312;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2025.
XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

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KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homc sapiens.
XX PN EPI239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PR 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
XX POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
XX expression or activity of human POSHL1 -
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2025; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention.
XX Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
XX by the European Patent Office.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1326 TGTGCCCGGAAACCAC 1341
DB 2 TGAGGCCCGGACCCAC 17
RESULT 697
ABV91313
ID ABV91313 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91313;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

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XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2026.
XX AC
XX DT Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX DE Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX KW EPI239051-A2.
XX FN 11-SEP-2002.
XX PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.
XX PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
XX PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
XX PT expression or activity of human POSHL 1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2026; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention.
XX CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
XX CC by the European Patent Office.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1326 TGTGCCCCGGAACAC 1341
XX Db 1 TGAGGCCCGGACCCAC 16
XX RESULT 698
XX ABV85152/c
XX ID ABV85152 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
```

```
XX AC ABV85152;
XX DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:145.
XX KW Human; UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;
XX KW pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy;
XX KW scanning; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN EPI243660-A2.
XX PD 25-SEP-2002.
XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001161.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
XX PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-315984P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX DR WPI; 2002-724954/79.
XX PT Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide
XX PT N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose,
XX PT prevent and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression
XX PT of the encoded protein.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID 145; 59pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
XX CC human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10
XX CC (pp-GaNTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GaNTase 10 is located to
XX CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
XX CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
XX CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
XX CC pp-GaNTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to
XX CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
XX CC European Patent Office.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 487 GATGGGCTGGCCCTTG 502
XX Db 17 GATGGGCGGCACCTTG 2
XX RESULT 699
XX ABV85153/c
XX ID ABV85153 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV85153;
XX XX
```

DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human pp-GaTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:146.
 DE
 KW
 KW Human; UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylglactosaminyltransferase 10;
 KW pp-GaTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy;
 KW scanning; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX EP1243660-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001161.
 PF
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR
 PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-315984P.
 XX
 XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-724954/79.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide
 PT N-acetylglactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose,
 PT prevent and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression
 PT of the encoded protein -
 XX
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID 146; 59pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
 XX human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylglactosaminyltransferase 10
 CC (pp-GaTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GaTase 10 is located to
 CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
 CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
 CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
 CC pp-GaTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV8689 and ABP53502 to
 CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
 CC European Patent Office.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 487 GATGGCTGGCCCTTG 502
 DB 16 GATGGCGCGGACATG 1
 RESULT 700
 ABK85880/c
 ID ABK85880 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABK85880;
 XX
 XX DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human actinAS actin specific RT-PCR primer.

XX Human; BPR; Bcl-2 related proline rich protein; Actinss
 KW primer; RT-PCR; reverse transcription; actin; ss.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX CA2357074-A1.
 PN
 XX 15-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001CA-2357074.
 PF
 XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-233026P.
 PR
 XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
 XX
 XX Diamandis E, Scorilas A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-340537/38.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acids encoding BCL-2 related proline-rich protein (BPR), useful
 PT for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of BPR-related disorders -
 PT
 XX Example; Page 56; 89pp; English.
 PS
 XX This invention relates to the DNA and protein sequences of a novel
 CC BCL-2 related proline-rich protein (BPR). The DNA and protein sequences
 CC of the invention may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and
 CC treatment of diseases associated with inappropriate BPR expression. For
 CC example, these sequences may be used to treat disorders associated with
 CC decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions in a
 CC patient's genome that affect the activity of BPR by expressing inactive
 CC proteins or to supplement the patients own production of BPR.
 CC Additionally, the DNA sequence encoding BPR protein may be used to
 CC produce the secreted BPR, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The DNA sequence and
 CC its complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acids in
 CC samples, and therefore which patients may be in need of restorative
 CC therapy. The BPR may also be used as antigens in the production of
 CC antibodies against BPR and in assays to identify modulators of BPR
 CC expression and activity. The anti-BPR antibodies and antagonists may
 CC also be used to down regulate expression and activity. The anti-BPR
 CC antibodies may also be used as diagnostic agents for detecting the
 CC presence of BPR in samples (e.g. by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
 CC (ELISA)). The present sequence represents an actin specific reverse
 CC transcription (RT) PCR primer used in the examples of the specification.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1081 AACACAGCAGGAGTTG 1096
 DB 16 ACCAAGCAGGAGTATG 1
 RESULT 701
 ABQ63592
 ID ABQ63592 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABQ63592;
 XX
 XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 305.
 XX
 XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 197; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytotostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232).
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1011 GCTGCTGAACACT 1025
DB 1 GCTGCAGAAACACT 16
RESULT 702
ABN97612/c
ID ABN97612 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX ABN97612;
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #122.
XX NEDD-1; cytotostatic; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
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XX WO200226818-A2.
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INT.
XX Gu Y, Corrigan A;
XX WPI; 2002-426011/45.
XX Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
XX treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
XX increased expression or activity of the polypeptide.
XX Example 4; Page 147; 190pp; English.
XX This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human
XX NEDD-1, which is cytotostatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful
XX for diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
XX diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
XX NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and
XX primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or
XX immunogenic protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic
XX supplement in patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1
XX production, and for treating subjects preferably with defects in
XX NEDD-1. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence related to human
XX NEDD-1.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1397 CATCAGCATGAAC 1412
DB 17 CATCAGGCATGAATC 2
RESULT 703
ABN97613/c
ID ABN97613 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX ABN97613;
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #123.
XX NEDD-1; cytotostatic; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200226818-A2.
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US30287.
XX
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PI Thompson J, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grupe A;
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 DR
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -
 PS Claim 4; Page 80; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1022 CACCTGAAGAGCTTCA 1037
 Db |||||
 16 CACTTGAAGAGATTCA 1
 RESULT 706
 ABL94582/C
 ID ABL94582 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABL94582;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #18.
 XX
 KW Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytosstatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200218407-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.
 XX
 PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.
 PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.
 XX
 PA (CHEF) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
 XX
 PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-281058/32.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
 PT receptors -
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270
 Db |||||
 16 GAGACTGTCAACAGA 1
 RESULT 707
 ABL94583/C
 ID ABL94583 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL94583;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #19.
 XX
 KW Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytosstatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200218407-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.
 XX
 PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.
 PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.
 XX
 PA (CHEF) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
 XX
 PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-281058/32.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
 PT receptors -
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PT receptors -
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAAGA 1270
 Db |||||
 16 GAGACTGTCAACAGA 1
 RESULT 707
 ABL94583/C
 ID ABL94583 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL94583;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #19.
 XX
 KW Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytosstatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200218407-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.
 XX
 PR 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.
 PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.
 XX
 PA (CHEF) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
 XX
 PI Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-281058/32.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
 PT receptors -
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAGA 1270
 |||||
 Db 17 GACACTGTCAACAGA 2

RESULT 708
 ABNO1341/c
 ID ABNO1341 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABNO1341;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1333.
 XX
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 1333; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 937 TTCTTATCTCTGGACT 952
 |||||
 Db 17 TTCTTATCTCCAGGACT 2

RESULT 709
 ABNO1342/c
 ID ABNO1342 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABNO1342;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1334.
 XX
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 1334; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 937 TTCTTATCTCTGGACT 952
 DB 16 TTCTTATCTCTGGACT 1

RESULT 710
 ABN02505
 ID ABN02505 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02505;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2497.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX 04-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 2497; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 CC

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 602 ACCTGCACCAGATGGC 617
 DB 2 ACCTGCACCAGATGGC 17

RESULT 711
 ABN02506
 ID ABN02506 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02506;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2498.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00651.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00652.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00653.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00654.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00655.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00656.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00657.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00658.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00659.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 2498; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1, in
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 602 ACCTGACACAGGTGGC 617
DB 1 ACCTGCACACAGTGGC 16
XX
RESULT 712
ABN06233
ID ABN06233 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN06233;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6225.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024283.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00651.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00652.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00653.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00654.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00655.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00656.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00657.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00658.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00659.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6225; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
XX hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
XX of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
XX ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
XX deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1, in
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX invention.
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1258 ACTGTCACAAAGAAAG 1273
DB 2 ACAGTCAAAAGAGAG 17
XX

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RESULT 713
ABN06234
ID ABN06234 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN06234;
XX
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6226.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6226; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1258 ACTGTCAAAAGAAAG 1273
Db 1 ACAGTCAAAAGAGAG 16
RESULT 714
ABN06276
ID ABN06276 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN06276;
XX
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6268.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6268; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 196 GCCAAGCGCCTCTTG 211
 |||||
 Db 2 GCCAAGCTGCTCTCTG 17

RESULT 715
 ABN06277
 ID ABN06277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06277;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6269.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 6269; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 196 GCCAAGCGCCTCTTG 211
 |||||
 Db 1 GCCAAGCTGCTCTCTG 16

RESULT 716

ABN06758

ID ABN06758 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06758;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6750.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7575.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX AEN07584/c
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16991.
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024363.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7575; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129
 DB ||||| ||||| |||||
 17 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 2
 RESULT 719
 AEN07584/c
 ID AEN07584 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AEN07584;
 AC AEN07584;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7576.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16991.
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024363.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7576; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129

Db 16 CAGTTGGTGAGCCATC 1

RESULT 720

ABN08319

ID ABN08319 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08319;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8311.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1

XX PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

XX PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

XX PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8311; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 976 CAACCCCTCTCTGGGCA 991

Db 2 CAGCTCTCTCTGGGCA 17

RESULT 721

ABN08321

ID ABN08321 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08321;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8313.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; Gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1

PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8313; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for

CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 977 AACCTCTCTGGGCAC 992

Db 1 AGCTCCTCTGGGCAC 16

RESULT 722

ABN08324

ID ABN08324 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08324;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8316.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16991.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.

XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1

PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 8316; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise

CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise

CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for

CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in

CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

CC invention.

CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 981 CCTTCTGGGCACCTGTG 996

Db 2 CCTTCTGGGCACCATG 17

RESULT 723

ABN08325

ID ABN08325 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08325;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8317.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 8317; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 981 CCTCTGGGCACTGTG 996
 Db 1 CCTCTGGGCACTGTG 16
 RESULT 724
 ABN09114/c
 ID ABN09114 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC
 XX
 DT
 XX
 DE
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1 -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 9106; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 229 CCACCCGAGCCTGCA 244
 |||||
 Db 17 CCAAGGAGCCTGCA 2

RESULT 725
 ABN09116/c
 ID ABN09116 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN09116;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9108.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234587P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266860P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1 -
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 9108; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
 CC and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 228 TCCACCCGAGCCTGCA 243
 |||||
 Db 16 TCCAGGAGCCTGCA 1

RESULT 726
 ABK17530/c
 ID ABK17530 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK17530;
 XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 177.
 XX KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulvar; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Oster-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberyzyme.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200188124-A2.
 XX PD 22-NOV-2001.
 XX PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 XX PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer; diabetic retinopathy; macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 62; 149pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge

CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1420 GTGATAGGAGACCACG 1435
 Db 16 GTGATAGGAGCCCATG 1

RESULT 727
 ABK18212/C
 ID ABK18212 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK18212;
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 859.

DE-
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnarary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 PN
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US15866.
 PF
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 DR
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 PT
 XX

PS Claim 4; Page 74; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1420 GTGATAGGAGACCACG 1435
 Db 17 GTGATAGGAGCCCATG 2

RESULT 728
 ABT34524/C
 ID ABT34524 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT34524;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 161.
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 PT

XX Disclosure; Page 52; 720pp; French.

PS The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,

XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15

CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after

CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a

CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or

CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel

CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers

CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,

CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,

CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,

CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell

CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and

CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene

CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 860 CCACCTCTGCTGTCAT 875

DB 17 CCATCTCTGCTGGAT 2

RESULT 729

ABT36515/c

ID ABT36515 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT36515;

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2152.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;

XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;

XX KW human fukutin; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases

XX PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related

XX PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 284; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,

CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15

CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after

CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a

CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or

CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel

CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers

CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,

CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,

CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,

CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell

CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and

CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene

CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 CCAAGAAAAACAGGCT 428

DB 17 CCAAGAAAAACTGGAT 2

RESULT 730

ABT38306/c

ID ABT38306 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT38306;

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3943.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;

XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;

XX KW human fukutin; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases

XX PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related

XX PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 495; 720pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,

CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 449 ACGGAGGGGGGCTGAT 464
DB 17 AGGAGGTGGGCTGAT 2

RESULT 731
ABT38767/C
ID ABT38767 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT38767;

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4404.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO2003025175-A2.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 548; 720pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after

CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1505 TTAGCAAGATGGTGAT 1520
DB 17 TTAGCAGAATGGTGAT 2

RESULT 732

ABT39075/C

ID ABT39075 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT39075;

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4712.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO2003025175-A2.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
XX PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

XX PS Disclosure; Page 584; 720pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
XX CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
XX CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
XX CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or

CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1709 CCGAGACAGACACAT 1724
 Db 17 CACAGACAGACAGAT 2

RESULT 733
 ABZ22218
 ID ABZ22218 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABZ22218;

DT 18-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Mouse chromosome transposon insertion site related oligonucleotide #10.
 DE Mouse; chromosome; transposon; transposon insertion site; adenovirus;
 KW helper-dependent adenoviral vector; restriction endonuclease site;
 KW stuffer region; packaging sequence; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
 KW genetic defect-based disease; cancer; ss.

XX Mus sp.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200292786-A2.

PD 21-NOV-2002.

PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US09125.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278972P.

PR 16-APR-2001; 2001US-284335P.

XX (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.

PA Ehrhardt A, Kay M;

PI WPI; 2003-129286/12.

XX New helper-dependent adenoviral vector for integrating endogenous or
 PT exogenous nucleic acids into a target cell, comprises a restriction
 PT endonuclease site, stuffer region and packaging sequence flanked by
 PT adenoviral ITR sequences -
 XX Example; Fig 16; 58pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a helper-dependent adenoviral vector (1)
 CC comprising at least one restriction endonuclease site, a stuffer region
 CC and a packaging sequence, that are flanked by adenoviral ITR sequences.
 CC Also described: (1) an adenoviral helper vector comprising an adenoviral

CC vector coding sequence or its portion, positioned in a first region
 CC between first and second recombinase recognition sites that recombine
 CC with each other' and at least one endonuclease recognition site not found
 CC in mammalian genomic sequences and that is located in a region that is
 CC other than the first region; (2) a mammalian cell or a collection of
 CC mammalian cells that stably expresses a recombinase, an endonuclease that
 CC recognises a sequence not found in mammalian cells, an adenoviral
 CC protein, and an adenoviral polymerase; and (3) a system for
 CC use in producing an adenoviral vector, comprising the helper-dependent
 CC adenoviral vector, the adenoviral helper vector, and the mammalian cell.
 CC (1) has cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy. The
 CC helper-dependent adenoviral vector and/or the adenoviral helper vector
 CC are useful in integrating a wide variety of endogenous and/or exogenous
 CC nucleic acids into a target cell. The vectors and methods from the
 CC present invention may also be used in research applications, in synthesis
 CC of polypeptides, and in therapeutic applications (e.g. in treating
 CC genetic defect-based disease conditions or cancers). The present sequence
 CC represents a mouse chromosome transposon insertion site related
 CC oligonucleotide which is used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 908 AGCTCTTGGAGACGAC 923

Db 2 AGCTCTTGGAGACGAC 17

RESULT 734

ABZ22225

ID ABZ22225 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABZ22225;

DT 18-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Transposon insertion site related oligonucleotide #1.

XX Mouse; chromosome; transposon; transposon insertion site; adenovirus;
 KW helper-dependent adenoviral vector; restriction endonuclease site;
 KW stuffer region; packaging sequence; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
 KW genetic defect-based disease; cancer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

PN WO200292786-A2.

PD 21-NOV-2002.

PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US09125.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278972P.

PR 16-APR-2001; 2001US-284335P.

XX (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.

PA Ehrhardt A, Kay M;

PI WPI; 2003-129286/12.

XX New helper-dependent adenoviral vector for integrating endogenous or
 PT exogenous nucleic acids into a target cell, comprises a restriction
 PT endonuclease site, stuffer region and packaging sequence flanked by
 PT adenoviral ITR sequences -
 XX Example; Fig 18; 59pp; English.

PS The present invention describes a helper-dependent adenoviral vector (1)

CC comprising at least one restriction endonuclease site, a stuffer region
 CC and a packaging sequence, that are flanked by adenoviral ITR sequences.
 CC Also described: (1) an adenoviral helper vector comprising an adenoviral

CC and a packaging sequence, that are flanked by adenoviral ITR sequences.
 CC Also described: (1) an adenoviral helper vector comprising an adenoviral
 CC vector coding sequence or its portion, positioned in a first region
 CC between first and second recombinase recognition sites that recombine
 CC with each other, and at least one endonuclease recognition site not found
 CC in mammalian genomic sequences and that is located in a region that is
 CC other than the first region; (2) a mammalian cell or a collection of
 CC mammalian cells that stably expresses a recombinase, an endonuclease that
 CC recognises a sequence not found in mammalian cells, an adenoviral
 CC preterminal protein, and an adenoviral polymerase; and (3) a system for
 CC use in producing an adenoviral vector, comprising the helper-dependent
 CC adenoviral vector, the adenoviral helper vector, and the mammalian cell.
 CC (1) has cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy. The
 CC helper-dependent adenoviral vector and/or the adenoviral helper vector
 CC are useful in integrating a wide variety of endogenous and/or exogenous
 CC nucleic acids into a target cell. The vectors and methods from the
 CC present invention may also be used in research applications, in synthesis
 CC of polypeptides, and in therapeutic applications (e.g. in treating
 CC genetic defect-based disease conditions or cancers). The present sequence
 CC represents a transposon insertion site related oligonucleotide which is
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1647 GAAGGACAAAGAGTA 1662
 Db 2 GAGAGACAAAGAGTA 17
 |||||

RESULT 735
 ABZ61446
 ID ABZ61446 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ61446;
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human H-Ras DNase target #237.
 DE
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 115; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates

CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 355 CCTCTCAGCTTCTG 370
 Db 1 CUUCCUCCAGCUUUCUG 16
 |||||

RESULT 736
 ABZ61707/c
 ID ABZ61707 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ61707;
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human H-Ras DNase target #498.
 DE
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 120; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
 CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
 CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
 CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.

```
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 U; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 64 GCTTCGCGGCTGGG 79
Db 16 GCTTCGCGGCTGGT 1

RESULT 737
ABZ64688
ID ABZ64688 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ64688;
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #145.
XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
XX KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200297114-A2.
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
XX PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
XX PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
XX PS Claim 4; Page 135; 185pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and
XX CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
XX CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
XX CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
XX CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
XX CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
XX CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
XX CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 AACCCACGCTGCT 870
Db 1 AACCCACGCTGCT 16

RESULT 738
ABZ64916
ID ABZ64916 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ64916;
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #373.
XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
XX KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
XX KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200297114-A2.
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
XX PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
XX PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
XX PS Claim 4; Page 140; 185pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and
XX CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
XX CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
XX CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
XX CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
XX CC The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531,
XX CC ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target
XX CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 AACCCACGCTGCT 870
Db 2 AACCCACGCTGCT 17

RESULT 739
ABZ65037
ID ABZ65037 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ65037;
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #494.
XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
```

KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US16840.
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Mswiggen J;
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
XX Claim 4; Page 142; 185pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and
CC anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
CC reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
CC prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
CC The sequences shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531,
CC AB266520 - AB266524, AB266530 - AB266585 represent substrate/target
CC sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 U; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1565 AAGGCTGCCCTGCTG 1580
DB 2 AAGGCGCGCCCGCG 17
RESULT 740
AAQ10845/c
ID AAQ10845 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAQ10845;
XX 08-MAY-1991 (first entry)
XX Variable gamma heavy chain gene probe J gamma3.
XX Mab T84.66; gamma heavy chain; carcinoembryonic antigen; CEA;
KW human adenocarcinoma; mouse-human chimaeric antibody; ss.
XX Mus musculus.
XX WO9101990-A.
XX 21-FEB-1991.
XX 19-JUL-1990; 90WO-US04049.
XX 26-JUL-1989; 89US-0385102.

XX (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.
PA Shively JE, Riggs AD, Neumaier M;
XX WPI; 1991-073486/10.
XX Novel anti-CEA antibody - comparable to ATCC Accession No. BH
PT 8747, produced by recombinant DNA, used in diagnosis of tumours
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 24pp; English.
XX The heavy chain variable region of murine Mab 84.66 was cloned as
CC follows: Hybridoma DNA was extracted, completely restricted with
CC EcoRI and run on a gel. Fragments were extracted and ligated in the
CC EcoRI site of Lambda-ZAP-Phage were packaged and plated. Plaque
CC screening was with a 91bp XbaI fragment from the mouse
CC enhancer region, a 1.5kb cDNA fragment from the heavy chain
CC constant region gene of hybridoma CEA.66-E3 and a 5.4kb EcoRI
CC fragment containing an aberrantly rearranged heavy chain from
CC Sp2/0. Positive clones were further characterised by hybridisation
CC to J-region oligonucleotides including "J gamma 3". This probe
CC was used to identify VDJ rearrangements of the murine heavy chain
CC genes.
CC See also AAQ10834-Q10844, AAQ10846-8 and AAQ11098.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 50 TGGCCACTCTCTCTGTC 65
DB 18 TGGTCACTCTCTCTGTC 3
RESULT 741
AAQ32611
ID AAQ32611 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAQ32611;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 26-APR-1993 (first entry)
XX HCV antigen primer #34.
XX Clone; Hepatitis C Virus; HCV; core-envelope; NS1(gp70); NS2-NS4;
KW NS4-NS5; region; diagnostic method; antibody; suppress; control;
KW proteolytic; process; precursor; polypeptide; amplify; PCR; primer;
KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX EP518313-A2.
XX 16-DEC-1992.
XX 11-JUN-1992; 92EP-0109812.
XX 11-JUN-1991; 91JP-0139268.
PR 12-JUL-1991; 91JP-0172794.
PR 07-OCT-1991; 91JP-0287008.
PR 16-DEC-1991; 91JP-0332329.
PR 20-APR-1992; 92JP-0099957.
XX (MITU) MITSUBISHI KASEI CORP.
PA Hayashi N, Honda Y, Murakami T, Seki M, Takahashi K;
PI Teraniishi Y;
XX WPI; 1992-417213/51.

```

XX New hepatitis C virus gene and its encoded protein - used for
PT diagnosing and vaccinating against hepatitis C virus infections
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 298; 305pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAQ32578-630 are primers which were used to
CC amplify and modify various clones derived from the isolated Hepatitis
CC C Virus (HCV) gene of the invention. The amplified sequences
CC represented all or part of the HCV gene. The sequence given in
CC AAQ32436 represents the entire gene sequence. The HCV gene is useful in the
CC development of a diagnostic method which is more accurate and effective
CC than conventional ones, in the detection of antibodies raised against a
CC wide range of HCVs which have been hardly detected before. The
CC complete gene may be used in an in vitro screening system for a
CC substance capable of specifically suppressing or controlling a
CC proteolytic processing of a precursor polypeptide of HCV.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 538 TATCGCCCTGGGATCT 553
DB 2 TGTGCGCCGGGATCT 17

RESULT 742
AAQ82415/C
ID AAQ82415 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ82415;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
DT 11-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1194) STS primer cSRL-5f3-tA.
XX
XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
XX cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9429486-A1.
XX
XX 22-DEC-1994.
XX
PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US06810.
XX
XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471.
XX 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.
XX
PA (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
XX Evans GA, Smith MW;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid
XX library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone
XX then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for
XX mammalian chromosomes.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 80; 128pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific
XX cosmid by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.
XX A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of
XX these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer
XX analysis (using the "primer" program available from E.Lander, MIT).
XX

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CC The STSS and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridisation, somatic
CC cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSSs specific
CC for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were
CC regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for
CC sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".
CC The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of
CC high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete
CC sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones.
CC See AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Also see AAQ91325-58).
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 247 CCATGGAGCCTTTGTGA 262
DB 17 CCATGGAGGCTTGTGA 2

RESULT 743
AAX64398/C
ID AAX64398 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX64398;
XX
DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stromelysin hairpin target sequence SEQ ID NO:1030.
XX
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
XX stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US15516.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-0541365.
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-0354920.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363253.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-0363254.
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-0390850.
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-0426124.
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-0432874.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-0434509.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974.
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-0512861.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Draper K, Gustofson J, McSwiggen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb DT;
XX Beigelman L, Karpeisky A, Modak A, Usman N, Burgin A;
XX Matulic-Adamic J, Jarvis T, Thompson JD, Wincott F;
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used
XX for the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or
XX treatment of auto-immune diseases
XX
XX Example 1; Page 164; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC

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```
Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1493 GCCTCAGAGAGGAGA 1498
    |||||
Db 2 GCCTCAGAGAGGAGA 17

RESULT 746
AAV47285/C
ID AAV47285 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAT86913;
XX
DT 27-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE ISTR analysis forward primer ISTR7'.
XX
KW Primer; PCR; amplification; copia; coconut; DNA fingerprinting; human;
KW inverse sequence-tagged repeat; analysis; diagnosis; animal; plant;
KW microorganism; biodiversity; evolution; taxonomy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Cocos nucifera.
XX
FN WO9728278-A1.
XX
PD 07-AUG-1997.
XX
PF 31-JAN-1997; 97WO-EP00442.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1996; 96US-0026912.
PR 02-FEB-1996; 96EP-0101515.
XX
PA (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
PI Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;
XX
WPI; 1997-402630/37.
XX
PT DNA fingerprinting using primers that hybridise to copia-like
PT elements in the coconut genome - is universally applicable to
PT animals, plants and microorganisms
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 43pp; German.
XX
CC Primers AAT86906-18 hybridise to and are used to PCR amplify copia-like
CC element sequences from coconut (Cocos nucifera), which are used in a DNA
CC fingerprinting method, designated inverse sequence-tagged repeat (ISTR)
CC analysis, for detecting these sequences from humans, animals, plants or
CC microorganisms. The method is used for studies of biodiversity, genetic
CC relationships, evolution and taxonomy; in forensic medicine; in
CC breeding; protection of varieties; gene bank management; diagnosis and
CC population genetics.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1174 CTGTGAAGTCCTATC 1189
    |||||
Db 17 CTGTGAAGTCCTAGC 2

RESULT 747
AAV47333
ID AAV47333 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV47333;
XX
```

```
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX Antisense oligonucleotide 833, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
DE
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
XX
FN WO9823294-A1.
XX
PD 04-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
FI Nyce JW;
XX
WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
PT against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
PT to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
PT asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
CC the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
CC secondary structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
CC secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
CC G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
CC 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
CC or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGACACA 86
    |||||
Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGACACA 16

RESULT 748
AAV47285
ID AAV47285 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV47285;
XX
DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
```

```

XX Antisense oligonucleotide 785, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
DE Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
XX bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
XX
XX WO9823294-A1.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US22017.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-0757024.
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed
XX against adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery
XX to the respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of
XX asthma, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target
XX the human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the
XX secondary structure of this target mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA
XX secondary structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
XX oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
XX antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
XX predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
XX containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
XX may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the
XX G-protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have
XX 7-transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat
XX or prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
XX allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 70 GCGGCTTCGGGGGCAC 85
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 3 GCGGATCGCGGGCAC 18
XX
XX RESULT 749
XX AAV24287/c
XX ID AAV24287 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV24287;
XX
XX DT 03-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric antibody against hPTRP PCR primer Ampli FINDER Anchor.

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```

XX Chimeric; antibody; human parathormone related peptide; hPTRP; mouse;
KW L chain; H chain; hypercalcaemia; cancer; malignant lymphoma; CDR;
KW hypophosphataemia; pathogen; vitamin D resistance; V region; C region;
XX humanised; PCR primer ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9813388-A1.
XX
XX 02-APR-1998.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1997; 97WO-JP03382.
XX
XX 24-JUL-1997; 97JP-0214168.
XX 26-SEP-1996; 96JP-0255196.
XX (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX
XX Sato K, Wakahara Y, Yabuta N;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-230640/20.
XX
XX New chimeric antibodies against human parathormone related
XX peptide(s) - useful for, e.g. treatment of hypercalcaemia and other
XX disorders caused by malignant neoplasm(s)
XX
XX Example 1; Page 110; 182pp; Japanese.
XX
XX New antibodies have been developed which are specific for human
XX parathormone related peptides (hPTRP). The antibodies comprise chimeric
XX L and/or H chains, where the C region is of human and L region of mouse,
XX origin. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example
XX of the present invention. Host cells, transformed with vectors
XX containing DNA encoding antibodies of the invention, can be used to
XX produce the antibodies. The antibodies may be used to treat
XX hypercalcaemia, especially that due to a malignancy, e.g. cancers of
XX pancreas, lung, throat, larynx, tongue, gum, oesophagus, stomach, liver,
XX breast, kidney, bladder, womb or prostate or malignant lymphoma. They
XX may also be used for treatment of hypophosphataemia such as that due to
XX pathogenesis or to vitamin D resistance.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1025 CTCAGAGGCTTCAAGC 1040
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 17 CTGAGGAGGCTCCAAGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 750
XX AAV22589
XX ID AAV22589 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV22589;
XX
XX DT 08-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide designed to target the R1 message.
XX
XX R1 subunit; ribonucleotide reductase; cell proliferation; tumour cell;
KW antisense; growth; inhibition; sensitivity; hydroxyurea;
KW chemotherapeutic drug; methotrexate; PALA; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9805769-A2.
XX
XX 12-FEB-1998.

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XX 01-AUG-1997; 97WO-CA00540.
 XX PF
 XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-0039959.
 XX PR
 XX 02-AUG-1996; 96US-0023040.
 XX PR
 XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX PA
 XX Wright JA, Young AH;
 XX PI
 XX WPI; 1998-145609/13.
 XX DR
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides to ribonucleotide reductase genes - used
 XX PT
 XX to modulate tumour growth and inhibit tumour cell proliferation
 XX PT
 XX Claim 8; Page 49; 79pp; English.
 XX PS
 XX AAV2531-89 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted
 XX CC
 XX against the mRNA of the R1 subunit sequence of ribonucleotide reductase.
 XX CC
 XX Aberrant expression of the R2 gene, which encodes the second subunit of
 XX CC
 XX the ribonucleotide reductase gene, can determine the malignant
 XX CC
 XX characteristics of cells. Suppression of R2 and R1 gene expression was
 XX CC
 XX found to reduce transformed properties of tumour cells. The antisense
 XX CC
 XX oligonucleotides can be used for modulating tumour cell growth, or for
 XX CC
 XX inhibiting tumour cell proliferation. They can also be used for
 XX CC
 XX increasing the sensitivity of neoplastic cells to chemotherapeutic drugs
 XX CC
 XX (especially to hydroxyurea, methotrexate (MTX), and 5-FU). The antisense
 XX CC
 XX oligonucleotides may be used to treat proliferative disorders including
 XX CC
 XX leukaemias, lymphomas, sarcomas, melanomas, various other forms of
 XX CC
 XX cancer, papillomas, arthrosclerosis, psoriasis, polythemia,
 XX CC
 XX mastocytosis, autoimmune diseases, angiogenesis, bacterial infections and
 XX CC
 XX viral infections (including HIV hepatitis, or herpes infections).
 XX CC
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1083 CAGAGCAGGAGTTGGC 1098
 DB 3 CAAGAAGTAGTTGGC 18
 RESULT 751
 AAZ31875/c
 ID AAZ31875 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAZ31875;
 XX AC
 XX 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20809.
 XX DE
 XX G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.
 XX KW
 XX Synthetic.
 XX OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX OS
 XX US5981732-A.
 XX PN
 XX 09-NOV-1999.
 XX PD
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205860.
 XX PF
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205860.
 XX PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA
 XX Cowsert LM;
 XX PI
 XX WPI; 1999-633376/54.
 XX DR
 XX

PT Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13 -
 XX Example 15; Column 40; 38pp; English.
 XX PS
 XX This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and
 XX CC
 XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense
 XX CC
 XX compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that
 XX CC
 XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound
 XX CC
 XX is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being
 XX CC
 XX prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of
 XX CC
 XX G-alpha-13, such as cancer.
 XX CC
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1583 CAGAGTACACACAGAA 1598
 DB 18 CAGTTTACACACAGAA 3
 RESULT 752
 AAZ41090
 ID AAZ41090 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAZ41090;
 XX AC
 XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX DT
 XX Human ELK-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:242.
 XX DE
 XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
 XX KW
 XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
 XX KW
 XX nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
 XX KW
 XX target validation; ss.
 XX OS
 XX Synthetic.
 XX OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX XX
 XX WO9953101-A1.
 XX PN
 XX 21-OCT-1999.
 XX PD
 XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US08268.
 XX PF
 XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483.
 XX PR
 XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0067638.
 XX PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA
 XX Cowsert LM, Baker BF, McNeil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;
 XX PI
 XX Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
 XX XX
 XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
 XX DR
 XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used
 XX PT
 XX to provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
 XX PT
 XX properties, e.g. antisense activity -
 XX PT
 XX Example 24; Page 105; 264pp; English.
 XX PS
 XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 XX CC
 XX the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of
 XX CC
 XX the compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 XX CC
 XX library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria,
 XX CC
 XX and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the
 XX CC
 XX tNA according to defined criteria. Also described are: (i) a method of
 XX CC
 XX defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
 XX CC
 XX a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
 XX CC
 XX generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 XX CC
 XX criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with

CC the cDNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a
 CC set of compounds that modulate the expression of a cDNA sequence via
 CC binding of the compounds with the cDNA. The methods can be used for the
 CC generation and identification of synthetic compounds having defined
 CC physical, chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from
 CC assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that
 CC are tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies,
 CC e.g. antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to
 CC AAZ41220, and AAZ52701 to AAZ52706, represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 205 CCTCTGGACCCCTGA 220
 DB 3 CTCTCTGGACCCCTGA 18

RESULT 753

AAZ06605
 ID AAZ06605 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ06605;

XX DT 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX DE ELK-1 expression modulator #45.

XX KW Human ELK-1; p62TCF; Ets domain transcription factor protein; apoptosis;
 KW expression inhibition; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
 KW diagnosis; phosphorothioate; antisense compound; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Internucleoside phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified_base 1..4

FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides
 FT except cytosine residues which are
 FT 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified_base 15..18

FT /tag= c
 FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides
 FT except cytosine residues which are
 FT 5-methylcytosine"

XX US5948680-A.

XX PN 07-SEP-1999.

XX PD 17-DEC-1998; 98US-0213767.

XX PP 17-DEC-1998; 98US-0213767.

XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PA Baker BF, Cowsett LM;

XX PI WPI; 1999-517959/43.

XX DR Antisense compound useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
 XX disease associated with ELK-1 expression

XX PS Claim 3; Column 39; 31pp; English.

XX SQ Sequences AAZ06571-206607 are antisense polynucleotides targeted to a

CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human ELK-1 (also known as p62TCF). ELK-1
 CC is a member of the ternary complex factor subfamily of Ets-domain
 CC transcription factor proteins. The polynucleotides inhibit the
 CC expression of human ELK-1, and this sequence targets the 3' untranslated
 CC region of the ELK-1 RNA. Sequences AAZ06571-206607 all cause at least 30%
 CC inhibition of ELK-1 expression. The antisense sequences can be used to
 CC inhibit the expression of human ELK-1 in human cells or tissues in vitro.
 CC ELK-1 uses a bipartite recognition mechanism mediated by both protein-DNA
 CC and protein-protein interactions to regulate genes by direct and indirect
 CC pathways and has been shown to control various signal transduction
 CC pathways and other cell functions including apoptosis. This means that
 CC antisense compounds inhibiting expression of ELK-1 can be used to treat
 CC diseases associated with its expression in animals, particularly humans
 CC and to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC compounds can also be used for diagnosis, as research reagents and in
 CC kits.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 205 CCTCTGGACCCCTGA 220

DB 3 CTCTCTGGACCCCTGA 18

RESULT 754

AAZ08026/c
 ID AAZ08026 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ08026;

XX DT 26-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX DE GTP cyclohydrolase II/DHBP synthase PCR oligonucleotide DG-391a.

XX KW Oligonucleotide DG-391a; GTP cyclohydrolase II; DHBP synthase; vector;
 KW PCR amplification; NcoI; PCR-generated fragment; pET32aGTP-1 plasmid;
 KW E. coli XLI Blue cell; recombinant plasmid; pET32aGTP-2; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9938986-A2.

XX PD 05-AUG-1999.

XX PF 28-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP00556.

XX PR 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0109810.

XX PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.

XX PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.

XX PI Brunn SA, Guyer CD, Johnson MA, Volrath SL, Ward ER;

XX WPI; 1999-479193/40.

XX PT New isolated riboflavin biosynthesis genes, used to identify
 XX compounds for use, e.g. as herbicides

XX PS Example 13; Page 76; 78pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide DG-391a used for PCR
 XX amplification of GTP cyclohydrolase II/DHBP synthase encoding DNA
 XX fragment of 662-bp length. The PCR product and pET32aGTP-1 plasmid were
 XX digested simultaneously with NcoI. The PCR-generated fragment
 XX was ligated to the vector fragment, and the ligation products were
 XX transformed into competent E. coli XLI Blue cells and the recombinant
 XX plasmid is designated as pET32aGTP-2.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 63 TGCTTCGGCGGCTGG 78
DB 16 TGCTTCGGCGGCTGG 1

RESULT 755

AAZ17868
ID AAZ17868 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ17868;
XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DE RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9934016-A2.
XX PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.
XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.
XX PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vidar B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
PT gene expression in a selected gene family

XX Claim 4; Page 29; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
CC selected gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that
CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 CCACGGGCCATTCT 765
DB 1 CCGTGGGCCATTCT 16

RESULT 756

AAZ17867
ID AAZ17867 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ17867;
XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DE RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.

XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9934016-A2.
XX PD 08-JUL-1999.

XX PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.
XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.
XX PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.

XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.

XX Vidar B;

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
PT gene expression in a selected gene family

XX Claim 4; Page 29; 102pp; English.

XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
CC selected gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that
CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 750 CCACGGGCCATTCT 765
DB 1 CCGTGGGCCATTCT 16

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RESULT 757
AAZ18060
ID AAZ18060 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18060;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HB gene MSX 1 specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00625.
XX
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
FA
XX
XX Vidar B;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
XX gene expression in a selected gene family
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 40; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
XX cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
XX and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
XX cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
XX of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
XX proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
XX characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
XX genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
XX transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
XX an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
XX effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
XX obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
XX property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
XX reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
XX selected gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that
XX can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
XX expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
XX kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
XX receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 750 CCACGGGCGCATTCT 765
Db 1 CCGCTGGGCGCATTCT 16
XX
RESULT 758
AAZ57956/c

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ID AAX57956 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX57956;
XX
DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for G. oxydans D-sorbitol dehydrogenase coding sequence.
XX
KW D-sorbitol dehydrogenase; L-sorbose; 2-keto-L-gulonic acid; precursor;
KW L-ascorbic acid production; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Gluconobacter oxydans.
XX
PN WO9920763-A1.
XX
PD 29-APR-1999.
XX
PF 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP04612.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97JP-0285280.
XX
XX (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Ishii Y, Noguchi Y, Saito Y, Soeda S, Yoshikawa K;
XX WPI; 1999-302741/25.
XX
XX Gene group for D-sorbitol dehydrogenase, useful for simple
XX large-scale production of L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulonic acid as
XX precursor for L-ascorbic acid
XX
XX Example 5; Page 28; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the D-sorbitol
XX dehydrogenase of the invention. Cells transformed with a vector
XX containing DNA encoding the dehydrogenase can be used to produce
XX L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulonic acid as precursor for simple large-scale
XX L-ascorbic acid production.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 480 AACCTATGATGGCTG 495
Db 17 AACCTAAGATGTGCTG 2
XX
RESULT 759
AAZ35181/c
ID AAX35181 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAX35181;
XX
DT 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used amplify and thus quantify an interleukin-10 gene.
XX
XX Evaluation; transplant rejection; immune activation marker gene;
XX perforin; granzyme B; Fas ligand; acute rejection; renal allograft;
XX sequential evaluation; simultaneous evaluation; infection;
XX interleukin-10; IL-10; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS WO9915700-A1.
XX
PN 01-APR-1999.
XX
PD 22-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19549.
XX

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XX PR 24-SEP-1997; 97US-0937063.
XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Strom TB, Suthanthiran M, Vasconcellos L;
XX DR WPI; 1999-254724/21.
XX PT Methods of evaluating transplant rejection
XX PS Example 1; Page 17; 40pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a method for evaluating transplant rejection
XX CC in a host by detecting up-regulation of the expression of at least two
XX CC immune activation marker genes chosen from perforin, granzyme B and Fas
XX CC ligand. The method is particularly used for evaluation of acute
XX CC rejection of a renal allograft. Simultaneous, or sequential evaluation of
XX CC the biological sample for the presence or absence of an infectious agent
XX CC acts a screening test, which is useful to differentially distinguish
XX CC between acute rejection of the transplant or infection. PCR primers
XX CC AAX35180-81 were used to quantify the expression of a specific gene
XX CC transcript.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
      Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
      Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953
DB 16 TCTTGTCTCTGGGCTT 1
      RESULT 760
      AAX53662
      ID AAX53662 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
      AC AAX53662;
      XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
      DT Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
      DE Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
      KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
      KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
      KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
      KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
      KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
      KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
      KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
      KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
      KW prostate cancer; ss.
      OS Synthetic.
      XX WO9913886-A1.
      XX 25-MAR-1999.
      XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
      XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
      XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
      XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
      XX Nyce JW;
      XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX PR 24-SEP-1997; 97US-0937063.
XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Strom TB, Suthanthiran M, Vasconcellos L;
XX DR WPI; 1999-254724/21.
XX PT Methods of evaluating transplant rejection
XX PS Example 1; Page 17; 40pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a method for evaluating transplant rejection
XX CC in a host by detecting up-regulation of the expression of at least two
XX CC immune activation marker genes chosen from perforin, granzyme B and Fas
XX CC ligand. The method is particularly used for evaluation of acute
XX CC rejection of a renal allograft. Simultaneous, or sequential evaluation of
XX CC the biological sample for the presence or absence of an infectious agent
XX CC acts a screening test, which is useful to differentially distinguish
XX CC between acute rejection of the transplant or infection. PCR primers
XX CC AAX35180-81 were used to quantify the expression of a specific gene
XX CC transcript.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
      Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
      Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953
DB 16 TCTTGTCTCTGGGCTT 1
      RESULT 760
      AAX53662
      ID AAX53662 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
      AC AAX53662;
      XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
      DT Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
      DE Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
      KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
      KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
      KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
      KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
      KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
      KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
      KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
      KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
      KW prostate cancer; ss.
      OS Synthetic.
      XX WO9913886-A1.
      XX 25-MAR-1999.
      XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
      XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
      XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
      XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
      XX Nyce JW;
      XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX PR 24-SEP-1997; 97US-0937063.
XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Strom TB, Suthanthiran M, Vasconcellos L;
XX DR WPI; 1999-254724/21.
XX PT Methods of evaluating transplant rejection
XX PS Example 1; Page 17; 40pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
XX CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
XX CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
XX CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
XX CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
XX CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
XX CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC may be derived from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target
XX CC oligonucleotides (specifically AAX5180-271) can be used for the
XX CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
XX CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
XX CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
XX CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
XX CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
XX CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
XX CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
XX CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
XX CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
      Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
      Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 85
DB 3 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 18
      RESULT 761
      AAX53710
      ID AAX53710 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
      AC AAX53710;
      XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
      DT Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
      DE Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
      KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
      KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
      KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
      KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
      KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
      KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
      KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
      KW prostate cancer; ss.
      OS Synthetic.
      XX WO9913886-A1.
      XX 25-MAR-1999.
      XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US19419.
      XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
      XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160.
      XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
      XX Nyce JW;
      XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.

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XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction
 XX Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.
 XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene
 CC initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the
 CC 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding
 CC regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one
 CC or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may be derived from sequences AA55272-74. These multiple target
 CC oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the
 CC antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and
 CC conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and
 CC inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis,
 CC pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias,
 CC lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer,
 CC pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma,
 CC hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize
 CC or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCACA 86
 DB 1 CGGCATGGCGGCACA 16
 RESULT 762
 AAX22846/c
 ID AAX22846 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX22846;
 XX
 DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 DE ISTR primer F9.
 XX
 KW DNA fingerprinting; human; animal; microorganism; plant; RNase H; copia;
 KW DNA endonuclease; reverse transcriptase; copia; copia-like; coconut;
 KW biodiversity; forensic science; taxonomy; breeding; species protection;
 KW gene banks; population studies; evolution studies; diagnostic;
 KW detection; cross-bred; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9907885-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-EP04877.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-1997; 97EP-0113601.
 XX
 PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
 XX
 PI Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-167447/14.
 XX
 XX Use of primers or primer pairs for DNA finger printing - of humans,
 XX animals, microorganisms and plants
 PT
 PS Example 1; Page 16; 43pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA
 CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers
 CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or RNase H of copia
 CC or copia-like elements of coconut (Cocos nucifera L.). The primers or
 CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,
 CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,
 CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or
 CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes
 CC in cross-bred animals and plants.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1174 CTGTGAAAGTCCTATC 1189
 DB 17 CTGTGAAAGTCCTATC 2
 RESULT 763
 AAX22832/c
 ID AAX22832 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX22832;
 XX
 DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 DE ISTR primer ISTR7.
 XX
 KW DNA fingerprinting; human; animal; microorganism; plant; RNase H; copia;
 KW DNA endonuclease; reverse transcriptase; copia; copia-like; coconut;
 KW biodiversity; forensic science; taxonomy; breeding; species protection;
 KW gene banks; population studies; evolution studies; diagnostic;
 KW detection; cross-bred; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9907885-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-EP04877.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-1997; 97EP-0113601.
 XX
 PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
 XX
 PI Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-167447/14.
 XX
 XX Use of primers or primer pairs for DNA finger printing - of humans,
 XX animals, microorganisms and plants
 PT
 PS Example 1; Page 16; 43pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA
 CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers
 CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or RNase H of copia
 CC or copia-like elements of coconut (Cocos nucifera L.). The primers or
 CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,
 CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,
 CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or
 CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes
 CC in cross-bred animals and plants.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

PT animals, microorganisms and plants
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 22; 43pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA
 CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers
 CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or RNase H of copia
 CC or copia-like elements of coconut (Cocos nucifera L.). The primers or
 CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,
 CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,
 CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or
 CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes
 CC in cross-bred animals and plants.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1174 CTGTGAAAGTCCTATC 1189
 DB 17 CTGTGAAAGTCCTATC 2
 RESULT 763
 AAX22832/c
 ID AAX22832 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX22832;
 XX
 DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 DE ISTR primer ISTR7.
 XX
 KW DNA fingerprinting; human; animal; microorganism; plant; RNase H; copia;
 KW DNA endonuclease; reverse transcriptase; copia; copia-like; coconut;
 KW biodiversity; forensic science; taxonomy; breeding; species protection;
 KW gene banks; population studies; evolution studies; diagnostic;
 KW detection; cross-bred; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9907885-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-EP04877.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-1997; 97EP-0113601.
 XX
 PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
 XX
 PI Becker D, Rohde W, Salamini F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-167447/14.
 XX
 XX Use of primers or primer pairs for DNA finger printing - of humans,
 XX animals, microorganisms and plants
 PT
 PS Example 1; Page 16; 43pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes the use of primers or primer pairs for DNA
 CC fingerprinting of humans, animals, microorganisms and plants. The primers
 CC hybridise the DNA endonuclease, reverse transcriptase or RNase H of copia
 CC or copia-like elements of coconut (Cocos nucifera L.). The primers or
 CC primer pairs can also be used in biodiversity studies, forensic science,
 CC taxonomic studies, in breeding, species protection, gene banks,
 CC population studies, evolution studies and diagnostics. The primers or
 CC primer pairs can also be used in the detection of recombination processes
 CC in cross-bred animals and plants.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;

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Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1174 CTGTGGAAGTCTATC 1189
DB 17 CTGTGGAAGTCTTAGC 2

RESULT 764
AAZ00132/c
ID AAZ00132 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ00132;
XX DT 14-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human antibody PCR primer VIRV (lambda).
XX KW Human; parathyroid hormone related protein; PTHrP; cachexia; cancer;
XX KW inhibitor; humanised; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9851329-Al.
XX PD 19-NOV-1998.
XX PF 13-MAY-1998; 98WO-JF02116.
XX PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-0194445.
XX PR 15-MAY-1997; 97JP-0125505.
XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX PI Ishii K, Sato K, Tunesari T;
XX WPI; 1999-070101/06.
XX DR Inhibitors of binding of parathyroid hormone related peptide to its
PT receptor - useful for, e.g. treatment of cachexia arising from
PT cancer or other diseases
XX Example 4; Page 71; 125pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes compositions for the treatment of
CC cachexia containing a substance which inhibits the binding of a
CC parathyroid hormone related peptide (PTHrP) to its receptor, as an
CC active component. This substance may be an antagonist to the receptor,
CC or an antibody (preferably monoclonal) or antibody fragment,
CC recognising PTHrP. The antibody is preferably humanised or chimeric.
CC The present invention also describes a humanised antibody prepared
CC by hybridoma 23-57-137-1 (FERM BP-5631). The composition is used for
CC the treatment of cachexia arising in connection with diseases such as
CC cancer, thereby improving the quality of life of the patient. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTTCAAGC 2

RESULT 765
AAZ69582
AAZ69582 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ69582;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7402.

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ID AAZ69582 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ69582;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:3938.
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX PA (GBST ) GENSET.
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome
XX Claim 8; Page 1070; 2745pp; English.
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
CC invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
CC treatment.
CC N.B. the SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
CC from the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1048 AATTTCACACTGTCC 1063
DB 3 AATTACCACTGTCC 18

RESULT 766
AAZ73046
ID AAZ73046 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ73046;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7402.

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XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9954500-A2.
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome -
 XX Claim 9; Page 1809; 2745pp; English.
 XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. the SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1591 AACCAAGAGGAGGAT 1606
 Db 2 AACGAGAAGGAGGAT 17
 RESULT 767
 AA273665/c
 ID AA273665 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AA273665;
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8021.
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9954500-A2.
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome -
 XX Claim 8; Page 1941; 2745pp; English.
 XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
 CC invention have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density
 CC mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
 CC haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
 CC for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
 CC be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
 CC pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
 CC characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
 CC effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
 CC treatment.
 CC N.B. the SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
 CC and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
 CC from the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1128 TCCACTCTCCGAAGGG 1143
 Db 16 TCCACTCTCAGGAGG 1
 RESULT 768
 AA274105
 ID AA274105 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AA274105;
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8461.
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9954500-A2.
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
 PF

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XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX FI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -
XX PS Claim 8; Page 2034; 2745pp; English.
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
XX invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
XX treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
XX from the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 1105 ATTCCCATGCAGTTGA 1120
XX DB 2 ACTCCAAATGCACCTGA 17
RESULT 769
AAZ76172/c
ID AAZ76172 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ76172;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10528.
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB00822.
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX FI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

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XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -
XX PS Claim 9; Page 2475; 2745pp; English.
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the
XX invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
XX haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis
XX for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
XX characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side
XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
XX treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297
XX and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing
XX from the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 161 CACAGCCTGTGCCCAT 176
XX DB 17 CACAGACCTGTAGCCAT 2
RESULT 770
AAZ19227
ID AAZ19227 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ19227;
XX DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #794.
XX KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200062736-A2.
XX PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.
XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.
XX PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX PI Nyce JW;
XX DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.

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XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -
 XX Claim 14; Page 118; 1592pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors and
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGGGCAC 85
 DB 3 GCGGCATGGCGGGCAC 18
 |||||
 RESULT 771
 AAF19275
 ID AAF19275 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAF19275;
 AC AAF19275;
 XX AAF19275;
 DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #842.
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200062736-A2.
 PN WO200062736-A2.
 XX

PD 26-OCT-2000.
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US08020.
 XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958.
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX Nyce JW;
 WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not
 PT trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating
 PT cancers and respiratory obstructions -
 XX Claim 14; Page 119; 1592pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies)
 CC and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 71 GCGGCTTGGGGGGGCACA 86
 DB 1 GCGGCATGGCGGGCAC 16
 |||||
 RESULT 772
 AAC63134
 ID AAC63134 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAC63134;
 AC AAC63134;
 XX AAC63134;
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 13.
 DE Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
 XX diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
 KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 KW

XX OS Salmonella typhimurium.
 XX PN WO200061817-A1.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09742.
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290452.
 XX PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX PI Edman CF, Nerenburg MI, Westin LP, Carrino JU;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-638571/61.
 XX PT Amplification, multiplex assaying and detection of target nucleic acids
 PT of interest using a bioelectronic chip and strand displacement
 PT amplification, allows amplification and analysis of multiple samples -
 XX PS Claim 27; Page 37; 142pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC63122-C63188 were used in assays to
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564
 Db 3 CATCTCTGGATTCTTC 18
 RESULT 773
 AAC64813
 ID AAC64813 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAC64813;
 XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 13.
 XX KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
 KW diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
 KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX OS Salmonella typhimurium.
 XX PN WO200061818-A1.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09843.
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.
 XX PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX PI Carrino JU, Gerrue LO, Diver JM;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-647427/62.
 XX PT Amplifying nucleic acid sequences, for use in diagnostics and in

PT detecting microbial contamination of blood products, comprises using
 PT oligonucleotide ligation probes -
 XX PS Claim 42; Page 36; 144pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC64801-C64862 were used in assays to
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564
 Db 3 CATCTCTGGATTCTTC 18
 RESULT 774
 AAC65157
 ID AAC65157 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAC65157;
 XX DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 13.
 XX KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
 KW diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
 KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX OS Salmonella typhimurium.
 XX PN WO200061816-A1.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09700.
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290338.
 XX PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX PI Edman CF, Nerenburg MI;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-656331/63.
 XX PT Amplifying specific target nucleic acids in mixed sample, used in rapid
 PT analysis methods, comprises introducing nucleic acids onto
 PT bioelectronic microchip -
 XX PS Claim 25; Page 122; 134pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
 CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
 CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
 CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
 CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC65145-C65200 and AAC65450-C65455
 CC were used in assays to demonstrate the method of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 564
 Db 3 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 18

 RESULT 775
 AAC65203
 ID AAC65203 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC65203;
 XX
 DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Allele-specific strand displacement amplification primer #65.
 XX
 KW Allele-specific strand displacement amplification; multiplex assay;
 KW nucleic acid detection; bioelectronic microchip; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Salmonella typhimurium.
 XX
 PN WO200061720-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09862.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.
 XX
 PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX
 PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Metha PP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-679481/66.
 XX
 PT Novel methods for allele-specific amplification, multiplex assaying and
 PT detection of target nucleic acids using bioelectronic microchips -
 XX
 PS Example A; Fig 2A; 139pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence was used in a method for allele-specific strand
 CC displacement amplification, multiplex assaying, and detection of target
 CC nucleic acids using a bioelectronic microchip. A primer set comprising a
 CC sense primer and a complementary antisense primer is used to perform
 CC the amplification. One end of the antisense primer preferably has a
 CC sequence complementary to the sense sequence of a target nucleic acid
 CC sequence containing a specific allele or nucleic acid base. The specific
 CC allele may include a base that is considered normal sequence or it may
 CC include a point mutation. The sense primer may incorporate a biotin
 CC moiety at its 5' end to facilitate the capture of amplicons to specific
 CC sites on a bioelectronic microarray.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

 QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 564
 Db 3 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 18

 RESULT 776
 AAC65224
 ID AAC65224 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC65224;
 XX
 DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Allele-specific strand displacement amplification primer #13.
 XX

KW Allele-specific strand displacement amplification; multiplex assay;
 KW nucleic acid detection; bioelectronic microchip; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Salmonella typhimurium.
 XX
 PN WO200061720-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09862.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.
 XX
 PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX
 PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Metha PP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-679481/66.
 XX
 PT Novel methods for allele-specific amplification, multiplex assaying and
 PT detection of target nucleic acids using bioelectronic microchips -
 XX
 PS Claim 20; Page 37; 139pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence was used in a method for allele-specific strand
 CC displacement amplification, multiplex assaying, and detection of target
 CC nucleic acids using a bioelectronic microchip. A primer set comprising a
 CC sense primer and a complementary antisense primer is used to perform
 CC the amplification. One end of the antisense primer preferably has a
 CC sequence complementary to the sense sequence of a target nucleic acid
 CC sequence containing a specific allele or nucleic acid base. The specific
 CC allele may include a base that is considered normal sequence or it may
 CC include a point mutation. The sense primer may incorporate a biotin
 CC moiety at its 5' end to facilitate the capture of amplicons to specific
 CC sites on a bioelectronic microarray.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

 QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 564
 Db 3 CATCTGGGATTCCTC 18

 RESULT 777
 AAA63123/c
 ID AAA63123 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA63123;
 XX
 DT 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide for use in RNase H mapping assay SEQ ID NO: 27.
 XX
 KW Immunoregulator; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer; tumour cell vaccine;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; diabetes mellitus; thyroiditis;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO200034467-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-NOV-1999; 99WO-US28096.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0205995.
 XX
 PA (ANTI-) ANTIGEN EXPRESS INC.
 XX

PI Xu M, Qiu G, Humphreys R;
XX WPI; 2000-423417/36.
XX Cancer cell vaccine for treating malignancies, autoimmune disorders and
PT isolating autodeterminant peptides comprises a regulator of invariant
PT chain protein expression or immunoregulatory function -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 46; 94pp; English.
PS
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide which was used in an
CC RNase mapping experiment. This enables the identification of sites within
CC the 11 RNA strand which hybridise to antisense DNA. These sites can then
CC be used as targets for antisense strands which may, using gene therapy,
CC be used as tumour cell vaccines (for example to treat carcinomas,
CC melanoma, leukaemia, lymphomas, stomach, breast, colon or rectum, lung,
CC prostate, bladder, pancreas, brain and ovarian cancers), or they can be
CC used to treat autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid arthritis,
CC diabetes mellitus and thyroiditis.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 707 GTGTCCTCTCTCTGT 722
DB 17 GTGTCCTCTCTCTGT 2
RESULT 778
AA86617/C
ID AAA86617 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAA86617;
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
DE Cdc 2 kinase hammerhead ribozyme recognition site #48.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic;
KW restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US28772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1 -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells.
CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is

CC efficient in restenosis treatment.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3 6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 368 CTGAAGACTGCTTTA 383
DB 18 CTGAAGACTGACTATA 3
RESULT 779
AAA80684/C
ID AAA80684 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAA80684;
XX 21-NOV-2000 (first entry)
DT
DE PCR primer for human alpha interin cDNA amplification.
XX
XX Secreted protein; immunosuppressant; anti-inflammatory; antiarthritic;
KW antirheumatic; dermatological; antiproliferative; antiarteriosclerotic;
KW anticancer; vulnery; antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal;
KW immune disorder; Addison's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;
KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW Crohn's disease; nephritis; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; coronary arteriosclerosis; myocarditis; cancer;
KW melanoma; lymphoma; wound healing; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200029435-A1.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1999; 99WO-US25031.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0105971.
XX
XX (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX
XX Ni J, Ruben SM, Olsen HS, Young PE, Kenny JJ, Moore PA, Wei Y;
XX Greene JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-387742/33.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding human secreted proteins are
PT used for the prevention, amelioration and treatment of autoimmune,
PT inflammatory, hyperproliferative and cardiovascular disorders, cancer,
PT wounds, and infectious diseases -
XX
XX Example 53; Page 562; 803pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to 12 secreted human proteins and the
CC nucleotide sequences encoding them. The polynucleotide sequences given
CC in AA80606-860623 encode the 12 secreted protein sequences given in
CC AA825576-B25593. The human secreted proteins have various activities
CC dependent on the tissues in which they are expressed. Examples of the
CC activities of the proteins include: immunosuppressant;
CC anti-inflammatory; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; dermatological;
CC antiproliferative; antiarteriosclerotic; anticancer; vulnery;
CC antiviral; antibacterial; and antifungal activity. The proteins,
CC polypeptides, agonists and antagonists may be used to treat prevent
CC and/or diagnose various diseases, disorders and conditions examples of
CC which include: immune disorders e.g. Addison's disease, rheumatoid
CC arthritis, dermatitis, and multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorders
CC e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease and nephritis;
CC hyperproliferative disorders such as paraproteinemias and purpura;
CC cardiovascular disorders e.g. coronary arteriosclerosis and myocarditis;
CC cancer e.g. melanoma and lymphoma. The proteins and polynucleotide

CC sequences may also be used in wound healing and the treatment of
CC infectious diseases. Sequences AA080597-A080605 are used in the
CC identification of the nucleotide and protein sequences of the invention,
CC so are AA025575 and AA080684-A080687.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 610 CAGGTGGCTGCCCTGC 625
|||||
16 CAGGTGGCTGCCCTGC 1

RESULT 780
AA050157/c
ID AA050157 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA050157;

DT 07-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE Mouse zins3 gene PCR primer ZC19, 683.

XX Zins3; insulin; relaxin; mouse; NIDDM; diagnosis;

KW non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; PCR primer; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX WO2000047776-A2.

PN 17-AUG-2000.

DD 10-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US03515.

PF 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0198248.

PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0250125.

XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX Jaspers SR, Whitmore TE, Conklin DC, Lofton-Day CE, Lok S;

DR WPI; 2000-558220/51.

XX Identifying mutations in human chromosome 1p31, preferably a zins3 gene
PT mutation, comprises using an insulin/relaxin family member (designated
PT zins3), useful for diagnosing non-insulin dependent diabetes -

XX Example 9; Page 48; 51pp; English.

XX This primer, termed ZC19, 683, was used as antisense primer, together
CC with sense primer ZC19, 682 (see AA050156), in the mapping of the
CC mouse zins3 gene (see AA050153) using the mouse 731 Genome radiation
CC hybrid panel. The gene was mapped on mouse chromosome 4 at a
CC region with known synteny or linkage conservation with the region
CC of human chromosome 1 where the human form of the zins3 gene (see
CC AA050150) has been mapped. The human zins3 gene maps to a region of
CC chromosome 1 that correlates with a heritable form of non-insulin
CC dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). The invention provides
CC methods for identifying abnormalities in expression of zins3 that
CC are a factor in causing, or predisposing, a person to some defect
CC in glucose metabolism, such as NIDDM.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1075 GGAATTAAGACGAGG 1090
|||||

Db 18 GGAAGTAAGACGAGG 3

RESULT 781

AA055570

ID AA055570 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA055570;

DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE TRAP3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26788.

XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAP; human;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2000020435-A1.

PN 13-APR-2000.

PD 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US23171.

PF 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.

PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BP, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;

XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
PT tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAP), useful for
PT treating diseases associated with TRAP expression such as inflammatory
PT diseases -

XX Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
CC (see AA05496-A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a
CC human tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAP). The
CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide
CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also
CC include at least one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl
CC sugar moiety. Sequences AA05490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences
CC encoding human TRAP-6. Included in the invention is a method for
CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAP
CC comprising administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of
CC jun kinase activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAP-6. A method for the reduction
CC of E-selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the
CC cells or tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAP-2 or
CC TRAP-6. The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and
CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders
CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying
CC gene function.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 390 TATTACACTCCTGCT 405

Db 2 TATTACAGCCTTCT 17

RESULT 782
AAA33105

ID AAA33105 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAA33105;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:794.
 XX
 XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200009525-A2.
 FN
 XX 24-FEB-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
 PF
 XX
 XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
 PR
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers -
 XX
 PS Claim 18; Page 365; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
 CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
 CC 195 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
 CC given in the sequence listing.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GCGGCTGGGGGCGAC 85

Db 3 GCGGCGATGGGGCGAC 18
 RESULT 783
 AAA33153
 ID AAA33153 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA33153;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:842.
 XX
 XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200009525-A2.
 FN
 XX 24-FEB-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US17712.
 PF
 XX
 XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212.
 PR
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers -
 XX
 PS Claim 18; Page 371; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which
 CC targets nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies,
 CC asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
 CC the ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
 CC 185 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences
 CC differ from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680
 CC (AAA32323 to AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present
 CC invention. N.B. Sequences given in the disclosure of the present
 CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
 CC given in the sequence listing.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 71 CGGCTTGGGGGCAC 86
 Db 1 CGGCATGGCGGCAC 16
 |||||

RESULT 784

AAA09724/C
 ID AAA09724 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA09724;
 XX AC
 XX 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DE G-alpha-12 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide #24 (ISIS #25832).
 XX G-alpha-12; antisense inhibitor; infection; inflammation; prevent;
 KW tumour formation; treatment; inhibit; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US6040179-A.
 PN
 XX 21-MAR-2000.
 PD
 XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0339993.
 PF
 XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0339993.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Cowser LM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-270140/23.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide containing compounds, useful for
 PT inhibiting the expression of G-alpha-12 in human cells and tissues and
 PT treating infection, inflammation and cancer -
 XX

Claim 1; Column 40; 31pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence targeted
 CC to a nucleotide sequence encoding human G-alpha-12. G-alpha-12 is a
 CC member of the G1 subfamily of G proteins, which is involved in hormonal
 CC inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and in the regulation of plasma membrane
 CC enzymes. The expression of G-alpha-12 has been shown to be altered in
 CC some tumours. Mice lacking the G-alpha-12 gene display growth retardation
 CC and develop adenocarcinoma of the colon and a form of lethal diffuse
 CC colitis similar to ulcerative colitis in humans. The antisense molecules
 CC are useful for inhibiting the expression of G-alpha-12 in human cells or
 CC tissues, and for treating and preventing various disorders such as
 CC infection, inflammation and tumour formation. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are also useful for research and diagnostic purposes.
 XX

Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1586 AGTACACACGAGGA 1601
 Db 18 AGACACCTGAGGA 3
 |||||

RESULT 785

AAA03464
 ID AAA03464 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAA03464;
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:748.
 XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO9963938-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-DEC-1999.
 PD
 XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.
 PF
 XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.
 PR
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.
 PR
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.
 DR
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
 PT renal injury -
 PT
 XX Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5'
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC pulmonary artery stenosis; stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX

Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 70 GCGGCTTGGGGGCAC 95
 Db 3 GCGGCATGGCGGCAC 18
 |||||

RESULT 786
 AAA03512
 ID AAA03512 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAA03512;
 XX DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:796.
 XX KW Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
 KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A3 receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
 KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
 KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
 KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9963938-A2.
 XX PD 16-DEC-1999.
 XX PF 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US12775.
 XX PR 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501.
 XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657.
 XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0093972.
 XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Nyce JW, Hill JL;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-116433/10.
 XX PT Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
 PT renal injury -
 XX PS Claim 17; Page 35; 252pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
 CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
 CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
 CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide
 CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to
 CC target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5',
 CC or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to
 CC all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3
 CC receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist
 CC activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a
 CC mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more
 CC surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat
 CC adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
 CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
 CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
 CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with
 CC administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions
 CC are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and
 CC AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate
 CC antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present
 CC invention. AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720
 CC represent other phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 71 CGGCTGGGGGGCACA 86
 DB 1 CGCATGGGGGGCACA 16
 RESULT 787
 AAZ58911/c
 ID AAZ58911 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAZ58911;
 XX DT 26-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE PCR primer VIRV.
 XX KW Hypercalcemic crisis; parathyroid hormone related peptide; PTHrP;
 KW human; tumour; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200000219-A1.
 XX PD 06-JAN-2000.
 XX PF 25-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP03433.
 XX PR 26-JUN-1998; 98JP-0180143.
 XX PA (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
 XX PI Sato K, Tsunenari T;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-117115/10.
 XX PT Treatment of hypercalcemic crisis with a substance inhibiting binding
 PT of parathyroid hormone related peptide to its receptor -
 XX PS Example 4; Page 86; 120pp; Japanese.
 XX CC The invention relates to a method of treatment of hypercalcemic crisis.
 CC A composition for the treatment of hypercalcemic crisis contains as
 CC active component a substance which inhibits the binding of parathyroid
 CC hormone related peptide (PTHrP) to its receptor. The inhibitor is used
 CC for the treatment of hypercalcemic crisis, such as that associated with
 CC a malignant tumour.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAGC 1040
 DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAGC 2
 RESULT 788
 AAZ86840
 ID AAZ86840 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAZ86840;
 XX DT 26-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human Smad1 antisense inhibitor ISIS #28200.
 XX KW Antisense inhibitor; human; Smad1; disease therapy; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6013522-A.
 PN 11-JAN-2000.
 PD 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255911.
 XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255911.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
 PI WPI; 2000-136324/12.
 DR Antisense oligonucleotides useful for inhibiting expression of human
 PT Smad1 in vitro or in vivo -
 XX Claim 11; Column 39; 31pp; English.
 PS This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of human Smad1 of the
 CC invention. The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting Smad1
 CC expression in human cells or tissues in vitro or in vivo for the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with Smad1 expression.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 873 CATGGTTCACGCTG 888
 DB 3 CATGGTTCACAGACTG 18
 RESULT 789
 AAZ59823/C
 ID AAZ59823 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAZ59823;
 XX 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
 DT Human Smad3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:35.
 DE Smad3; MADH3; hMAD3; JVI15-2; TGF-beta signalling pathway;
 KW transcription factor; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;
 KW tumour formation; inflammation; antisense; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US6013788-A.
 PN 11-JAN-2000.
 PD 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289375.
 XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-0289375.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
 PI WPI; 2000-126072/11.
 DR Antisense inhibition of the human Smad3 gene, useful for diagnosing,
 XX preventing and treating conditions associated with Smad3 expression
 PT e.g. inflammation -
 XX Claim 11; Column 39; 31pp; English.
 PS Sequences AAZ49796-759835 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted

CC to the human Smad3 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
 CC Smad3 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Smad3 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Smad proteins are a family of cytosolic
 CC proteins which are involved in TGF-beta superfamily signal transduction.
 CC On ligand binding, TGF-beta superfamily proteins (such as bone
 CC morphogenetic protein (BMP), activin and TGF-betas themselves)
 CC phosphorylate Smad proteins, which then homo- or heterodimerise and
 CC translocate to the nucleus to activate target gene transcription. Smad3
 CC (also known as MADH3, hMAD3 and JVI15-2) is a member of a subgroup of
 CC Smad family transcription factors, the pathway-restricted Smads, which
 CC are regulated by TGF-beta and activins. It can heterodimerise with Smad4
 CC (US6013787-A, AAY69622), the complex being able to activate TGF-beta
 CC inducible transcription. The oligonucleotides of the invention are
 CC useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated
 CC with Smad3 expression, such as tumour formation, inflammation and
 CC certain infections.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1079 TTAACACAGCAGGATT 1094
 DB 17 TCACACACACGAGATT 2
 RESULT 790
 AAZ56067
 ID AAZ56067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAZ56067;
 XX 23-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 DT Phospholipase A2 group IV antisense molecule #30.
 DE Phospholipase A2 group IV; PLA2; antisense compound; inhibit; tumour;
 KW infection; inflammation; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"
 FT modified_base 1..4
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides.
 FT Cytidine residues in the 2'-MOE wing are
 FT 5-methylcytidine"
 FT modified_base 15..18
 FT /tag= c
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides.
 FT Cytidine residues in the 2'-MOE wing are
 FT 5-methylcytidine"
 XX US6008344-A.
 PN 28-DEC-1999.
 PD 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255893.
 XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255893.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 PI WPI; 2000-086226/07.
 DR

PT Antisense oligonucleotides inhibit expression of human phospholipase A2
PT Group IV, useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of tumours,
PT infection and inflammation -
XX
XX Claim 11; Column 39; 32pp; English.
XX
CC This is an antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, that binds to a
CC region of human phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group IV. The oligonucleotide is
CC used in the antisense compound of the invention. Phospholipase A2 group
CC IV is activated in response to extracellular stimuli, including growth
CC factors, cytokines, and interferons. The invention relates to antisense
CC compounds which are targeted to the coding region or 5' or 3'
CC untranslated region of the PLA2 group IV nucleotide sequence. The
CC antisense compound inhibits the expression of PLA2 group IV. The PLA2
CC group IV antisense compounds are used to inhibit the expression of
CC cytosolic PLA2 in cells and tissues in vitro. The antisense molecules can
CC also be used to treat or prevent PLA2-associated diseases, particularly
CC infection, inflammation and tumours. The antisense compound can also be
CC used for research or diagnosis, e.g. to study gene function or in
CC hybridization assays.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1054 CACACTGTCCCTACA 1069
XX | | | | | | | | | |
XX 3 CCACACTGTCCCTACA 18
XX
XX RESULT 791
XX AAH75103/C
XX ID AAH75103 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH75103;
XX
XX 13-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer.
XX
XX Tissue decomposition inhibitor; parathyroid hormone; cancer cachexia;
XX septicemia; injury; muscular dystrophy; cytokine; interleukin-6;
XX granulocyte colony stimulating factor; interleukin-11;
XX leukemia inhibitory factor; weight loss; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200164249-A1.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP05886.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000JP-0052414.
XX
XX (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX
XX Saito H, Tsunenari T, Onuma E, Sato K;
XX WPI; 2001-550131/61.
XX
XX Tissue decomposition inhibitor that prevents parathyroid hormone
XX associated proteins from binding to its receptor -
XX
XX Example 1; Page 95; 132pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The specification describes a tissue decomposition inhibitor, which
XX comprises a substance that inhibits peptides associated with
XX parathyroid hormone (PTH) from binding with their receptor. The method
XX is used to inhibit tissue decomposition caused by cancer cachexia,
XX septicemia, heavy external injury or muscular dystrophy, and for

CC treating patients with elevated cytokine (Interleukin-6, Granulocyte
CC colony stimulating factor, Interleukin-11 and Leukemia inhibitory
CC factor) levels. It may also be used for preventing weight loss caused
CC by cancer cachexia. The present PCR primer was used in the course
CC of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAGC 1040
XX | | | | | | | | | |
XX 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 792
XX AAS21661/C
XX ID AAS21661 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAS21661;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #126.
XX
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200157059-A1.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US02939.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-0456694.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowsett LM;
XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
XX treatment of cancer -
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 58; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
XX oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
XX antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
XX suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
XX hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
XX a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
XX oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
XX oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
XX disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis
XX comprising administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In
XX addition, the antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic
XX agent e.g. taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis,
XX cytokinesis or the cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer
XX cell by contacting the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide.
XX AAS21521-AAS21768 represent Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense
XX oligonucleotides targeted to Survivin, used in the method of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 other;


```
XX Nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer.
XX Parathyroid hormone-associated peptide; PTHrP; dental disease;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200154725-A1.
XX 02-AUG-2001.
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JF08875.
XX 25-JAN-2000; 2000JP-0083034.
XX (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX Kato A, Suzuki M, Sugimoto T;
XX WPI; 2001-465459/50.
XX Parathyroid hormone-associated peptide binding inhibitors useful for
XX treating dental disease -
XX Example 4; Page 101; 140pp; Japanese.
XX The present PCR primer was used in the course of the invention.
XX The specification describes a treatment for dental diseases. The
XX treatment comprises a substance that inhibits binding between
XX parathyroid hormone-associated peptide and its receptor.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1025 CTGAGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
XX 17 CTGAGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 796
XX AAH45333/C
XX ID AAH45333 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH45333;
XX 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX Human SEEK1 DNA PCR primer 3_17(R).
XX Human; MHC S; major histocompatibility complex S; vulgar psoriasis;
XX diagnosis; primer; SEEK1; HCR; a-helix coiled-coil rod homologue;
XX Polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200142458-A1.
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JF08624.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99JP-0346867.
XX (INOK/) INOKO H.
XX Inoko H, Tamiya G;
XX WPI; 2001-381680/40.
XX
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PT New primer DNA, useful for detecting vulgar psoriasis -
XX Example 2; Page 21; 106pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosing vulgar psoriasis
XX using primers based on the sequences of the human MHC S, SEEK1 and
XX HCR genes. By analysing the sequences of these genes in Japanese
XX patients with psoriasis and in normal subjects, it has been found that
XX some of the examined polymorphisms correlate significantly to the group
XX of patients with psoriasis. Vulgar psoriasis can therefore be diagnosed
XX by analysing these gene polymorphisms. The present sequence is a
XX primer designed to detect a genetic polymorphism in the human SEEK1
XX gene.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1114 CAGTTGATGAGCTATC 1129
XX 18 CAGGTGATGAGCTCTC 3
XX
XX RESULT 797
XX AAH75272
XX ID AAH75272 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH75272;
XX 02-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX Human inducible NOS antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 116.
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; inducible nitric oxide synthase; NOS;
XX modulate expression; immunomodulator; antidiabetic; cardiovascular;
XX cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
XX 2'-O-methoxyethyl; phosphorothioate; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..18
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, 5' and 3' four
XX FT nucleotide 2'-MOE (2'-O-methoxyethyl) wings, all
XX FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines and a
XX FT deoxy gap"
XX PN WO200152902-A1.
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX 15-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US01381.
XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0490208.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2001-465340/50.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of
XX inducible nitric oxide synthase in cells or tissues, particularly
XX useful for treating e.g. immunological, cardiovascular or neurological
XX disorders, or ischaemia -
XX Example 15; Page 85; 144pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, especially
```


CC oligonucleotides, which are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding inducible
 CC nitric oxide synthase and which specifically hybridise to and modulate
 CC expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase. The antisense compounds
 CC have immunomodulator, antidiabetic, cardiovascular, cardiac,
 CC neuroprotective, disorder and vasotropic activity. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of inducible
 CC nitric oxide synthase in cells or tissues. In particular, the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating diseases or disorders associated
 CC with inducible nitric oxide synthase, e.g. diabetes, immunological
 CC disorder, cardiovascular disorder, neurological disorder or
 CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
 CC useful for research and diagnostics. The present sequence is that of an
 CC antisense 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a
 CC phosphorothioate backbone, a central "gap" region of ten nucleotides
 CC flanked by four nucleotide 2'-MOE (2'-methoxyethyl) wings and
 CC 5-methylcytidine residues throughout the oligonucleotide. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotide is targeted to human inducible nitric oxide synthase (NOS)
 CC mRNA (AAH47973).

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 851 GCAAAACACCACTC 866
 |||||
 Db 3 GCAAAACCTCATCTC 18

RESULT 798
 AAH76642/C

ID AAH76642 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAH76642;

XX DT 08-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Humanised anti-PTHrP Ab light chain PCR primer VIRV, SEQ ID NO:43.

XX KW Parathyroid hormone-related peptide; PTHrP; antagonist; antibody;
 XX KW calcium regulation disorder; serum calcium concentration;
 XX KW humoral hypercalcaemia of malignancy; cytostatic; analgesic;
 XX KW PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN WO200147554-A1.

XX PD 05-JUL-2001.

XX PF 27-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP09339.

XX PR 28-DEC-1999; 99JP-0375203.

XX PA (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.

XX PI Yamazaki T, Hayasaka A, Koga A;

XX DR WPI; 2001-425590/45.

XX PT Composition for treating diseases of calcium regulation and for use as
 XX PT an analgesic, comprises an antibody recognizing parathyroid hormone
 XX PT related peptide -

XX PS Examples; Page 93; 128pp; Japanese.

XX CC The invention relates to a stabilised composition of an antibody which
 CC recognises parathyroid hormone-related peptide (PTHrP) - see AAG64793.
 CC The composition consists of a solution of the antibody in a buffer of pH
 CC 5-8 containing one or more of acetic acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid
 CC and their salts. The composition has increased storage stability,
 CC especially at elevated temperatures. The composition antagonises the

CC action of PTHrP, and may be used in the treatment of diseases involving
 CC disturbances of calcium regulation (high or low serum calcium
 CC concentration) such as humoral hypercalcaemia of malignancy and as an
 CC analgesic. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC exemplifications of the invention in the construction of polynucleotides
 CC encoding humanised versions of the anti-human PTHrP murine monoclonal
 CC antibody 23-57-137-1.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040

|||||
 Db 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCAGC 2

RESULT 799
 AAH91759/C

ID AAH91759 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAH91759;

XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #834.

XX KW Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
 XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
 XX KW chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers

XX FT misc_feature 9

XX FT /tag= a /note= "SNP, optionally A or G at this position"

XX PN WO200142511-A2.

XX PD 14-JUN-2001.

XX PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US33632.

XX PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257.

XX PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046.

XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PA (ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX PI Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-367874/38.

XX PT Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
 XX PT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay -

XX PS Claim 1; Page 73; 463pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
 XX CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
 XX CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
 XX CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
 XX CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
 XX CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
 XX CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
 XX CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;


```
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 851 GCAAAACCCACCTC 866
Dy 3 GCAAAACCTCATCTC 18

RESULT 802
AAD06110/c
ID AAD06110 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAD06110;
XX DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human integrin beta3C2 (B3C2) target DNA.
XX KW Fusion protein; nucleotide-binding domain; NBD;
KW ligand-binding domain; LBD; transcription regulating domain; TRD;
KW zinc finger protein; ZFP; ligand-activated transcriptional regulator;
KW gene regulation; gene therapy; cell proliferative disorder; cancer;
KW psoriasis; pemphigus vulgaris; Behcet's syndrome; lipid histiocytosis;
KW human; integrin beta3C2; B3C2; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200130843-A1.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 23-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP10430.
XX PR 25-OCT-1999; 99US-0433042.
XX PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0586625.
XX PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.
XX PA (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX PI Barbas CF, Kadan M, Beerli R;
XX WPI; 2001-308618/32.
XX PS New fusion protein containing nucleotide-binding and ligand-binding
XX PT domains, useful e.g. in gene therapy of cancer, provides
XX PT ligand-activated control of gene expression -
XX PS Example 1; Page 76; 218pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to fusion protein comprising a nucleotide-binding
XX CC domain (NBD), a ligand-binding domain (LBD) of an intracellular receptor
XX CC (ICR) and a transcription regulating domain (TRD). NBD is a polydactyl
XX CC zinc finger protein (ZFP), or a modular part of it, that interacts
XX CC specifically with a contiguous sequence of at least 3 nucleotides. The
XX CC fusion protein functions as a ligand-activated transcriptional regulator.
XX CC The fusion protein and the nucleic acid encoding it, are used to regulate
XX CC gene expression, particularly in gene therapy for treating malignant
XX CC cell proliferative diseases (e.g. colon cancer, prostate cancer,
XX CC renal-cell carcinoma) and non-malignant cell proliferative
XX CC diseases (e.g. psoriasis, pemphigus vulgaris, Behcet's syndrome and
XX CC lipid histiocytosis). The fusion protein and its DNA are also useful for
XX CC treating diseases caused by viruses in humans/plants, genetic and/or
XX CC acquired diseases. The fusion protein can be designed to target any
XX CC selected gene (endogenous or exogenous), and can be made to have
XX CC different selectivity or specificity for endogenous or exogenous ligands.
XX CC The present sequence is human integrin beta3C2 (B3C2) target DNA. The ZFP
XX CC protein specific to this target sequence is used to construct fusion
XX CC protein of the invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 269 CCACCTCGTACCTCC 284
Dy 16 CCACCGCGTCCCTCC 1

RESULT 803
AAF56287/c
ID AAF56287 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAF56287;
XX DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Primer #2.
XX KW Parthenocarp; plant; DefH9-iaaM; rolA; regulation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200105985-A1.
XX PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX PF 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-IT00290.
XX PR 16-JUL-1999; 99IT-RM00451.
XX PA (GINE-) GINESTRA SCARL.
XX PA (SPER-) IST SPERIMENTALE ORTICOLTURA.
XX PA (CNDR) CONSIGLIO NAZ DELLE RICERCHE.
XX PI Spena A, Rotino G, Ficcacanti N, Defez R;
XX WPI; 2001-147350/15.
XX PS Use of DNA fragment of specified length to modulate the expression of
XX PT genes that induce the parthenocarpic trait in plants, by inserting the
XX PT DNA fragment at the 5' end transcribed untranslated region of the gene
XX PT -
XX PS Disclosure; Page 11; 29pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to use of a DNA fragment comprising
XX CC a sequence of 86 nucleotides fully defined in the specification, or
XX CC its functional analogs, for regulating the expression of a gene
XX CC that induces parthenocarp in a plant, by inserting the fragment
XX CC at the 5' end transcribed untranslated region of the gene. The invention
XX CC is useful for transgenic plant production which do not show
XX CC any malformations caused by the use of gene DefH9-iaaM in some species
XX CC and cultivars, and for regulating the gene that induces parthenocarp
XX CC in a plant.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 102 TGTGTGGACACCGTG 117
Dy 16 TGTGTGGACACCGAG 1

RESULT 804
AAF56289/c
ID AAF56289 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
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AC  AAF56289;
XX
XX  18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX  Primer #4.
XX
XX  Parthenocarp; plant; DefH9-iaam; rolA; regulation; ss.
XX
XX  Synthetic.
XX
XX  WO200105985-A1.
XX
XX  25-JAN-2001.
XX
XX  13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-IT00290.
XX
XX  16-JUL-1999; 99IT-RM00451.
XX
XX  (GINE-) GINESTRA SCARL.
XX  (SPER-) IST SPERIMENTALE ORTICOLTURA.
XX  (CNR) CONSIGLIO NAZ DELLE RICERCHE.
XX
XX  Spena A, Rotino G, Ficcaddenti N, Defez R;
XX  WPI; 2001-147350/15.
XX
XX  Use of DNA fragment of specified length to modulate the expression of
XX  genes that induce the parthenocarpic trait in plants, by inserting the
XX  DNA fragment at the 5' end transcribed untranslated region of the gene
XX  -
XX
XX  Disclosure; Page 11; 29pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention relates to use of a DNA fragment comprising
XX  a sequence of 86 nucleotides fully defined in the specification, or
XX  its functional analogs, for regulating the expression of a gene
XX  that induces parthenocarp in a plant, by inserting the fragment
XX  at the 5' end transcribed untranslated region of the gene. The invention
XX  is useful for transgenic plant production which do not show
XX  any malformations caused by the use of gene DefH9-iaam in some species
XX  and cultivars, and for regulating the gene that induces parthenocarp
XX  in a plant.
XX
XX  Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  QY 102 TGTGGTGGACACCGTG 117
XX  DB 16 TGTGGTGGACACGGAG 1
XX
XX  RESULT 805
XX  AAF59127/C
XX  ID AAF59127 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX  AC AAF59127;
XX
XX  12-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX  Human L chain V region PCR primer VIRV(lambda) SEQ ID NO:43.
XX
XX  Human; mouse; hypercalcaemia; parathyroid hormone; PTH; pThrP;
XX  parathyroid hormone related peptide; analgesic; immunosuppressive;
XX  neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antithyroid;
XX  eating-disorder; cardiovascular; pain; immune suppression; appetite;
XX  digestive system; protein metabolism; sugar metabolism; lipid metabolism;
XX  blood chemistry; thyroid function; electrolyte balance; neurological;
XX  central nervous system disorder; sleep disturbance; brain function;
XX  brain circulation; autonomic nervous system; blood poisoning; dropsy;
XX  inflammation; blood disease; calcium disturbance; autoimmune disease;
XX  PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX  OS Homo sapiens.
XX  OS Synthetic.
XX
XX  WO200102010-A1.
XX
XX  11-JAN-2001.
XX
XX  03-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP04414.
XX
XX  02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189793.
XX

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XX
XX  11-JAN-2001.
XX
XX  03-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP04413.
XX
XX  02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189322.
XX
XX  (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX
XX  Ogata E, Onuma E, Tsunenari T, Saito H, Azuma Y;
XX  WPI; 2001-112507/12.
XX
XX  Inhibitor of parathyroid hormone related peptide binding to its
XX  receptor can ameliorate symptoms caused by a decrease in vasopressin
XX  level due to cancer -
XX
XX  Example 2; Page 78; 114pp; Japanese.
XX
XX  The present invention describes an agent (I) for ameliorating low
XX  vasopressin levels, and symptoms caused by this depression, containing
XX  as an active component a substance which inhibits the binding of
XX  parathyroid hormone related peptide (PTHrP) to its receptor. (I) has
XX  antidiarrheic, antiemetic, antidiabetic and antipyretic activities.
XX  (I) can be used for the amelioration of symptoms caused by decrease in
XX  vasopressin levels, such as that due to cancer are treated using the
XX  agent. These symptoms include dehydration, excessive urination, thirst,
XX  vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, perspiration and diabetes. AAF59085 to
XX  AAF69140 and AAF69879 to AAF69897 represent sequences used in the
XX  exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX  Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX  Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX  Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  QY 1025 CTGAGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
XX  DB 17 CTGAGAGAGCTCAAGC 2
XX
XX  RESULT 806
XX  AAF69183/C
XX  ID AAF69183 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX  AC AAF69183;
XX
XX  17-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX  Human L chain V region PCR primer VIRV(lambda) SEQ ID NO:43.
XX
XX  Human; mouse; hypercalcaemia; parathyroid hormone; PTH; pThrP;
XX  parathyroid hormone related peptide; analgesic; immunosuppressive;
XX  neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antithyroid;
XX  eating-disorder; cardiovascular; pain; immune suppression; appetite;
XX  digestive system; protein metabolism; sugar metabolism; lipid metabolism;
XX  blood chemistry; thyroid function; electrolyte balance; neurological;
XX  central nervous system disorder; sleep disturbance; brain function;
XX  brain circulation; autonomic nervous system; blood poisoning; dropsy;
XX  inflammation; blood disease; calcium disturbance; autoimmune disease;
XX  PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX  OS Homo sapiens.
XX  OS Synthetic.
XX
XX  WO200102011-A1.
XX
XX  11-JAN-2001.
XX
XX  03-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP04414.
XX
XX  02-JUL-1999; 99JP-0189793.
XX

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XX PA (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX PI Ogata E, Sato K, Onuma E, Tsunenari T, Saito H, Azuma Y;
XX PI WPI; 2001-123065/13.
XX DR
XX XX
XX PT Agents modifying the binding of ligands to parathyroid hormone receptor
XX PT or parathyroid hormone related peptide receptor for treatment of
XX PT disorders associated with parathyroid hormone other than hypercalcaemia
XX PT
XX PS
XX PS Example; Page 89; 130pp; Japanese.
XX CC
XX CC The present invention describes an agent (I) for the treatment and
XX CC prevention of diseases other than hypercalcaemia associated with
XX CC parathyroid hormone (PTH) or parathyroid hormone related peptide (PTHrP).
XX CC (I) contains as an active component a substance which promotes or
XX CC inhibits the binding of ligands to PTH receptor or PTHrP receptor, or is
XX CC an agonist or antagonist to these receptors. (I) have analgesic,
XX CC immunosuppressive, nootropic, neuroprotective, antiinflammatory,
XX CC cyrostatic, antithyroid, eating-disorders and cardiovascular activities.
XX CC (I) is used for treatment and prevention of disorders associated with PTH
XX CC or PTHrP, including: pain; immune suppression; disturbances of the
XX CC digestive system; protein metabolism, sugar metabolism, lipid metabolism,
XX CC appetite, blood chemistry, thyroid function, and electrolyte balance;
XX CC central nervous system disorders such as sleep disturbance, neurological
XX CC and autonomic nervous system disturbance; brain circulation disturbance
XX CC PTHrP associated cytokine cascade including blood poisoning, drowsy,
XX CC inflammation, blood disease, calcium disturbance and autoimmune disease.
XX CC Treatment and prevention of disorders other than hypercalcaemia which
XX CC are associated with PTH or PTHrP, especially those associated with
XX CC malignant tumours, and thereby ameliorating the quality of life of these
XX CC patients. AAF69141 to AAF69196 and AAB76898 to AAB76916 represent
XX CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
    Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.6e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2
    |||||
RESULT 807
AAF69239/C
ID AAF69239 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAF69239;
XX DT 17-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human L chain V region PCR primer VIRV(lambda) SEQ ID NO:43.
XX KW Human; mouse; drug-resistant hyperglycaemia; PTHrP; cardiovascular;
XX KW parathyroid hormone related peptide; gastrointestinal; cancer;
XX KW central nervous system; calcium-antagonist; bone resorption inhibitor;
XX KW bisphosphonate; calcitonin; calcium elimination promoter;
XX KW intestinal calcium absorption inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200102012-A1.
XX PD 11-JAN-2001.
XX PF 06-JUL-2000; 2000WO-JP04523.
XX PT

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PR 06-JUL-1999; 99JP-0192270.
XX (CHUS ) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
XX PI Saito H, Tsunenari T, Onuma E;
XX PI WPI; 2001-123066/13.
XX DR
XX XX
XX PT Agents inhibiting binding of parathyroid hormone related peptide to its
XX PT receptor for treatment of drug-resistant hyperglycemia -
XX PT
XX PS
XX PS Example; Page 83; 118pp; Japanese.
XX CC
XX CC The present invention describes an agent (I) for the treatment of
XX CC drug-resistant hyperglycaemia. (I) contains as an active component a
XX CC substance which inhibits the binding of parathyroid hormone related
XX CC peptide (PTHrP) to its receptor. (I) is a calcium-antagonist. (I) can
XX CC be used for treatment of drug-resistant hyperglycaemia e.g. associated
XX CC with cancer. The hyperglycaemia is resistant to treatment with other
XX CC drugs including bone resorption inhibitors (such as bisphosphonate or
XX CC calcitonin), calcium elimination promoters and intestinal calcium
XX CC absorption inhibitors. AAF69197 to AAF69252 and AAB76917 to AAB76935
XX CC represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
XX CC invention.
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
    Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.6e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1025 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 1040
Db 17 CTGAGAGCTTCAAGC 2
    |||||
RESULT 808
AAF6681/C
ID AAF6681 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AC AAF6681;
XX DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human Smad7 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:24.
XX KW Human; Smad7; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; inhibition;
XX KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..18
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX PN
XX PN US6159697-A.
XX PD 12-DEC-2000.
XX PF 09-JAN-2000; 2000US-0487444.
XX PF 09-JAN-2000; 2000US-0487444.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX PI WPI; 2001-070108/08.
XX PT Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of human Smad7,
XX PT useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor

```

PT formation -
PS Claim 1; Column 41; 33pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of up to 30
CC nucleobases in length capable of inhibiting the expression of human
CC Smad7. (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic, and is a modulator of
CC Smad7 expression. (I) can be useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC human Smad7 in human cells or tissues, in vitro. (I) is commonly used
CC as a research reagent and in diagnostics for example, to elucidate the
CC function of particular genes. (I) is also useful for distinguishing
CC between functions of various members of a biological pathway and for
CC research use. (I) is also utilised for diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis and in kits. (I) is also useful prophylactically, e.g. to
CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. AAF26567
CC to AAF26706 represent human Smad7 antisense oligonucleotides from the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 183 GCGAATCCCTTTGCC 198
DB 16 GCGAATGGCTTTGCC 1
RESULT 809
AAC63615
ID AAC63615 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAC63615;
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DE Bacterial 16S rRNA gene PCR primer Brstyp.
XX
KW SDA primer; strand displacement amplification; SDA;
KW 16S rRNA; human; factor V; surface antigen-presenting protein;
KW spaQ; ss.
XX
OS Salmonella typhimurium.
XX
FN WO200060919-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09838.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290000.
XX
PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX
PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Westin LP, Feng LL, Landis GC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-015683/02.
XX
PT Novel methods for performing active, multi-step and multiplex nucleic
PT acid sequence separation, amplification and diagnostic analysis -
XX
PS Claim 31; Page 36; 142pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a strand displacement amplification
CC (SDA) primer set comprising 1 pair of single stranded primers
CC complementary to a target sequence. The primer sets, are useful for
CC carrying out the SDA of target nucleic acids, e.g. from cell lysates,
CC purified genomic DNA, body fluids, clinical samples or food samples. The
CC present sequence is one such primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564
DB 3 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 18
RESULT 810
AAC64875
ID AAC64875 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAC64875;
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 13.
XX
KW Multiplex nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
KW diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
KW genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Salmonella typhimurium.
XX
FN WO200062036-A1.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09711.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290632.
XX
PA (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX
PI Nerenberg MI, Edman CF, Spargo CA, Walker GT;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-006919/01.
XX
PT Multiplex amplification, separation and analysis of nucleic acid
PT sequences using strand displacement amplification and bio-electronic
PT microchip technology -
XX
PS Claim 46; Page 36; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
CC which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
CC amplify and analyse nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
CC disease diagnosis, genetic analyses, agricultural and environmental
CC applications, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
CC monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC64801-C64862 were used in assays to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 549 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 564
DB 3 CATCTGGGATTCTTC 18
RESULT 811
AAH47562
ID AAH47562 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAH47562;
XX
DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DE Human Her-3 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS # 19577.

XX Her-3; epidermal growth factor; EGF; receptor/tyrosine kinase; human;
 KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antibacterial; antisense; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6277640-B1.
 XX 21-AUG-2001.
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0630706.
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-0630706.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CF, Cowser LM;
 XX WPI; 2001-535134/59.
 XX Antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Her-3,
 PT member of epidermal growth factor family of receptor/tyrosine kinases,
 PT useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation -
 XX Claim 1; Column 42; 49pp; English.
 XX The invention provides antisense compounds capable of inhibiting the
 CC expression of human Her-3, a member of epidermal growth factor (EGF)
 CC family of receptor/tyrosine kinases. The antisense oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of Her-3 in cells or tissues. They
 CC are commonly used as research reagents and in diagnostics for example, to
 CC elucidate the function of particular genes. The antisense compounds are
 CC also useful for distinguishing between functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway and for research use. They are also utilized for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and in kits. They are useful
 CC prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumor formation. Sequences AA47532-47615 represent chimeric antisense
 CC phosphorochiote oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap,
 CC used for the inhibition of Her-3 mRNA expression.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1333 CGGAACCCACAGAGATG 1348
 Db 2 CGGAAGCCACAGAGATG 17
 RESULT 812
 AAD40598/c
 ID AAD40598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAD40598;
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX HIV-1 LTR luciferase reporter gene mutant fragment, B4.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; transcriptional repressor;
 KW OTK18; brain; polymorphonuclear blood mononuclear cell; neuronal injury;
 KW CD4+ T cell; antiretroviral; mononuclear phagocyte; MP; macrophage;
 KW gene therapy; anti-HIV; mutant; ds.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200235981-A2.
 XX

PD 10-MAY-2002.
 XX 06-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44336.
 XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000US-246331P.
 PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0828648.
 XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
 XX Ikezu T, Leisman G, Carlson KA, Gendelman HE;
 XX WPI; 2002-519218/55.
 XX New truncated OTK18 transcriptional repressor protein, useful for
 PT treating human immunodeficiency virus infection and for identifying
 PT OTK18 expression in a biological sample -
 XX Example 2; Fig 11A; 96pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to methods and compositions for the treatment of
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The invention also relates
 CC to OTK18 transcriptional repressor protein and its corresponding nucleic
 CC acid. An antibody to OTK18 is useful for identifying OTK18 expression
 CC in a biological sample (e.g. polymorphonuclear blood mononuclear cells;
 CC brain tissue, macrophages and CD4+ T cells). OTK18 is used for treating
 CC HIV infection. It is useful for screening molecules that modulate or
 CC affect its activity. Its antibody is useful for identifying multinuclear
 CC giant cells in HIV encephalitic brains or immune activated mononuclear
 CC phagocytes (MP) in the brains, for fluorescent activated cell sorting
 CC (FACS) analysis of peripheral blood cells to evaluate the antiretroviral
 CC reaction of MP and for immunoprecipitating proteins from a sample
 CC containing a mixture of proteins and other biological molecules. OTK18
 CC molecules are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of HIV infection, as
 CC research tools to identify the control of gene expression in response to
 CC HIV infection and subsequent neuronal injury. OTK18 DNA is useful in
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is HIV-1 LTR luciferase reporter
 CC gene derived mutant DNA fragment used to illustrate the method of the
 CC invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1517 TCATGAATTCGGGC 1532
 Db 18 TGATGAATGCTAGGC 3
 RESULT 813
 ABT06157
 ID ABT06157 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX ABT06157;
 XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human light chain lambda gene related PCR primer SEQ ID No 171.
 XX Single Primer Amplification; nested oligonucleotide extension reaction;
 KW hairpin; SPA; library; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200248401-A2.
 XX 20-JUN-2002.
 XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US47727.
 XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-254669P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-323400P.
 PR

XX PA (ALEX-) ALEXION PHARM INC.
 XX PI Bowdish KS, Barbas-frederickson S, Lin Y, Mcwhirter J, Maruyama T;
 XX XX
 XX DR WPI; 2002-500537/53.
 XX PT Amplifying nucleic acid by synthesizing template nucleic acid
 XX PT containing a predetermined sequence and hairpin structure and using the
 XX PT template for target amplification by Single Primer Amplification -
 XX PS
 XX PS Example 6; Page 35; 54pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a method for amplifying a nucleic acid using
 CC Single Primer Amplification (SPA). The method comprises synthesizing a
 CC template nucleic acid containing a predetermined sequence and hairpin
 CC structure with the nested oligonucleotide extension reaction. The method
 CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid, preferably for amplifying a
 CC family of related nucleic acid sequences to build a complex library of
 CC polypeptides encoded by the sequences. The engineered nucleic acid strand
 CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid strand by providing a nucleic
 CC acid with a predetermined sequence engineered onto its first end, a
 CC sequence complementary to the predetermined sequence and a hairpin
 CC structure between them and contacting the engineered nucleic acid strand
 CC with a primer containing at least a portion of the predetermined
 CC sequence. This process is done in the presence of a polymerase and
 CC nucleotides under conditions suitable for polymerisation to produce a
 CC complementary nucleic acid strand. The method of the invention is useful
 CC for producing large amounts of a target nucleic acid sequence and for
 CC amplifying simultaneously more than one different target nucleic acid
 CC sequence located on the same or different nucleic acid molecules. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the invention.
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 1 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 620 CCTGCGCTGGTCCAGG 637
 Db 1 CACTGCGCAGGCTCTCG 18
 RESULT 814
 AAD40086
 ID AAD40086 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAD40086;
 XX DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human DAP3 targetting phosphodiester sense oligonucleotide.
 XX KW Human; death domain; DD; death effector domain; DED; Chlamydia infection;
 KW NB-ARC domain; apoptosis; oncogenic protein; bacterial infection; sepsis;
 KW inflammation; allergy; autoimmunity; allograft rejection; cell division;
 KW immune-based pathology; fibrosis; arthritis; graft versus host disease;
 KW immunosuppressive; gene therapy; antisense therapy; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX FN WO200240680-A2.
 XX PD 23-MAY-2002.
 XX PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44844.
 XX PR 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0715893.
 XX XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-301889P.
 XX PA (BURN-) BURNHAM INST.

PI Reed JC, Godzik A, Pawlowski K, Fiorentino L, Lee SH, Roth W;
 PI Stenner-Liewen F;
 XX XX
 XX DR WPI; 2002-500222/53.
 XX PT New polypeptide comprising a death domain or death effector domain,
 XX PT useful for discovery of drugs that suppress infection, inflammation,
 XX PT allergy, sepsis, autoimmunity, allograft rejection and other diseases
 XX PT -
 XX PS
 XX PS Example 3; Page 95; 209pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising a death
 CC domain (DD), death effector domain (DED) or NB-ARC domain. The invention
 CC is useful for identifying a binding agent, preferably a protein or a drug
 CC that binds a DD, DED or NB-ARC domain, by contacting a DD, DED or NB-ARC
 CC domain from DAP3, IRAK4, CTDD (Chlamydia trachomatis DD protein), DED4 or
 CC NIDD (NGFR-interacting death domain), with a candidate binding agent and
 CC detecting the association of the domain and the candidate binding agent,
 CC by yeast two hybrid assay, immunoprecipitation, SPA, ultraviolet (UV) or
 CC chemical crosslinking, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), mass
 CC spectroscopy (MS) and FPA. The invention is useful for modulating the
 CC level of a cell process such as cell proliferation, cell adhesion, cell
 CC stress responses, responses to microbial infection and B cell
 CC immunoglobulin class switching, in particular apoptosis within a cell.
 CC Antibody specifically reactive with CTDD DD of C. trachomatis C.
 CC muridarum, C. pneumoniae, and C. psittaci or a nucleic acid encoding the
 CC CTDD DD protein is useful for detecting a Chlamydia infection. The
 CC invention is useful for modulating the activity of oncogenic proteins,
 CC for treating a pathology caused by the oncogenic proteins and for
 CC treating bacterial infections by modulating the activity of bacterial
 CC proteins. The protein and antibody specific for it are useful for
 CC discovery of drugs that suppress infection, inflammation, allergy,
 CC sepsis, autoimmunity, allograft rejection and other diseases. The protein
 CC is useful for treating immune-based pathologies, pathologies associated
 CC with cell division, inflammatory diseases such as sepsis, fibrosis,
 CC arthritis, graft versus host disease. The invention is used in antisense
 CC therapy and gene therapy. The present sequence is human DAP3 targetting
 CC phosphodiester sense oligonucleotide.
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1035 TCACCTGAAAGGAAT 1050
 Db 2 TGATGCTGAAAGGAAT 17
 RESULT 815
 ABK98077/c
 ID ABK98077 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABK98077;
 XX DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Steroid receptor co-activator 2 (SRC-2) antisense oligonucleotide #17.
 XX KW Antisense technology; steroid; receptor; co-activator-2; SRC-2;
 KW diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX FN WO200242423-A2.
 XX PD 30-MAY-2002.
 XX PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44220.
 XX XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723530.
 XX PR

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX O'malley BW, Bennett FC, Cowsett LM;
 XX WPI; 2002-575234/61.
 DR
 XX New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding steroid
 PT receptor co-activator-2 (SRC-2), useful for inhibiting expression of
 PT SRC-2 in human cells and for treating humans having disease associated
 PT with SRC-2
 XX
 XX Example 15; Page 79; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an antisense compound (I) 8 to 30 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding steroid receptor
 CC co-activator-2 (SRC-2), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and
 CC inhibits expression of SRC-2. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression
 CC of SRC-2 in human cells or tissues. (I) is also useful for treating a
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with SRC-2 and for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to inhibit the
 CC expression of steroid receptor co-activator 2 (SRC-2).
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1266 AAGGAAGACCTGTC 1281
 DB 17 AAGGAAGACCTGTC 2
 XX
 RESULT 816
 ABK98099/c
 ID ABK98099 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK98099;
 XX
 DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Steroid receptor co-activator 2 (SRC-2) antisense oligonucleotide #39.
 XX
 KW Antisense technology; steroid; receptor; co-activator-2; SRC-2;
 KW diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200242423-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44220.
 XX
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723530.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX O'malley BW, Bennett FC, Cowsett LM;
 XX WPI; 2002-575234/61.
 DR
 XX New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding steroid
 PT receptor co-activator-2 (SRC-2), useful for inhibiting expression of
 PT SRC-2 in human cells and for treating humans having disease associated
 PT with SRC-2
 XX
 XX Example 15; Page 79; 103pp; English.

CC The invention describes an antisense compound (I) 8 to 30 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding steroid receptor
 CC co-activator-2 (SRC-2), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and
 CC inhibits expression of SRC-2. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression
 CC of SRC-2 in human cells or tissues. (I) is also useful for treating a
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with SRC-2 and for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to inhibit the
 CC expression of steroid receptor co-activator 2 (SRC-2).
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 832 ATTGCTATCAGCTGCTG 847
 DB 17 ATTGCTGACACGCTG 2
 XX
 RESULT 817
 ABK82025/c
 ID ABK82025 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK82025;
 XX
 DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mini-dystrophin associated PCR primer #19.
 XX
 KW Mini-dystrophin peptide; spectrin-like repeat domain; muscle disease;
 KW Duchenne's muscular dystrophy; DMD; dystrophin; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200229056-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 04-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US31126.
 XX
 PR 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-238848P.
 XX
 PA (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 XX
 PI Chamberlain JS, Harper SQ;
 XX WPI; 2002-435334/46.
 DR
 XX A composition for preparing therapeutic drugs, has a mini-dystrophin
 PT peptide comprising a specific number of spectrin-like repeat domains,
 PT or a nucleic acid sequence encoding the mini-dystrophin peptide -
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 59; 145pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a composition comprising a mini-dystrophin
 CC peptide comprising a spectrin-like repeat domain, where the domain
 CC comprises n spectrin-like repeats, and contains no more than n
 CC spectrin-like repeats, where n is an even number between 4-24, or a
 CC nucleic acid encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide. The mini-dystrophin
 CC peptide or the polynucleotide encoding it is useful as a medicament,
 CC for preparing a drug for therapeutic application and in the preparation
 CC of a composition for treatment of muscle disease, e.g. Duchenne's
 CC muscular dystrophy (DMD). This sequence represents a primer associated
 CC with the creation of the mini-dystrophin peptides of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 904 GAGGAGCTCTGGAGA 919
Db 18 GAGGTGATCTGGAGA 3

RESULT 818
AAD36191/c
ID AAD36191 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAD36191;
XX DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human Smad6 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #28559.
XX KW Human; Smad6 protein; antisense; cardiovascular disease; infection;
XX KW inflammation; cancer; therapy; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base 1..18 Location/Qualifiers
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER = Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX FT modified_base 1..4
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 15..18
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 2
XX FT /tag= d
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 4..5
XX FT /tag= e
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 8
XX FT /tag= f
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 11
XX FT /tag= g
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 14
XX FT /tag= h
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX FT modified_base 17..18
XX FT /tag= i
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX PN WO200228878-A1.
XX XX 11-APR-2002.
XX PF 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US30645.
XX XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-0679298.
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX XX WPI; 2002-394345/42.
XX XX Oligonucleotides, useful for the modulation of Smad6 expression in the
XX PT treatment or prophylaxis of e.g. cardiovascular disease, are targeted
XX PT to nucleic acid molecule encoding Smad6
XX XX Example 16; Page 90; 110pp; English.
XX PS The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human Smad6 protein, which specifically

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CC hybridises with the nucleic acid and inhibits its expression. Antisense compounds of the invention are used for inhibiting the expression of Smad6 in cells and tissues in the treatment of a disease or condition associated with Smad6 such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, infection and inflammation. They are also useful in the diagnostics, as research reagents, in kits and in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an CC antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human Smad6.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1004 GGATGCTGCTGCTGAA 1019
 Db 18 GGCTGCTGCTGCTGGA 3

RESULT 819
 AAD35664/c
 ID AAD35664 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAD35664;
 XX DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human SRC-2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29943.
 XX KW Human; steroid receptor coactivator-2; SRC-2; antisense compound;
 XX KW acute myeloid leukaemia; antisense gene therapy; cytostatic; antisense;
 XX KW Phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.

XX FH Key
 XX FT modified_base 1..18 Location/Qualifiers
 XX FT /tag= a
 XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
 XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 XX FT modified_base 1..4
 XX FT /tag= b
 XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
 XX FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX FT modified_base 15..18
 XX FT /tag= c
 XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
 XX FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX FT modified_base 5
 XX FT /tag= d
 XX FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX FT modified_base 10
 XX FT /tag= e
 XX FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX FT modified_base 14
 XX FT /tag= f
 XX FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX FT modified_base 15
 XX FT /tag= g
 XX FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX FT modified_base 18
 XX FT /tag= h
 XX FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX PN US6355483-B1.
 XX XX 12-MAR-2002.
 XX PF 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723535.
 XX XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723535.

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PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2002-370580/40.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a region of nucleic acid encoding
PT human steroid receptor coactivator-2 (SRC-2) and that inhibits
PT expression of SRC-2, for treating disease associated with SRC-2
PT expression, such as leukemia
XX
XX Example 15; Column 40; 36pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of steroid receptor coactivator-2 (SRC-2).
CC The compositions comprise antisense compounds, particularly antisense
CC oligonucleotides, targeted to nucleic acids encoding SRC-2. The compound
CC is used to inhibit expression of SRC-2 in human cells or tissues and
CC is useful to prevent or treat diseases associated with SRC-2 expression,
CC such as acute myeloid leukaemia. These antisense compounds are used in
CC antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human SRC-2 DNA. This sequence is used
CC in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1266 AAGGAAAGACCTGTC 1281
DB 17 AAGGAAAGACCTGTC 2
RESULT 820
AAD35686/c
ID AAD35686 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAD35686;
XX
XX 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SRC-2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29965.
XX
XX Human; steroid receptor coactivator-2; SRC-2; antisense compound;
KW acute myeloid leukaemia; antisense gene therapy; cytostatic; antisense;
KW Phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /*tag= c
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= d
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 5
FT /*tag= e
FT /*mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /*tag= f

```

```

FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= g
FT /*mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6355483-B1.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723535.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0723535.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2002-370580/40.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a region of nucleic acid encoding
PT human steroid receptor coactivator-2 (SRC-2) and that inhibits
PT expression of SRC-2, for treating disease associated with SRC-2
PT expression, such as leukemia
XX
XX Claim 14; Column 40; 36pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of steroid receptor coactivator-2 (SRC-2).
CC The compositions comprise antisense compounds, particularly antisense
CC oligonucleotides, targeted to nucleic acids encoding SRC-2. The compound
CC is used to inhibit expression of SRC-2 in human cells or tissues and
CC is useful to prevent or treat diseases associated with SRC-2 expression,
CC such as acute myeloid leukaemia. These antisense compounds are used in
CC antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human SRC-2 DNA. This sequence is used
CC in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 832 ATTGCTATCACTGCTG 847
DB 17 ATTGCTGACACTGCTG 2
RESULT 821
ABL94584/c
ID ABL94584 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL94584;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #20.
DE
DE Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS WC200218407-A2.
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP10081.
XX
XX 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043674.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043702.
XX

```

PA (CHEF) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
 XX Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;
 XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
 PT receptors -
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Fig 4; 76pp; German.
 PS
 CC The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid
 CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1255 GACACTGTCAAAAGA 1270
 DB 17 GAGACTGTCAACAAGA 2
 RESULT 822
 ABL94819/C
 ID ABL94819 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL94819;
 XX
 DT 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Joint disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 43.
 XX
 KW Joint disease; PTH; PTHrP; parathyroid hormone-related peptide;
 KW parathyroid hormone; osteopathic; rheumatoid arthritis; arthritis;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200213865-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 15-AUG-2001; 2001WO-JP07044.
 XX
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000JP-0247013.
 XX
 PA (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
 XX
 PI Yoshikawa H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-257551/30.
 XX
 PT Agents for ameliorating symptoms caused by joint diseases relating to
 PT PTH or PTHrP e.g. chronic rheumatoid arthritis, containing inhibitors
 PT on receptor binding of parathyroid hormone-related peptide -
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 78; 112pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to agents for ameliorating symptoms causing joint
 CC diseases, containing a substance inhibiting the binding of a parathyroid
 CC hormone-related peptide to its receptor as active ingredient. The agents
 CC have osteopathic activity are useful for ameliorating symptoms caused by
 CC joint diseases relating to PTH or PTHrP e.g. chronic rheumatoid arthritis

CC and arthritis deformans. The agents particularly improve the lowering of
 CC bone amount or suppression of bone reduction. The present sequence is
 CC that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1025 CTGAAGAGCTTCACGC 1040
 DB 17 CTGAGGAGCTCCACGC 2
 RESULT 823
 ABL30632
 ID ABL30632 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL30632;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 121.
 XX
 KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192572-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.
 XX
 PA (NLSN) NISSHINBO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX
 PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 XX
 PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them -
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 116; 345pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 654 TGGAGGGGAACCCAGGC 669
 DB 2 TGGAGGGGAACCCAGGC 17

RESULT 824
 ID ABL31089 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABL31089;
 XX DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 578.
 XX KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 XX KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX FN WO200192572-A1.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP04662.
 XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.
 XX PA (NLSN) NISSHINBO IND INC.
 XX PI (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 XX WIPI; 2002-122074/16.
 XX PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 XX PT of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 XX PT transplanting between them -
 XX PS Claim 10; Page 203; 345pp; Japanese.
 XX CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 XX CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 XX CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 XX CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 XX CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 XX CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 XX CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 XX CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 XX CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 XX CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 XX CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 XX CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 654 TGGAGGGGACCCAGGC 669
 Db 2 TGGAGGGGACCCGGGC 17
 RESULT 825
 ID ABA02893/c
 XX AC ABA02893 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human IL-10 RT-PCR primer SEQ ID NO 12.
 XX KW Human; acute transplant rejection; gene expression;
 KW pro-apoptotic gene cluster; cytoprotective; IL-7/17; IL-8; IL-10; IL-15;
 KW T cell; urinary system; renal graft; antimicrobial; antiviral;
 XX antifungal; competitive template RT-PCR; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FN WO200181916-A2.
 XX PD 01-NOV-2001.
 XX PF 23-APR-2001; 2001WO-US13014.
 XX PR 24-APR-2000; 2000US-199327P.
 XX PR 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-238718P.
 XX PR 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-239635P.
 XX PR 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-240735P.
 XX PR 06-FEB-2001; 2001US-0778013.
 XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
 XX PI Ma N, Strom T, Soares MC, Ferran C, Suthanthiran M;
 XX PI Vasconcellos L, Avihingsanon Y;
 XX DR WIPI; 2002-034457/04.
 XX PT Evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host especially in a
 XX PT recipient of a urinary system graft, by determining a heightened
 XX PT magnitude of expression of genes in rejection-associated gene clusters
 XX .
 XX Example 1; Fig 1; 101pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host,
 XX CC comprising obtaining a sample, determining the magnitude of gene
 XX CC expression of at least two genes from one or more rejection
 XX CC associated-gene clusters, where the genes were selected from the
 XX CC pro-apoptotic cluster, the cytoprotective cluster, the IL-7/17, IL-8,
 XX CC IL-10, IL-15 and T cell clusters, comparing the results to a baseline
 XX CC magnitude of gene expression of the two genes and detecting upregulation
 XX CC of the two genes. The method is useful for evaluating acute transplant
 XX CC rejection in a host especially in a recipient of a urinary system (renal)
 XX CC graft, where gene expression in the urine sample of at least two genes of
 XX CC a pro-apoptotic gene cluster is determined. The method is further useful
 XX CC for treating a transplantation-related condition in a host. The method
 XX CC comprises choosing a therapy comprising adding to the host's baseline
 XX CC therapeutic regimen an effective dose of an anti-rejection agent
 XX CC appropriate for treating rejection state. The anti-rejection agent is
 XX CC selected from azathioprine, cyclosporine, FK506, mycophenolate mofetil,
 XX CC anti-CD25 antibody, antithymocyte globulin, rapamycin, ACE inhibitors,
 XX CC perillyl alcohol, anti-CTLA4 antibody, anti-CD40L antibody, anti-thrombin
 XX CC III, tissue plasminogen activator, antioxidants, anti-CD154, anti-CD3
 XX CC antibody. The therapy may further comprise modifying the host's baseline
 XX CC therapeutic regimen by adding pharmacological agent selected from
 XX CC antimicrobial agents, antiviral agents and antifungal agents or by
 XX CC reducing a dose of a baseline anti-rejection agent. The method accurately
 XX CC quantitate marker gene expression in biopsy tissue, urine, urine
 XX CC sediment, peripheral blood mononuclear and other body fluids and
 XX CC correlates the magnitude of expression of these genes with rejection of
 XX CC allografts. Moreover, the evaluation of the expression of marker genes in
 XX CC a post-transplant sample, along with the evaluation of the expression of
 XX CC an infectious agent gene also accurately detects allografts rejection.
 XX CC The is rapid and reliable for diagnosing acute rejection, even in cases
 XX CC where allograft biopsies show only mild cellular infiltrates. The present
 XX CC sequence is that of a PCR primer used for quantitation of gene expression
 XX CC by competitive template RT-PCR in a method of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 938 TCTTATCTCTGGACTT 953

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Db      16  TCTGTCTGCGCTT 1
|||||
RESULT 826
ACA60612/C
ID   ACA60612 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX   ACA60612;
XX
XX   11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX   Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #49.
XX
XX   Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
XX   cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.
XX
XX   Homo sapiens.
XX
XX   US6492173-B1.
XX
XX   10-DEC-2002.
XX
XX   01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.
XX
XX   01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0920760.
XX
XX   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX   Cowbert LM;
XX
XX   WPI; 2003-361492/34.
XX
XX   Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with
XX   Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50
XX   nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells
XX   or tissues in vitro -
XX
XX   Claim 1; Column 45-46; 40pp; English.
XX
XX   The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in
XX   length, which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for
XX   inhibiting the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro.
XX   (I) is thus useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2
XX   expression. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis
XX   and as research reagents and kits. This sequence represents human
XX   cyclin D2 inhibition associated oligonucleotide.
XX
XX   Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX   Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX   Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX   Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy      700 GGAGAAAGTGTCTCTG 715
|||||
Db      16 GGAGAGCTGTCTCTG 1
|||||
RESULT 827
ABZ83987/C
ID   ABZ83987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX   ABZ83987;
XX
XX   14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX   Toxicologically relevant rat PCR primer #1146.
XX
XX   Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX   Rattus sp.
XX
XX   Synthetic.

```

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XX
XX   WO2003016500-A2.
XX
XX   27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX   16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US26514.
XX
XX   16-AUG-2001; 2001US-313080P.
XX
XX   (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
XX
XX   Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;
XX   Allen P;
XX
XX   WPI; 2003-268322/26.
XX
XX   Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening
XX   of drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more
XX   human toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile
XX   indicative of toxicity -
XX
XX   Claim 1; Page 326; 455pp; English.
XX
XX   The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
XX   toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
XX   expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
XX   reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
XX   determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
XX   described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
XX   from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in AB282842
XX   to AB284764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or
XX   homologues; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a
XX   toxic response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by
XX   determining the expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells
XX   or a human subject to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent,
XX   comprising: (a) exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a
XX   human subject who was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene
XX   expression profile for a putatively identified toxic response gene after
XX   exposure to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and
XX   (c) comparing the test profile to the expression profile of a gene with
XX   a similar function or comparing the test profile to the expression
XX   profile of that gene after exposure to other known toxic compounds. The
XX   methods are useful for predicting and determining toxicological responses
XX   on a cellular, organ or system level. The arrays comprising the human
XX   genes are useful for toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical
XX   compounds and chemicals.
XX
XX   Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;
XX
XX   Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX   Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
XX   Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy      588 GGGGAACTGGGGTTCAC 603
|||||
Db      17 GGGGAGTTGGGGTTCAC 2
|||||
RESULT 828
ABT31671/C
ID   ABT31671 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX   ABT31671;
XX
XX   24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX   Angiogenesis inhibitor related synthetic DNA SEQ ID No 43.
XX
XX   Cytostatic; osteopathic; angiogenesis inhibitor; antitumour agent;
XX   bone metastasis inhibitor; parathyroid hormone-associated peptide; PTHrP;
XX   cancer; bone metastasis; ds.
XX
XX   Synthetic.

```


XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 496 GCCCTTGCTGCCCATG 511
 DB 18 GCCCTTGCTGCCCATG 3

RESULT 831
 ABX34294
 ID ABX34294 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 AC ABX34294;
 XX DT
 DT 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE
 DE PCR primer #1 for *S. atroolivaceus* leinamycin gene cluster ORF-33.
 XX KW
 KW Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; Lnm; open reading frame; ORF;
 KW anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;
 KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification;
 KW metabolite; apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour;
 KW polyketide; hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; Lnm production;
 KW cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS
 OS Streptomyces atroolivaceus.
 XX PN
 PN WO200277179-A2.
 XX PD
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX PF
 PF 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US08937.
 XX PR
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278935P.
 XX XX
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX PA
 PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 XX PI
 PI Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;
 XX DR
 DR WPI; 2003-018907/01.
 XX PT
 PT Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in
 PT Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or
 PT polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites -
 XX PS
 PS Claim 1; Page 26; 185pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces
 CC atroolivaceus leinamycin (Lnm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing
 CC 71 open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs LnmA through
 CC LnmZ, and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour
 CC antibiotic produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits
 CC broad spectrum antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and
 CC Gram-negative bacteria, but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded
 CC by the Lnm biosynthesis gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically
 CC modifying a molecule in a host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or
 CC eukaryotic cell, including a mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect
 CC cell. The molecule is an endogenous metabolite produced by the host
 CC cell or exogenously supplied metabolite, or an amino acid, and the
 CC polypeptide is a peptide synthetase or amino transferase. The
 CC polypeptides encoded by the Lnm gene cluster are useful for converting
 CC an apo-tumour protein to a holo-carrier protein. Lnm shows potent
 CC antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo. The Lnm gene cluster
 CC modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for making various peptide
 CC and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.
 CC The proteins encoded by the ORFs are useful alone, or in combination
 CC with other active domains to modify various target substrates. The
 CC Lnm gene cluster is useful to upregulate endogenous Lnm production to

CC permit Lnm production in cells and/or to make various modified Lnm.
 CC Lnm, its analogue, or other polyketide, peptide or hybrid
 CC polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as therapeutic agents, to
 CC treat a number of disorders, depending upon the type of metabolites.
 CC ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to amplify individual
 CC ORFs of the *S. atroolivaceus* leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster.
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1385 GTCCAGCTTCTCATC 1400
 DB 3 GCCCAGCTTCCCATC 18

RESULT 832
 ABQ81047
 ID ABQ81047 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 AC ABQ81047;
 XX DT
 DT 10-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE
 DE Murine Endothelial Differentiation Gene, Edg8, PCR primer FW.
 XX KW
 KW Murine, nephrotropic; proliferative glomerular nephritis;
 KW Endothelial Differentiation Gene; Edg-5; tGA nephritis; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS
 OS Mus sp.
 XX PN
 PN WO200277642-A1.
 XX PD
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX PF
 PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP02828.
 XX PR
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0088018.
 XX PR
 PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001JP-0270551.
 XX PA
 PA (NNSH) NIPPON SHINYAKU CO LTD.
 XX PI
 PI Takagaki K, Katsuma S, Tsujimoto G;
 XX DR
 DR WPI; 2003-018956/01.
 XX PT
 PT Screening drugs for preventing or treating (mesangial) proliferative
 PT glomerular nephritis, based on inhibiting activation of Edg-5 for
 PT particularly Edg-5 receptor antagonists -
 XX PS
 PS Example 1; Page 25; 59pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to methods for screening for preventives or
 CC remedies for proliferative glomerular nephritis, depending on the
 CC inhibitory effect on Endothelial Differentiation Gene, Edg-5, activation.
 CC The method is especially useful for screening preventives or remedies for
 CC IGA nephritis. The present sequence is PCR primer for a murine Edg, which
 CC was used in the method of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1439 ATGAGCTTCTTCGCT 1454
 DB 2 ATGCTCTTCTTCGCT 17

RESULT 833

ABS98407/c
ID ABS98407 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ABS98407;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 polymorphic sequence #29.
XX
KW Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002E1; LTF;
KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;
KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; catepsin S; CTSS;
KW cycloxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
KW epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GSTI12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotine-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile;
KW STM; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200257410-A2.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US44838.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0724389.
XX
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX
XX Guida M, Hall J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human
XX genes e.g. cytochrome P450 and catepsin S useful as genetic linkage
XX markers for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes
XX responsible for disorder-related traits -
XX
XX Example 24; Page 152; 714pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
XX cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX (ARNT), catepsin S (CTSS), cycloxygenase 2 (COX2), 5-lipoxygenase
XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase
XX activating protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GSTI12),
XX histamine-N-methyl transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotineamide
XX -N-methyl transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
XX sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance
XX protein 3 (MRP3), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated
XX protein 3 (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine
XX muscarinic receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or
XX CHMR5) sequence. The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the
XX invention are useful as genetic linkage markers for locating and
XX characterizing the genes that are responsible for specific traits within
XX the genome and eventually identifying the genes responsible for a
XX variety of disorder-related traits as a result of their e.g.,
XX overexpression, constitutive expression, mutation or underexpression,
XX which may be used in diagnosing and/or treating the disorders. The

CC nucleic acid molecules comprising the polymorphic sequences contained
CC in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1, ARNT, EPHX2, GSTI12, NNMT, NQO2,
CC NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful
CC for screening individuals for altered drug metabolism. The polymorphic
CC sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may
CC also be used to screen individuals for susceptibility to cancer.
CC Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are used to screen for altered
CC cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered susceptibility to
CC colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central nervous system
CC function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary, immunological or
CC haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine protease activity in
CC the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or haematological
CC function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and peripheral
CC nervous system function. The present sequence represents a polymorphic
CC DNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 2;

QY 1329 GGCCGGGACACACAGA 1344
DB 16 GGACGGAGCCACAGA 1

RESULT 834
ABF81826/c
ID ABF81826 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF81826;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 181823 for detecting SNP TSC0001649.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status -
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID 181823; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system and metabolic disorders. The
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
XX ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
XX ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
XX NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

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CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 529 ACCATTCATATC 541
Db 13 RCCATTCATATC 1

RESULT 835
ABF81827
ID ABF81827 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF81827;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 181824 for detecting SNP TSC0001649.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB00713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PW 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status -
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID 181824; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
CC ABC00010-ABC99989, ABF00010-BBF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and
CC ABH00010-ABH2073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences.
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 1 other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 529 ACCATTCATATC 541
Db 1 RCCATTCATATC 13
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RESULT 836
AAD25964/C
ID AAD25964 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD25964;
XX
DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ASO probe #17 to detect human PI4 gene polymorphisms.
XX
KW Human; protease inhibitor; PI4; kallistatin; therapy; polymorphic site;
KW PS; haplotyping; genotyping; acute pancreatitis; drug screening;
KW antiinflammatory; chromosome 14q31-q32.1; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200179227-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US12255.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-196990P.
XX
KW (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Choi JY, Koshy B, Sanchis A;
XX
PW 2002-075060/10.
XX
PT Genotyping protease inhibitor 4 gene of individual for determining
PT haplotype of individual, involves determining identity of nucleotide
PT pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of gene -
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 13; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to genotyping protease inhibitor (PI) 4
CC (kallistatin) gene of an individual, involves determining for the two
CC copies of the PI4 gene present in the individual, the identity of the
CC nucleotide pair at one or more polymorphic sites. PI4 gene is located on
CC chromosome 14q31-q32.1. Genotyping is useful for determining if an
CC individual has a haplotype or haplotype pairs defined in the
CC specification. Haplotyping is useful for improving the efficacy and
CC reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of drugs
CC for treating diseases associated with PI4 activity, e.g. acute
CC pancreatitis, to validate PI4 as a candidate agent for treating a
CC specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with PI4
CC activity, and in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for
CC treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with
CC function of PI4, and in expressing PI4 protein for use in screening for
CC candidate drugs to treat diseases related to PI4 activity. The present
CC sequence is a ASO (allele-specific oligonucleotide) probe to detect human
CC PI4 gene polymorphisms.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 1 other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1573 CCCCACTGGCCAG 1585
Db 14 CCCCACTGGCCAG 2

RESULT 837
ABA93292
ID ABA93292 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABA93292;
XX
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DT 22-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human ACAA1 gene polymorphism detection ASO probe SEQ ID NO:7.
DE
XX
XX Human ACAA1 acyltransferase; ACAA1; chromosome 3p23-p22;
KW peroxisomal 3-oxoacyl-Coenzyme A thiolase; SNP; genotype; haplotype;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; polymorphic variant; enzyme; probe;
KW primer; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200187903-A2.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US14330.
XX
XX 18-MAY-2000; 2000US-205022P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX (DUDA/) DUDA A E.
XX
XX Chew A, Koshy B;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-164134/21.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotide, comprising a polymorphic variant of the
XX acetyl-Coenzyme A acyltransferase 1 (peroxisomal 3-oxoacyl-Coenzyme A
XX thiolase) gene useful for providing haplotype information and in
XX therapy for treating related disorders.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 13; 93pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a polypeptide (I) which is a polymorphic
XX variant (PV) of the acetyl-Coenzyme A acyltransferase (peroxisomal
XX 3-oxoacyl-Coenzyme A thiolase) ACAA1 protein (AB05516). ACAA1 is located
XX on chromosome 3p23-p22 (1) can be encoded by ABA93286 (or ABA93288)
XX where the sequence comprises one of the haplotypes shown in Table 4 or
XX one of the haplotype pairs shown in Table 3, where Tables 3 and 4 are
XX given in the specification. The polynucleotide encoding ACAA1 can be used
XX for providing haplotype and genotype information of an individual.
XX Furthermore, the polynucleotide is useful for the treatment of disorders
XX related to its abnormal expression or function. ABA93289 to ABA93383
XX represent allele specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) which are used in the
XX detection of polymorphisms in the human ACAA1 gene.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 1 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 516 CGTGTGTGTGTGTG 528
DB 1 CGTGTGTGTGTGTG 13
RESULT 838
AAZ28828
ID AAZ28828 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ28828;
XX
XX 01-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat membrane metalloprotease NEPII gene primer DCYS2.
XX
XX Rat; membrane metalloprotease; neprilysine II; NEPII; inactivation; ss;
KW neuron; hormone; peptide messenger; inhibitor; detection; disorder; PCR;
KW cardiovascular disease; neurodegenerative disease; growth disorder;
KW hypothalamic-hypophyseal axis; endocrine disorder; primer; amplification.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS

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OS Rattus rattus.
XX
XX FR2777291-A1.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 08-APR-1998; 98FR-0004389.
XX
XX 08-APR-1998; 98FR-0004389.
XX
XX (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
XX Ouimet T, Gros C, Haret C, Bonhomme MC, Facchinetti P;
XX Schwartz JC;
XX WPI; 1999-593429/51.
XX
XX New membrane metalloprotease NEP II, involved in proteolysis of
XX neuronal and hormonal peptides, used to screen for inhibitors,
XX potentially useful for treating e.g. cardiovascular disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 9; 29pp; French.
XX
XX Primers AAZ28828-Z28829 were used to PCR amplify the rat membrane
XX metalloprotease designated neprilysine II (NEPII) gene (AAZ28810). NEPII
XX is involved in (in)activation of neuronal and hormonal peptide
XX messengers. NEPII is used to screen for specific substrates (used to
XX detect NEPII in cells and tissues) or inhibitors, which can also be used
XX to detect NEPII or for treatment of disorders related to peptidergic
XX signalling in which NEPII is involved, e.g. cardiovascular or
XX neurodegenerative diseases; growth disorders of endocrine origin;
XX disturbances of the hypothalamic-hypophyseal axis or endocrine
XX disorders.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 3 other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 301 CCCAAGCGCGGCAGTT 317
DB 1 CCCAAGCGCGRCGTGTG 17
RESULT 839
AAQ63600/c
ID AAQ63600 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAQ63600;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
XX 21-JUN-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Starting "grid" oligonucleotide used in detection method.
XX
XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; detection; amplification; ASPE;
XX allele specific primer extension; discrimination; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9325563-A1.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1993.
XX
XX 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US05133.
XX
XX 17-JUN-1992; 92AU-0022511.
XX 17-JUN-1992; 92WO-US05133.
XX
XX (CITY ) CITY OF HOPE.
XX
XX Wallace RB;
XX
XX

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XX DR WPI; 1994-007441/01.
XX PT New primer for detecting specific target nucleic acid in sample -
PT has 3' end complementary to target which is adjacent to
PT nucleotide and 5' end complementary to preselected sequence
XX PS
XX Example 4; Page 15; 40pp; English.
XX Two primers TYR 1 and 2 (AAQ53923-24) were used to amplify the TYR
CC locus for use as a template. An allele specific primer (AAQ53925) was
CC then used to amplify the template molecule, the first base
CC incorporated into the extension products being radioactively
CC labelled. Individuals homozygous for the TYR allele gave one
CC extension product and those heterozygous for the allele gave two
CC by hybridisation products. The extension products were captured on a grid
CC end of the allele specific primer was made complementary. This is
CC an example of a starting "grid" oligonucleotide which is randomised
CC to produce other grid oligonucleotides (AAQ53926-45). All grid
CC oligonucleotides were synthesised with a 50% G+C ratio so all
CC hybridisation reactions can be performed at a single temperature.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1469 TTTTAAAGAGGGTGCTC 1487
DB 20 TTTTAAAGGGGCCCC 2
RESULT 840
ABK02800
ID ABK02800 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK02800;
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #99.
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRA B M.
XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
PT and central nervous system injury -
XX Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN
CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
CC thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1465 CCATTTTAAAGAGGG 1481
DB 1 CCAUUUUUAAAAAUGG 17
RESULT 841
ABT38260
ID ABT38260 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABT38260;
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3897.
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX W02003025175-A2.
 PN 27-MAR-2003.
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-0011978.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 XX Disclosure; Page 489; 720pp; French.
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
 CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1027 GAAGAGCTTCAGCTGA 1043
 Db 1 GATCAGCTTGAGCTGA 17
 RESULT 842
 ABK02799
 ID ABK02799 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK02799;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human CD20 Hammerhead ribozyme #98.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX W0200159103-A2.
 PN 16-AUG-2001.
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US04273.
 PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 PT and central nervous system injury -
 PT Claim 30; Page 141; 200pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO).
 CC The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NIN
 CC motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme
 CC (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 CC to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 CC preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 CC CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the
 CC use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 CC nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell
 CC lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky
 CC low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human
 CC immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL),
 CC immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 CC thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting
 CC nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a
 CC divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 CC may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and
 CC treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The
 CC treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies.
 CC In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 CC central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA,
 CC stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The
 CC present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;

Qy 1464 CCCATTTTAAAGAGG 1480
| | | | | : : : : |
Db 1 CCCAUUUUUAAAAAUG 17

Search completed: February 4, 2004, 10:55:11
Job time : 38 secs